

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

ANNUAL REPORTS

FOR THE YEAR

1895

(As laid before the Legislative Council)

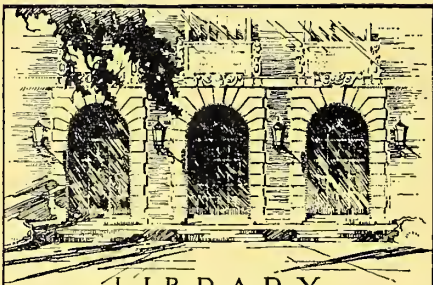


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24 Aug. 1967

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE REGISTRY OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES, SINGAPORE, DURING THE YEAR 1895.

REGISTRY, SUPREME COURT,
Singapore, 31st January, 1896.

SIR,—In accordance with section 253 of "The Companies Ordinance 1889," I have the honour to report on the working of the Registry of Joint Stock Companies during the year 1895.

2. There were registered, in Singapore, during the year 1895, five Joint Stock Companies; a list of these Companies is annexed.

3. The amount of fees collected during the year was \$502.70.

4. A petition has been presented and an order made for the winding up of the Indigo Planting Syndicate under the directions of the Court. The Singapore Hotel Company is being wound up voluntarily.

5. The Companies in operation have complied with the provisions of the Ordinance.

I have, &c.,

C. E. VELGE,
Registrar.

To The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary,
Straits Settlements.

List of Companies registered in 1895.

Name of Company.	Nominal Capital.	Number of Shares.	Amount of each Share.
	\$ c.		\$ c.
The Clearwater Dairy Farm, ...	25,000 00	250	100 00
The Singapore Hotel Company, ...	500,000 00	100	5,000 00
The Petaling Coffee Company, ...	100,000 00	1,000	100 00
The Indigo Planting Syndicate, ...	3,000 00	150	20 00
The Financial Board of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Straits Settlements, ...	Not having a capital divided into Shares.		

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE REGISTRY OF JOINT STOCK
COMPANIES, PENANG.

REGISTRY, SUPREME COURT,
Penang, 17th January, 1896.

SIR,—In accordance with section 253 (2) of "The Companies Ordinance 1889," I have the honour to report on the working of the Registry of Joint Stock Companies during the year 1895.

2. Two Companies were registered under the Ordinance at Penang in 1895, namely, "The Bukit Mas North Gold Mining Company, Limited," and "The Klang Coffee Cultivation Company, Limited."

3. The amount of fees received under the Ordinance during the year was \$154.50.

4. "The Thaipeng Steamship Company, Limited," on the 3rd February, 1895, passed a resolution that the Company be wound up voluntarily. "The Enterprise Estate Company, Limited," on the 16th and 30th August, 1895, passed a similar resolution.

5. The provisions of the Ordinance do not appear to me to have been contravened, except that Auditors in certifying to the correctness of balance sheets do not also certify, as required by section 76 (3), that the balance sheets are in conformity with the law. No action has as yet been taken to enforce the provisions of the Ordinance in this respect.

I have, &c.,

J. A. HARWOOD,
Registrar of Joint Stock Companies.

The Hon'ble
The Colonial Secretary,
Straits Settlements, Singapore.

REPORT ON THE WORKING OF "THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ORDINANCE 1886," DURING THE YEAR 1895.

1. Paragraphs 2 and 3 shew the fees received during the year 1895, as compared with those received in 1894. Paragraph 4 shews the average cost of each deed registered. Paragraph 5 relates to "The Bills of Sale Ordinance 1886." Paragraph 6 shews the difference between the estimated and actual revenue during the last two years under "The Registration of Deeds Ordinance 1886" and "The Bills of Sale Ordinance 1886." Paragraphs 7 and 8 relate to the staff of the Office, and paragraph 9 to an amendment of the law affecting the registration of deeds.

2. The following statement shews the amounts received under the different classes of fees during the year 1895, as compared with the corresponding amounts received in 1894:—

	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1 Registering Instruments dated since 1st July, 1887, ...	4,445 00	4,698 50	253 50	...
2 Registering Instruments dated before 1st July, 1887,...	685 00	490 00	...	195 00
3 Fine of \$1 a month on Instruments brought late for registration,	112 00	250 00	138 00	...
4 Taking Acknowledgments of the Execution of Deeds,	157 50	119 00	...	38 00
5 Searches (not being Official Searches), ...	90 25	92 25	2 00	...
6 Official Searches (includes copying Certificates in duplicate), ...	14 50	5 50	...	9 00
7 Uncertified Copies or Extracts of enrolled Documents,	43 25	37 50	...	5 75
8 Certified Copies or Extracts of enrolled Documents,...	166 50	269 00	102 50	...
9 Summonses for Attendance of Parties to acknowledge Deeds, ...	...	2 50	2 50	...
10 Preparing Memorials of Probate or Letters of Administration, ...	2 00	...	...	2 00
11 Preparing in Registry Copies of Deeds for Enrolment,	25 25	3 25	...	22 00
12 Fine on Deeds left in Registry for more than one month,	101 00	109 00	8 00	...
Total,...	5,842 25	6,076 50	506 50	271 75

3. The fine on deeds left in the Registry for more than one month shews an increase of \$8. This fine was imposed because it was found that persons presenting deeds for registration constantly neglected to remove them from the Registry even when served with a written notice that the deeds were ready for issue. This fine produced \$240 in 1890, \$223 in 1891, \$72 in 1892, \$129 in 1893, and \$101 in 1894.

4. The average cost of registering each deed during the year 1895 may be ascertained as follows:—

Registration fees according to length of deeds, ...	\$4,698.50
Extra fees for deeds brought late for registration,	250.00
Acknowledgments of execution of deeds,	119.00
Fines on deeds left in Registry for more than one month,	109.00

Total, \$ 5,176.50

The deeds dated on and after the 1st July, 1887, were 1,764 in number, which gives an average of \$2.93 $\frac{1}{4}$ as the cost of registering each deed. The corresponding average in 1888 was \$4.10; in 1889, \$4.09 $\frac{1}{2}$; in 1890, \$3.85 $\frac{1}{2}$; in 1891, \$3.58 $\frac{1}{2}$; in 1892, \$3.31 $\frac{1}{2}$; in 1893, \$3.41 $\frac{1}{2}$, and in 1894, \$3.20 $\frac{1}{4}$. The cost of registration has, therefore, steadily decreased, which is a satisfactory state of affairs. The decrease would have been still more marked, had it not been for the large number of deeds which incurred a fine by being brought late for registration.

"The Bills of Sale Ordinance 1886."

5. The fees received during the year amounted to \$1,123.75, as against \$1,003.00 in 1894.

6. In the case of "The Registration of Deeds Ordinance 1886" and "The Bills of Sale Ordinance 1886," it will be observed that the actual revenue is in excess of the estimate by \$300.25. In 1894, the estimated revenue was \$7,170, and the actual receipts \$6,845.25, shewing a deficiency of \$324.75.

7. The Registrar of Deeds (Mr. T. H. KERSHAW) acted as Attorney-General from the 1st January to the 14th October. Mr. J. O. ANTHONISZ acted as Registrar of Deeds from the 1st January to the 24th July, and Mr. J. R. INNES from the 25th July to the 14th October.

8. Mr. H. D'ALMEIDA ceased to act as Deputy Registrar of Deeds on the 31st January, and the post held by him has been abolished.

9. "The Registration of Deeds Ordinance 1886" was amended on the 9th September by "The Registration of Deeds Ordinance Amendment Ordinance 1895."

T. H. KERSHAW,
Registrar of Deeds.

REGISTRY OF DEEDS,
Singapore, 27th January, 1896.

LIST OF TABLES ANNEXED.

"The Registration of Deeds Ordinance 1886."

1. Statement shewing deeds presented for registration.
2. Statement shewing deeds finally registered.
3. Statement shewing deeds whereof final registration was refused.
4. Statement of fees collected.
5. Statement shewing the length of the deeds dated since 1st July, 1887, and the amount of registration fees calculated according to such length.
6. Statement shewing the proportion of the fees derived from the deeds dated before, and from those dated since the 1st July, 1887.

"The Bills of Sale Ordinance 1886."

7. Statement shewing the number of bills of sale registered, &c.
8. Statement shewing the fees collected for the registration, &c. of bills of sale.

"The Registration of Deeds Ordinance 1886" and

"The Bills of Sale Ordinance 1886."

9. Statement shewing the estimated and actual revenue derived from the registration, &c. of deeds and bills of sale.
-

"THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ORDINANCE 1886."

Statement shewing the Number of Instruments presented for registration under "The Registration of Deeds Ordinance 1886," from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

MONTH.			Conveances and Assignments.	Mortgages.	Transfers of Mortgages.	Reconveances.	Memoranda of Charge or Lien.	Affidavits of Discharge.	Leases.	Marriage Settlements.	Memorials of Letters of Administration.	Memorials of Probate.	Private Ordinances.	Certificates of Appointment of Trustee in Bankruptcy.	Orders of Court.	Caveats.	Total Number of Instruments presented for registration.
January, ...	...	81	28	9	18	5	2	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	152
February, ...	...	59	15	1	11	1	...	2	...	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	96
March, ...	...	88	8	2	22	7	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	132
April, ...	...	72	24	3	19	6	3	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	1	...	134
May, ...	...	82	27	2	13	4	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	139
June, ...	...	104	30	4	19	7	6	3	...	...	3	2	...	...	2	...	179
July, ...	...	60	25	2	15	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	110
August, ...	...	86	27	4	19	5	1	5	...	...	1	2	...	...	5	1	156
September, ...	...	173	19	1	22	5	3	3	...	...	4	6	...	...	1	...	237
October, ...	...	90	29	2	17	6	5	5	...	...	6	3	...	...	1	...	164
November, ...	...	76	41	1	19	5	1	2	...	...	5	3	...	...	3	...	156
December, ...	...	63	24	2	12	3	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	109
			1,034	297	33	206	56	30	31	1	33	23	...	...	19	1	1,764

"THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ORDINANCE 1886."

Statement shewing the Number of Instruments finally registered under "The Registration of Deeds Ordinance 1886," from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

M O N T H.			Conveyances and Assignments.	Mortgages.	Transfers of Mortgages.	Reconveyances.	Memoranda of Charge or Lien.	Affidavits of Discharge.	Leases.	Marriage Settlements.	Memorials of Letters of Administration.	Memorials of Probate.	Private Ordinances.	Certificates of Appointment of Trustee in Bankruptcy.	Orders of Court.	Caveats.	Total Number of Instruments registered.
January,	...	...	58	27	4	13	4	2	4	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	116
February,	...	...	53	16	4	10	3	1	2	...	3	1	...	...	...	...	93
March,	...	...	34	9	3	17	3	...	1	1	5	...	...	...	1	...	124
April,	...	...	66	23	1	24	5	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	125
May,	...	...	86	23	2	11	3	3	5	...	3	2	...	...	1	...	144
June,	...	...	101	26	6	19	3	7	2	...	4	2	...	...	3	...	173
July,	...	...	78	28	3	17	3	5	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	140
August,	...	...	78	27	3	17	4	1	2	...	1	3	...	...	5	1	142
September,	...	...	179	26	2	22	5	3	6	...	3	5	...	...	2	...	253
October,	...	...	93	31	2	16	6	5	4	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	163
November,	...	...	77	34	1	19	...	...	3	...	7	6	...	...	3	...	150
December,	...	...	57	25	1	12	6	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	105
			1,010	295	32	197	55	30	32	1	35	23	...	...	17	1	1,728

"THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ORDINANCE 1886."

Statement shewing the Number of Instruments whereof final registration was refused and the entries relating to which were struck out of the books, from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

[illegible]

Table IV.

"THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ORDINANCE 1886."

Statement shewing the Fees collected under "The Registration of Deeds Ordinance 1886," from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

MONTH.	Registering Memorials or Instruments not exceeding three folios (of 100 words each in length).	Registering Memorials or Instruments exceeding three folios (of 100 words each in length).	Certificates or Copies given under section 22 and section 23 of the Ordinance.	Taking Acknowledgments or Proofs by Affidavit of the due Execution of Instruments.	Giving Certificates of such Proofs or Acknowledgments.	Searches (not being Official Searches).	Official Searches.	Preparing Memorials of Probate or Letters of Administration, Rule 12.	Summonses under section 14 of the Ordinance.	Service of such Summonses if at a place beyond 4 miles from the Registry Office.	Registering Instruments executed within the Settlement after the commencement of the Ordinance and brought to be registered at a time later than one calendar month after execution.	Fine on Deeds remaining in the Registry for more than one calendar month from the date of presentation for registration.	Registering Assurances which might have been registered under Indian Act XVI of 1839.	Copies or Extracts (not certified) made under Rule 4 (2).	Copies of Instruments made for enrolment under Rule 12.	Posting Letters under Rule 21A.	TOTAL.
January,	\$ 49 00	\$ 334 50	\$ 2 00	\$ 5 00	\$...	\$ 6 50	\$...	\$...	\$ 0 50	\$...	\$ 2 00	\$ 2 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 1 00	\$...	\$...	\$ 407 00
February,	\$ 31 00	\$ 287 50	\$ 7 50	\$ 8 00	\$...	\$ 6 25	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$ 6 00	\$ 3 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 2 25	\$...	\$...	\$ 382 00
March,	\$ 52 00	\$ 294 50	\$ 55 50	\$ 7 00	\$...	\$ 8 75	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$ 11 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 45 00	\$ 1 00	\$...	\$...	\$ 481 25
April,	\$ 52 00	\$ 368 50	\$ 18 50	\$ 7 00	\$...	\$ 8 00	\$ 2 50	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$ 2 00	\$...	\$ 30 00	\$ 5 75	\$...	\$...	\$ 494 25
May,	\$ 64 00	\$ 351 50	\$ 20 50	\$ 13 50	\$...	\$ 9 75	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$ 70 00	\$ 12 00	\$ 10 00	\$ 2 25	\$...	\$...	\$ 553 50
June,	\$ 71 00	\$ 422 50	\$ 13 00	\$ 15 50	\$...	\$ 4 00	\$ 1 00	\$...	\$ 1 00	\$...	\$ 89 00	\$ 25 00	\$ 95 00	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$ 670 00
July,	\$ 65 00	\$ 313 50	\$ 11 00	\$ 14 50	\$...	\$ 7 00	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$ 28 00	\$ 20 00	\$ 40 00	\$ 3 75	\$...	\$...	\$ 569 75
August,	\$ 65 00	\$ 319 50	\$ 40 50	\$ 9 00	\$...	\$ 10 00	\$ 2 00	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$ 7 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 15 00	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$ 474 00
September,	\$ 80 00	\$ 328 00	\$ 8 50	\$ 13 50	\$...	\$ 9 25	\$...	\$...	\$ 1 00	\$...	\$ 8 00	\$...	\$ 50 00	\$ 13 75	\$ 1 75	\$...	\$ 512 75
October,	\$ 64 00	\$ 355 00	\$ 12 50	\$ 12 00	\$...	\$ 7 75	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$ 26 00	\$ 13 00	\$ 95 00	\$ 3 50	\$ 1 50	\$...	\$ 591 25
November,	\$ 63 00	\$ 343 50	\$ 38 50	\$ 6 50	\$...	\$ 7 75	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$ 1 00	\$ 6 00	\$ 70 00	\$ 3 25	\$...	\$...	\$ 539 50
December,	\$ 50 00	\$ 274 00	\$ 41 00	\$ 6 00	\$...	\$ 7 25	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$ 17 00	\$ 5 00	\$ 1 00	\$...	\$...	\$ 401 25
Total,...	\$ 706 00	\$ 3,992 50	\$ 269 00	\$ 119 00	\$...	\$ 92 25	\$ 5 50	\$...	\$ 2 50	\$...	\$ 250 00	\$ 109 00	\$ 490 00	\$ 37 50	\$ 3 25	\$...	\$ 6,076 50

Table V.

"THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ORDINANCE 1886."

Statement shewing the length of the deeds since the 1st July, 1887, and finally registered between the 1st January, 1895, and the 31st December, 1895, with the Registration Fees in each case.

NUMBER OF DEEDS.

MONTH.			Not exceeding 300 words, \$1.	Not exceeding 400 words, \$2.	Not exceeding 400 words, \$1.	Not exceeding 500 words, \$2.50.	Not exceeding 500 words, \$1.	Exceeding 500 but not exceeding 600 words, \$3.	Exceeding 600 but not exceeding 700 words, \$3.50.	Exceeding 700 but not exceeding 800 words, \$4.	Exceeding 800 but not exceeding 900 words, \$4.50.	Exceeding 900 but not exceeding 1,000 words, \$5.	Exceeding 1,000 words.
January,	...	...	20	...	3	...	26	14	7	6	13	12	14
February,	...	...	13	...	5	...	13	15	7	6	8	...	20
March,	...	...	24	...	8	...	20	8	14	8	7	10	16
April,	...	...	21	...	5	...	26	10	12	9	6	7	23
May,	...	...	12	...	7	...	45	12	16	13	7	12	18
June,	...	...	27	...	8	...	36	17	19	7	6	9	25
July,	...	...	23	...	12	...	30	20	11	10	3	3	20
August,	...	...	29	...	11	...	25	16	19	10	2	7	20
September,	...	...	35	...	7	...	38	14	113	9	4	2	21
October,	...	...	14	...	8	...	42	28	13	7	12	4	16
November,	...	...	27	...	8	...	28	19	16	13	7	4	14
December,	...	...	16	...	5	...	29	9	14	8	6	6	11
Total,...			261	...	87	...	358	182	261	106	81	76	218

Table VI.

"THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ORDINANCE 1886."

Comparative Statement shewing the proportion of receipts derived from Deeds dated before the 1st July, 1887 (and which might have been registered under Indian Act XVI of 1839), and from Deeds dated since the 1st July, 1887, and registered under "The Registration of Deeds Ordinance 1886."

MONTH.			Total Receipts from registration of Deeds dated before and after the 1st July, 1887.	Proportion of such Receipts derived from Deeds dated before 1st July, 1887, and which might have been registered under Indian Act XVI of 1839.	Proportion of such Receipts derived from Deeds dated since the 1st July, 1887.
			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
January,	...	...	407 00	5 00	402 00
February,	...	...	382 00	30 00	352 00
March,	...	...	481 25	45 00	436 25
April,	...	...	494 25	30 00	464 25
May,	...	...	553 50	10 00	543 50
June,	...	...	670 00	95 00	575 00
July,	...	...	569 75	40 00	529 75
August,	...	...	474 00	15 00	459 00
September,	...	...	512 75	50 00	462 75
October,	...	...	591 25	95 00	496 25
November,	...	...	539 50	70 00	469 50
December,	...	...	401 25	5 00	396 25
Total,...			6,076 50	490 00	5,586 50

Table VII.

"THE BILLS OF SALE ORDINANCE 1886."

Statement shewing the number of Bills of Sale registered, &c., from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

MONTH.		Bills of Sale registered the consideration being \$250 or less.	Bills of Sale registered the consideration being above \$250.	Bills of Sale explained and attested.	Bills of Sale re-registered.	Bills of Sale transferred.	Fiat of satisfaction filed.	Searches made in Register.	Inspections of Bills of Sale.	Office Copies or Extracts from registered Documents (in folios).	Declarations of Renewal, &c. prepared in Registry.	Copies of Bills of Sale prepared in Registry.
January, ...	...	51	13	63	22	...	...	9	7	9	...	...
February, ...	...	46	18	64	16	...	1	5	6	7	...	...
March, ...	...	60	13	73	23	...	...	7	4	10	...	...
April, ...	...	46	16	61	21	1	...	5	2	...	...	...
May, ...	...	53	16	69	32	1	...	4	2	9	...	...
June, ...	...	49	17	64	28	...	...	15	2	26	...	...
July, ...	...	73	16	89	26	...	...	9	1	19	1	...
August, ...	...	63	14	76	23	...	...	7	2	10	...	...
September, ...	...	64	15	77	29	...	...	6	2	34	...	...
October, ...	...	41	19	60	22	2	...	4	...	...	...	...
November, ...	...	52	14	66	28	...	...	9	2	16	...	...
December, ...	...	25	18	42	21	...	1	4	2	4	...	...
Total,...		622	189	804	291	4	2	84	32	144	2	...

Table VIII.

"THE BILLS OF SALE ORDINANCE 1886."

Fees collected for the Registration, &c. of Bills of Sale, from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

MONTH.	For registration of Bills of Sale the consideration being \$250 or less.	For registration of Bills of Sale the consideration being above \$250.	For the explanation and attestation of Bills of Sale.	For the re-registration of Bills of Sale.	For filing declarations of transfer of Bills of Sale.	For filing fiat of satisfaction.	For searches made in the Register.	For inspections of Bills of Sale.	For office copies or extracts from registered documents.	For preparing declarations of renewal, &c., in the Registry.	For preparing copies of Bills of Sale in the Registry.	Total.
January, ...	\$ 25 50	\$ 13 00	\$ 15 75	\$ 22 00	\$...	\$...	\$ 2 25	\$ 1 75	\$ 2 25	\$...	\$...	\$ 82 50
February, ...	\$ 23 00	\$ 18 00	\$ 16 00	\$ 16 00	\$...	\$ 0 25	\$ 1 25	\$ 1 50	\$ 1 75	\$ 0 50	\$...	\$ 78 25
March, ...	\$ 30 00	\$ 13 00	\$ 18 25	\$ 23 00	\$...	\$...	\$ 1 75	\$ 1 00	\$ 2 50	\$...	\$...	\$ 89 50
April, ...	\$ 23 00	\$ 16 00	\$ 15 25	\$ 21 00	\$ 1 00	\$...	\$ 1 25	\$ 0 50	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$ 73 00
May, ...	\$ 26 50	\$ 16 00	\$ 17 25	\$ 32 00	\$ 1 00	\$...	\$ 1 00	\$ 0 50	\$ 2 25	\$...	\$...	\$ 96 50
June, ...	\$ 24 50	\$ 17 00	\$ 16 00	\$ 28 00	\$...	\$...	\$ 3 75	\$ 0 50	\$ 6 50	\$...	\$...	\$ 95 25
July, ...	\$ 36 50	\$ 16 00	\$ 22 25	\$ 26 00	\$...	\$...	\$ 2 25	\$ 0 25	\$ 4 75	\$ 0 50	\$...	\$ 103 50
August, ...	\$ 31 00	\$ 14 00	\$ 19 00	\$ 23 00	\$...	\$...	\$ 1 75	\$ 0 50	\$ 2 50	\$...	\$...	\$ 91 75
September, ...	\$ 32 00	\$ 15 00	\$ 33 50	\$ 29 00	\$...	\$...	\$ 1 50	\$ 0 50	\$ 8 50	\$...	\$...	\$ 125 00
October, ...	\$ 20 50	\$ 19 00	\$ 30 00	\$ 22 00	\$ 2 00	\$...	\$ 1 00	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$...	\$ 94 50
November, ...	\$ 26 00	\$ 14 00	\$ 33 00	\$ 28 00	\$...	\$...	\$ 2 25	\$ 0 50	\$ 4 00	\$...	\$...	\$ 107 75
December, ...	\$ 12 50	\$ 18 00	\$ 21 00	\$ 21 00	\$...	\$ 0 25	\$ 1 00	\$ 0 50	\$ 1 00	\$...	\$...	\$ 75 25
	\$ 311 00	\$ 189 00	\$ 262 25	\$ 291 00	\$ 4 00	\$ 0 50	\$ 21 00	\$ 8 00	\$ 36 00	\$ 1 00	\$...	\$ 1,123 75

Table IX.

“THE REGISTRATION OF DEEDS ORDINANCE 1886”

AND

“THE BILLS OF SALE ORDINANCE 1886.”

Statement shewing the estimated and actual Revenue for the year 1895.

Heads of Revenue.	Estimated.	Actual.	Excess.	Deficit.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Deeds, ...	5,900 00	6,076 50	176 50	...
Bills of Sale,...	1,000 00	1,123 75	123 75	...
Total, ...	6,900 00	7,200 25	300 25	...

T. H. KERSHAW,
Registrar of Deeds.

Singapore, 27th January, 1896.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE CURATOR AND LIBRARIAN
ON THE RAFFLES LIBRARY AND MUSEUM, FOR THE YEAR ENDING
31ST DECEMBER, 1895.

[The opinions expressed in this Report are those of the Curator and Librarian.]

1. The Committee of the Raffles Library and Museum for the year 1895 consisted of the following gentlemen:—

The Hon'ble J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G., Colonial Secretary, <i>President</i> .	
The Hon'ble J. K. BIRCH.	W. J. NAPIER, Esq., M.A.
R. W. HULLETT, Esq., M.A.	The Rev. G. M. REITH, M.A.
A. H. LEMON, Esq.	H. N. RIDLEY, Esq., M.A.
W. NANSON, Esq., B.A.	

Mr. HULLETT acted on the Committee only during the first quarter, and Mr. RIDLEY only during the second half of the year, owing to their temporary absence from the Colony.

2. Mr. THOMAS QUIN, who had been Acting Secretary since January, 1894, resigned in March, 1895, and Mr. JOHN GRAHAM was appointed in the same capacity on March 19th. I took charge of the institution on July 1st, but Mr. GRAHAM was kept on until the end of August, to continue his work with the Library Catalogue.

LIBRARY.

3. The number of works purchased for the Library during the year was 215, namely:—

<i>Subject.</i>			<i>No. of Works.</i>
Fiction,	...	...	110
History,	...	...	22
Biography,	...	...	21
Travels,	...	...	18
Natural History,	...	...	12
Philology,	...	...	12
Others,	...	...	20
Total,			215

4. For the gift of books, the Library is indebted to:—

His Excellency the Governor.
His Majesty the King of Siam.
The Government, Straits Settlements.
The Perak Government.
The Ceylon Government.
The Singapore Chamber of Commerce.
The Penang Chamber of Commerce.
The Director, British Museum.
The Trustees, Indian Museum, Calcutta.
The Director, Kew Gardens.
The Smithsonian Institution.
The Austro-Hungarian Consul, Singapore.
Geographische Gesellschaft, Lübeck.
Dato Meldrum, Johore.
Dr. Potts, Philadelphia.
Rounsevelle Wildman, Esq.

The British Government has also promised a complete set of the "Challenger" Reports, which are expected during the early part of 1896.

5. The following 56 periodicals were taken in throughout the year:—

Daily.

Times.	|	Singapore Free Press.
Straits Times.	|	Pinang Gazette.

Weekly.

Ceylon Observer.	|	Publisher's Circular.
Field.	|	*Perak Government Gazette.
Fun	|	Queen.
Graphic.	|	*S. S. Government Gazette.
Illustrated London News.	|	Saturday Review.
Mining Journal.	|	Spectator.
North China Herald.	|	St. James's Budget.
Puck.	|	Truth.
Punch.	|	Weekly Scotsman.

Fortnightly.

British North Borneo Herald.

Monthly.

Art Journal.	|	Household Words.
*Bible Society's Monthly Report.	|	Macmillan's Magazine.
Blackwood's Magazine.	|	*Monthly Army List.
Boy's Own Paper.	|	*Monthly Navy List.
Chamber's Journal.	|	Nineteenth Century.
Contemporary Review.	|	Notes and Queries.
English Mechanic.	|	Review of Reviews.
English Illustrated Magazine.	|	Strand Magazine.
Fortnightly Review.	|	Tropical Agriculturist.
Harper's Monthly Magazine.	|	Westminster Review.

Quarterly.

Asiatic Quarterly Review.	|	Quarterly Review.
Edinburgh Review.	|	

Scientific Periodicals.

*Bulletin, Kew Gardens.	|	Natural Science.
Curtis's Botanical Magazine.	|	Proceedings, Zoological Society.
Ibis.	|	Transactions, Entomological Society.
Journal, Linnean Society.	|	Zoologischer Anzeiger.
Transactions, Linnean Society.	|	Zoological Record.

N.B.—The periodicals marked with an asterisk (*) were presented.

6. *Logan Library.*—In July, all books were re-labelled and re-numbered, about 100 volumes were re-bound, and a subsidiary catalogue printed.

7. *Reference and Lending Library.*—The chief work during the year has been concerned with the publication of the new catalogue supplementary to that published in 1887. In May, on the report of the then Secretary, the printing was given into the hands of the American Mission Press, and Mr. GRAHAM continued to work on the manuscript until the end of August. This work is still proceeding, and by December 31st the letter 'H' was printed off, so that the catalogue will probably be ready in June, 1896.

Five hundred and ninety-five (595) volumes—mostly works of fiction—were re-bound at a cost of about \$500, and the work of re-labelling and re-numbering has been going on throughout the year.

8. The number of subscribers amounted on December 31st to 220, namely, 1 life-member, 100 first-class subscribers and 119 second-class subscribers. Compared with the year 1894, this shews an increase of 18 subscribers, but the number is still considerably below the average of 279 for the ten years from 1883-93.

9. The amount received by subscriptions was \$1,288. The whole of this money, however, was not available, as in January \$250 were stolen from the Library and have never been recovered.

10. Works of fiction still form the chief attraction for subscribers, 82% of all books taken out belonging to this class. The remaining 18% consisted of 5½% travels, 3½% history, 3% biography, and 6% miscellaneous.

MUSEUM.

11. The work done was to a great extent preliminary, as the Museum had been without a Curator for eighteen months, and a great deal of time had to be spent in overhauling, cleaning and arranging the large collection of stored zoological specimens. Very many of these are unfortunately without any indication as to the locality in which they were procured, and are thus rendered almost useless for scientific purposes.

12. Proper provision had also to be made for the exhibition of specimens. From ten old Museum cases all superfluous woodwork was removed, new glass put in, and the cases thus made more suitable for exhibition purposes. Nine large new cases were planned out after European pattern and given into the hands of a Chinese carpenter. The woodwork of three of them is now finished, but some time must elapse, before they are ready for use, as all glass and brass-work had to be ordered from Europe. Also two aquaria and one vivarium were constructed, and their contents are greatly appreciated by visitors, probably more so than anything else.

13. A large collection of shells was discovered amongst the stores, cleaned up, the greater part identified and exhibited, but notwithstanding the amount of time devoted to them, their value must remain doubtful, as their origin was unknown. "Bought at various occasions in 1877" was the only information the labels offered.

A number of mammals and birds was stuffed, or their skeletons prepared. amongst the larger mammals were:—

- 2 Orang utan.
- 1 *Hylobates syndactylus*.
- 1 *Paguma leucomystax*.
- 1 *Canis australis* (Dingo).

14. Several expeditions were undertaken to Blakang Mati and Pulau Brani, to collect marine invertebrates at low tide. The shores of these islands are exceedingly rich, especially in sponges, corals and alcyonariens, and the Museum should soon possess a pretty complete collection of those groups.

Several expeditions were also undertaken to Bukit Timah, and a fair number of spiders, insects, reptiles, etc. captured for the Museum.

15. The Museum is indebted to the following ladies and gentlemen for donations:—

ALLEN, W. H. R.	LEWIS, A.
ALLINSON, Mrs.	LITTLE, R.
BRADDELL, Mrs.	LITTLE, R. M.
BRERETON, Captain.	LÜRING, Rev. H. L. P.
CAMERON, Mrs.	MCINTYRE, G. D.
CLARKE, C.	MOHAMED, SULTAN.
CLUNIES ROSS, A. C.	PENNEFATHER, Col. EDWARD G.
CRANE, C. E.	REITH, Rev. G. M.
DE FACIEN, E.	RIDLEY, H. N.
GOMES, Rev. W. H.	ROWE, H. O.
GRAHAM, J.	SCOTT, T. G.
HINDE, Captain.	SCOTT, THOMAS.
ISEMONGER, Hon'ble E. E.	TAY HO SWEE.
KRAMER, Captain.	

All the specimens presented were zoological, except a blunderbuss, presented by Col. E. G. PENNEFATHER, Inspector-General of Police, which had been confiscated by the Police in Penang. The largest number of specimens was, as in former years, obtained through the kindness of H. N. RIDLEY, Esq. Although the above list contains a fair number of donors, still one cannot help being surprised that no more in the way of donations is received in such a large community, and under such exceptionally favourable surroundings as exist in Singapore. Besides, all the donors, with two exceptions, are Europeans, while the visitors to the Museum are mostly Chinese, and it is remarkable that the wealthier Chinese classes do not do more to help.

16. The daily number of visitors during the year averaged 259, against 239 last year. Objects which seemed to attract their attention most were living things, exhibited in the central hall, especially a dugong, from North Bornean waters, presented by Captain T. KRAMER, which was kept alive in sea-water for about three weeks. More aquaria and vivaria might with advantage be added.

GENERAL REMARKS.

17. As the work of Curator and Librarian is of a twofold character, it may not be out of place to make a few remarks on the interaction of the work in the Library (*i.e.*, chiefly Lending Library) and in the Museum. The Lending Library on the present principles must always be a great strain on the time and energy of the Curator, and can hardly be regarded as tending towards the welfare of the institution, financially and otherwise. The total income from subscribers amounts to about \$1,250. Against this must be placed the heavy expense the Library incurs for buying new novels, re-binding old ones—and novels suffer more than any other class of books—the frequent loss of books by the ever-shifting population of Singapore, and especially the demands on the time of the staff. These expenses, although difficult to estimate, stand out of proportion to the income from subscriptions, to such an extent that it would be no loss to the Institution if all the novels were handed over to any local book-seller who would be willing to continue the lending business on the same terms as at present, so that the subscribers should not be inconvenienced by the change. The remaining books (about 13,000) could then form a true Reference Library, but at the same time there could be no harm if these books were lent, not to subscribers, but free and to any resident in Singapore, provided a proper guarantee were given. The time for lending out and returning books could be restricted to say one hour per day, so that only a small percentage of the Curator's time need be absorbed by it. This plan would have the additional advantage of greater space for Museum purposes, as all the remaining books could find accommodation in the ground floor of the S. E. end of the building, and the ground floor of the N. W. end would then be available for the Museum, in fact these rooms are really best adapted for exhibition purposes. Further, not only could the Curator's time be almost entirely devoted to the Museum, but also the time of at least two members of the staff could then be chiefly turned to Museum work, *e.g.*, cataloguing specimens, writing labels, doing simple mounting, etc. The proposed alterations may appear trenchant, but they will soon be found to be inevitable. The Museum is at present in a deplorably backward condition, and when there are large stores of material which want working up—*e.g.*, 115 boxes of insects—and around Singapore there exists a fauna among the richest in the world, something should be done to enable the Curator to devote the chief part of his time and energy to the Museum.

R. HANITSCH,

Curator and Librarian, Raffles Library and Museum.

Singapore, 28th January, 1896.

Raffles Library and Museum, 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

RECEIPTS.	Amount.	Amount.	PAYMENTS.	Amount.	Amount.
To Balance 1st January, 1895 :—	\$	\$	By Salaries, ...	\$	\$
Cash in Bank, ...	5,242 10	...	" Passage of Curator, ...	...	5,272 07
Cash in hand, ...	7 70	...	" New Books purchased in 1895,	...	800 00
" Government Grant, ...	...	...	" Periodicals and Newspapers,	...	996 54
" Subscriptions to Lending Library :—	...	...	" Book-binding, ...	...	526 83
For 1895, ...	1,253 00	5,249 80	" Advertising, ...	...	622 90
For 1896 in advance, ...	35 00	9,000 00	" Insurance Premium, ...	...	81 47
" Sale of Catalogues, ...	...	...	" Tailor—Suits for Peons, ...	...	54 00
" Sale of old Papers, ...	...	...	" Spirits and Chemicals, ...	...	52 50
" Sale of Duplicates, &c., ...	...	1,288 00	" 1 New Museum Case, ...	...	96 80
" Fines, ...	...	...	" Lost by theft, January, 1895,	...	74 00
" Interest on Bank Balances, ...	...	...	" Petty Expenses, ...	...	250 00
	...	...	" Balance :—	...	403 27
	...	...	" In Chartered Bank,	6,442 44	
	...	...	" In Curator's hands,	5 62	
Total, ...	\$15,678 44	\$15,678 44	Total, ...	...	6,448 06
					\$15,678 44

— 15 —

Singapore, 28th January, 1896.

R. HANITSCH,
Curator and Librarian, Raffles Library & Museum.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOTANIC DEPARTMENT, SINGAPORE.

1. During my absence on leave till July 2nd, Mr. FOX took sole control of the Botanic Gardens, and on my return he applied for a year's leave and left in July.

Mr. J. GOODENOUGH who, in accordance with the retrenchment scheme, had been discharged from the Department, was taken on temporarily in November as Assistant.

The Herbarium Keeper, TASSIM DAUD, was discharged in September, and AHMAT KASSIM was taken on in his place. The Mandor of the Economic Garden, XAVIER, broke down in health, and left at the end of the year.

Visitors.

2. The number of visitors to the Gardens was as large as usual, and the Regimental Band played once or twice a month for a portion of the year, and proved very attractive.

There were a few cases of theft of flowers, but they were of no great importance, and there were no prosecutions.

Aviaries.

3. The improvements made in the aviaries last year have produced satisfactory results, the animals being more thriving and looking better.

Among the additions to the collection of animals were:—

One tigress (*Felis tigris*), presented by Mr. D. H. WISE, Acting Resident, Pahang; three jackals (*Canis aureus*), presented by Captain BROWNE; three orang-utans (*Simia satyrus*), purchased; one honey-bear (*Ursus malayanus*), presented; one Borneo red monkey (*Semnopithecus* sp.), purchased; one Indian mongoose (*Herpestes griseus*), purchased; three black Celebes monkey (*Macacus niger*), purchased; two kijangs (*Cervulus muntjac*), purchased; one sparrow hawk (*Accipiter* sp.), presented; one Afghan partridge (*Caccabis chukar*), presented. A deer (*Cervus equinus*) was born in the Gardens, and a hybrid monkey, by a kra (*Macacus sinicus*) out of a beruk (*Macacus nemestrinus*) was bred—a very rare occurrence, if indeed it has ever happened before. The little animal is growing well and strong.

The pair of herons (*Ardea sumatrana*), which have been so long in the Gardens, laid three eggs, as did a box tortoise (*Cistudo amboinensis*). A large python (*Python reticulatus*) laid a large number of eggs, apparently unfertile.

The old deer-sheds being very unsatisfactory and in a state of decay, were pulled down and a new and stronger enclosure is being built. The constant rain at the close of the year prevented the work being finished.

Plant-houses.

4. The large plant-house needed very extensive repair, as much of the wood-work was rotten, and a number of beams were replaced. As in the case of the new deer-sheds, the rain caused much delay in executing the work, to which was added some difficulty in obtaining good timber, as Balau, the best timber now procurable at a reasonable rate, is getting scarce.

The orchid-house fell down shortly before my return; the upper part has been replaced by an iron structure, and the stages are being replaced with banks of coral-stone and earth. Most of the old houses and stages have now been reconstructed in this manner, which in many respects is immensely superior to the old plan of planks supported on posts or brickwork pillars. The centre of the stage consists of earth, which is enclosed by walls of coral rock cut into blocks, and the top is covered with cement.

Lawns and Flower-beds.

5. These have been kept up to their usual standard during the year, and a large number of plants have been planted out where necessary.

Among the more interesting plants which flowered for the first time or which have seldom flowered here were *Gongora maculata*, *Vanda hastifera*, *Renanthera Storiei*, *Costus igneus*, *Alpinia involucrata*, *Nicolaia elatior*, *Loxococcus rupicola*, *Anisoptera glabra*, *Allamanda Williamsi*, *Garcinia Hanburyi*, *Tricholæna teneriffæ* (a newly introduced fodder grass), *Lespedeza Sieboldi* (also a fodder plant), *Clerodendron myrmecophila*, *Aristolochia unguifolia*.

A superb plant of *Todea barbara*, stated to be over a hundred years old, was presented to the Gardens by Baron VON MUELLER, and two plants of the rare *Asplenium subaquatile* from Borneo, were also received. A large tuber of *Amorphophallus titanum* was presented by Mrs. WILLIS SMITH.

Both the Vanillas which produce the commercial Vanilloes, viz., *V. planifolia* and *V. pompona*, flowered and fruited this year.

Herbarium.

6. During my absence no collections of herbarium specimens were made. The most important additions were 1,503 specimens from the collections of WALLICH, and HANCE selected by myself from the duplicates of the British Museum Herbarium, and presented by the Trustees of that institution.

Five hundred and thirty-eight (538) specimens from the Peninsula and India, presented by Dr. KING.

Sixty-six (66) specimens of grasses and ferns of North America, received in exchange.

Two hundred and forty-three (243) specimens from Bonthain Peak, Celebes, presented by Mr. A. H. EVERETT, and a small collection made in Province Wellesley and Penang, by myself in December. A small number of specimens of various kinds were sent to the Royal Gardens, Kew, and to Dr. KING.

The cabinets for wood specimens being too small to contain the collection, some more have been added, and the old ones repaired and varnished.

Bulletin.

7. An Agricultural Bulletin dealing with sago and its cultivation and with soils, was published early in the year.

Forestry.

8. In December, in accordance with instructions, I visited Penang and Province Wellesley to look into the remaining forests with a view of taking steps for their better preservation, and a report was duly forwarded to the Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary on the subject.

Library.

9. The following works were added to the Library in addition to the usual journals, bulletins and reports:—

Greshoff.—*Nutzige Indische Pflanzen*, Part I, presented by Colonial Museum, Amsterdam.

Schlich.—*Manual of Forestry*, presented by Author.

Trimen.—*Flora of Ceylon*, Vol. III, presented by Ceylon Government.

Ridley.—*Flora of the East Coast of the Malay Peninsula*, presented by Author.

Ridley.—*New species of Thismia*, presented by Author.

Wallich's *Catalogue*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

Beddome.—*Ferns of Southern India*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

Dunal.—*Monograph des Anonacees*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

Dunal.—*Histoire des Solanacees*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

Mohl.—*Vernicschte Schriften*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

Mohl.—*Über des Winterliche Färbung*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

Mohl.—*Bau des Vegetabilischen Zellmembran*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

Radlkofer.—*Serjania*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

Bureau.—*Loganiaceæ and Bignoniaceæ*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

Soubeiran.—*Acclimatation des Cinchonas*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

Chevreul.—*Absorption de l'Azote*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

Sprengel.—*Introduction to the study of Cryptogams*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

Sprengel.—*Tentamen Supplementi ad syst. vegetat. Linnæi*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

Victorian Exhibition.—*Indigenous Vegetable Substances*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

Wight's *Catalogue*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

Taylor, T.—*Arbores Mirabiles*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

Ægineta.—*Pharmacia Simplicia*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

Salm Dyck.—*Cactææ*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.

- Turpin.—*Organographie Vegetale*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Jessen.—*Lebensdauer der Gewächse*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Gris.—*Recherches Microscopiques sur Chlorophyll*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Richard, A.—*Elements de Histoire Naturelle Medicale Bot. II, III*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Kunze, G.—*Index Filicum*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Baker, J. G.—*Synopsis of Selaginellas*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Baker, J. G.—*Rhizocarpeæ*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- New Commercial Drugs.—No. 11, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Prain.—*Vegetation of Coco Group*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Cooke, M. C.—*Index fungorum Britannicæ*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Preiss.—*Enumeratio Plantarum Australiæ*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Trelease.—*Structures which favour Cross-fertilization*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Nordlinger.—*Der Holz-ring*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Brandel, V.—*Insect-fressende Pflanzen*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Trelease.—*A yellow Opium-mould*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Mercklin.—*Prothallium des Farnes*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Klinge.—*Graminaceæ et Cyperaceæ Wurzeln*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Gaudichaud.—*Recherches des Vegetaux*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Bueé.—*Clove Tree in Dominica*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Decaïsne.—*Maladie des Pommes de Terre*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Hasskarl.—*Plantæ Javanicæ rarioræ*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Munter.—*Krankheiten der Kartoffeln*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Roemer and Schultes.—*Mantissa*, 1827, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Catalogue of Plants in Hort. Bog. cult.* 1866, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- De Vries.—*Protrepticus*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Dickie.—*Contributions to the Physiology of Fecundation*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Todaro.—*Cultivated Plants in Palermo Gardens*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Trimen.—*Herman's Ceylon Herbarium*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Von Mueller.—*New Papuan Dilleniaceæ*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Von Mueller.—*New Melastomaceæ*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Von Mueller.—*New Goodeniaceæ*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Von Mueller.—*Leguminous Trees*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Von Mueller.—*Descriptions and Notes on Papuan Plants*, No. VIII, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Martens.—*Algæ of Burma, etc.*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Milde.—*Index Botrychiorum*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Fries.—*Symbolæ ad Floram Daliæ*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Wallich.—*Hedychium*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Prain.—*Notes on Lokas, a new Chinese dye*, presented by the Trustees of British Museum.
- Ferguson.—*All about Spices*, purchased.
- Index Kewensis*, Vol. 5, purchased.
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Economic Garden.

10. Considerable improvements have been made in the Economic Gardens. In the lower half the ground was turfed so as to prevent the damage caused by rain wash, which has had a good effect on the trees. Many half dead trees have been removed and a number of new ones planted, especially in the arboretum.

The top of the hill has been partially cleared and planted with cloves, nutmegs, Sisal hemp, tea, coffee and cola-nuts.

Among these is a small lot of the new coffee (*Coffea stenophylla*) a plant spoken very highly of. It is growing steadily and well, and at present does not appear to be affected at all by disease. Plants have been distributed to coffee planters in different parts of the Peninsula for experiment and observation.

There is still a great deal of land lying fallow in this garden, the smallness of the vote hitherto being insufficient to allow of clearing and planting, but as the vote has been increased for 1896 to \$1,500, it is hoped to clear and plant a great deal more of this land. This is all the more necessary now on account of the rapid development of agriculture in the Peninsula and its neighbourhood. Rami, indigo, Para rubber, coca, spices, as well as fruit trees, are in great demand and hitherto the gardens have been unable to supply a sufficient quantity of these and other economics.

The expenditure is as follows:—

	\$	c.
Mandor's Salary, ...	144	00
Coolies' Salary, ...	714	71
Tools and Stores, ...	19	44
Bricks, Cement, etc., ...	43	70
Manure, ...	66	50
Balance, ...	11	65
Total, ...	\$1,000	00

Revenue.

	\$	c.
Fruit crop, ...	13	00
Grass, ...	15	00
Total, ...	\$28	00

Inspection of Coco-nut Trees.

11. As the staff of this department was reduced to a single coolie, the amount of work that could be done was not very great, especially as during most of the year there was no assistant to the Officer in charge of the Gardens, so that it was impossible for him to visit the plantations and supervise the work of the coolie.

One hundred and forty-nine (149) notices to destroy trees and stumps were served, and 448 trees and 8 stumps were removed. There were no prosecutions.

The refuse tan bark at Rochor is still being burnt, and in some places the old accumulations have been built on so effectively as to prevent any lodging of the black beetle there. But the red beetle seems to have increased in numbers again in some places, especially in Gélang, and strong measures must be taken to reduce them.

The vote for the year was \$350.

Expenditure:—

	\$	c.
Salary of Coolie, ...	96	00
Transport, ...	27	35
Balance, ...	226	65
Total, ...	\$350	00

Government House Domain.

12. The Government House grounds were handed over to the charge of the Botanic Gardens in January, after a lapse of 8 years, previous to which they were under the control of the Superintendent of Gardens. They were found to be in a very neglected state, and a great deal of work had to be done in cleaning and planting. The Mandor, MATTHIAS, resigned in March, and was replaced by JAMES. The tennis lawn in front of the House was raised, levelled and re-turfed, at a cost of \$52.92, and a piece of ground near the stables was planted with fruit trees and vegetables.

The grass on the grounds was let out for five dollars a month, during the latter half of the year.

Vote,	\$2,360.00
Expenditure :—	
Mandor's Salary, ... \$	180.00
Coolies' Salary, ...	1,959.65
Re-making Tennis Lawn,	52.92
Materials and Tools, ...	62.91
Manure,	18.25
Miscellaneous Expenses,	15.45
Balance,... ..	70.82
	<hr/>
Total,...	\$2,360.00
	<hr/>

Revenue from grass cutting, ... \$25.00

H. N. RIDLEY,
Director.

Botanic Gardens Department, Penang.

The Assistant Superintendent of Forests was absent on leave in England for six months during the year, and in his absence, there being no European Officer of the Department available, the work was carried on by the Overseers of the Government Hill Garden and the Waterfall Garden.

2. In accordance with the retrenchment scheme, the supervision of Forest Reserves in this Settlement was transferred to the Land Office Department on the 1st January, 1895, and a report on their condition and progress will, no doubt, be made by the Collector of Land Revenue.

Waterfall Botanic Garden.

3. This Garden continues to increase in interest and popularity, and the number of visitors from passing steamers, as well as residents, is considerable. It is, in fact, the one place to which strangers are nearly always taken if they have friends in the Island, or are directed to go if they have none.

4. Further progress has been made with sloping and turfing the banks of the stream in places where slips have occurred, or were imminent, and this has absorbed a large proportion of the amount of labour available after the ordinary routine works, such as mowing, weeding, maintenance of roads, watering, &c. had been provided for.

5. A new masonry dam fifty-nine feet wide and eight feet high has been constructed a short distance above the second bridge, and in addition to raising the level of the stream and preventing slips, forms an effective cascade, especially during the rains.

6. One thousand five hundred and seventy (1,570) lineal feet of rough masonry drains have been constructed alongside the steeper portion of the carriage roads where the wash is most destructive.

7. Preparation for re-constructing No. 2 plant-shed with light angle iron was commenced in December by lifting the more valuable plants and removing them to a temporary shed. Material for this purpose, to the amount of \$490, was purchased out of the balance of 1895 vote, and the remainder, or at least as much as can be spared after payment of other liabilities, will be paid out of the current year's vote. This is a rather big undertaking to provide for out of the ordinary Maintenance Vote, but it has to be faced, for until these old wooden plant sheds are replaced by iron, we shall have constant expenses in the matter of repairs.

8. A great number and variety of trees and shrubs have been planted out in beds and clumps, and the general appearance of the grounds and plant-sheds made as attractive as possible.

9. During the early part of the year, there was a good show of orchids in the sheds and of annuals in pots and beds. At the beginning of the rains when the annuals had finished flowering, the beds were filled with Coleus, Dracænas, and other bright coloured foliage plants.

10. The usual interchange of plants and seeds with various correspondents has been continued, but owing to the absence on leave of the Assistant Superintendent, the numbers distributed by this department were less than they should have been.

11. Plant sales realised \$939.92, which, as in previous years, was paid in to revenue account. These sales represent upwards of four thousand plants, mostly in pots. Ornamental plants are most in demand, but fruit trees and trees for shade form a fair proportion. These plants are sold at low rates, as it is desirable to encourage their cultivation, but the result is that the more plants are sold the less money and labour there is available for the general up-keep of the garden, for pots cost money, and plants cannot be propagated without labour.

12. A large number of interesting and valuable plants has been added during the year, the greater proportion having been selected by the Assistant Superintendent from Botanic Gardens and nurseries while on leave in England, and brought out by him on his return. This selection, which filled eighteen cases and measured over ten tons, was attended to and watered, when necessary, during the voyage, and there is no doubt that this is the surest way of introducing certain plants that travel badly.

13. The thanks of this department are specially due to the Director, Royal Gardens, Kew; to Messrs. F. SANDER & Co., St. Albans; Messrs. JAS. VEITCH & SONS, Chelsea; and Messrs. HUGH LOW & Co., Clapton, for the greater portion of this fine collection.

14. A short trip to the Kinta District of Perak was made during the last ten days of the year for the purpose of collecting living plants and botanical specimens for the herbarium, with satisfactory results. On my return, I submitted a short report on the journey, a copy of which I annex to this report (Appendix B).

15. More room for the accommodation of the herbarium specimens is much needed; for, although the collection is mainly Penang plants, and altogether Malayan, the present Office is much too small for the herbarium as well as Office work.

16. The total expenditure for maintenance of this garden is \$4,484.43 as shown in statement annexed (Appendix A), but if from this is deducted the amount of revenue collected amounting to \$973.32, the actual cost is only \$3,511.11.

Government Hill Gardens.

17. Nothing new of importance has been done in these gardens, the amount of money available for labour being barely sufficient to keep the grounds of Government Bungalow in order and maintain a supply of flowers and vegetables.

18. The grounds of Belle Vue Bungalow badly require attention, but with the present labour staff it is impossible to do this work justice.

19. The Experimental Nursery has been kept clean, and many of the fruit trees look well, though in want of manure. If ever the long-talked of tramway to the top of the hill becomes an accomplished fact, none will derive more benefit than those engaged in gardening pursuits. At present the cost of carrying up any considerable quantity of manure is prohibitive.

Preservation of Coco-nut Trees.

20. The Inspector with the assistance of one Notice Server and one Climber, has been employed alternate months in Penang and Province Wellesley.

21. One thousand four hundred and twenty-five (1,425) notices have been served on persons having on their premises trees, stumps, or rubbish, suitable breeding places for the beetle; and as the result, 3,608 dead trees, 3,856 stumps, and 209 heaps of rubbish have been destroyed.

22. Seventy-nine (79) persons were prosecuted for non-compliance with the notices served on them, and fines inflicted amounting to \$170.

C. CURTIS,
Assistant Superintendent of Forests.

Penang, 18th January, 1896.

APPENDIX A.

Revenue and Expenditure—Botanic Gardens Department, Penang, 1895.

REVENUE.	EXPENDITURE.	AMOUNT.
		\$ c.
	{ Salaries,	3,135 42
	{ Purchase of Plants and Seeds, ...	126 50
	{ Purchase of Pots and Tubs, ...	101 47
	{ Purchase of Tools and Materials, ...	236 61
	{ Purchase of Lime and Manure, ...	65 70
	{ Purchase of Planks for Plant Cases, &c.,	86 36
Grant—Maintenance of Waterfall Garden, ... \$4,500.00	{ Purchase of Iron for Plant Shed, ...	490 00
	{ Cartage,	45 90
	{ Freights,	81 40
	{ Periodicals and Books,	40 53
	{ Miscellaneous and Petty Expenses, ...	74 54
	{ Balance,	\$4,484 43
		15 57
		\$4,500 00
Grant—Expenses of carrying out Provisions of Coco-nut Trees Preservation Ordinance, ... \$700.00	{ Salaries,	\$641 80
	{ Balance,	58 20
		\$700 00
Grant—Maintenance of Experimental Nursery, ... \$200.00	{ Salaries,	\$158 70
	{ Manure,	21 00
	{ Tools,	15 94
	{ Balance,	\$195 64
		4 36
		\$200 00
Grant—Travelling and Personal Allowances, ... \$330.00	{ Pony Allowance (6 months), ...	108 00
	{ Expenses in connection with collecting Plants in Perak,	87 96
	{ Balance,	\$195 96
		134 04
		\$330 00
Plant Sales, ... \$939.92		
Bath Receipts, ... 26.40		
Rents, ... 7.00		
		\$973 32

C. CURTIS,
Assistant Superintendent of Forests.

APPENDIX B.

BOTANIC GARDENS,
Penang, 7th January, 1896.

To

The Hon'ble the Resident Councillor.

SIR,—I have the honour to report that, in accordance with your permission, I proceeded to Perak on the 21st December last, for the purpose of collecting plants for exchange and cultivation in the Botanic Gardens, also botanical specimens for the herbarium and distribution. I arrived at Ipoh, Kinta, at noon on the 22nd, and at once commenced exploring the hills in the vicinity. By the aid of two European residents, who knew the exact localities, I was enabled in a short time to get collected about 2,000 plants of what is locally known as "Kinta Weed" (*Vanda Hookerii*), and a good number of "Tapah Weed" (*Arundina bambusæfolia*); the greater portion of which I purpose sending to England in exchange for plants received and brought out by me on my return from leave in September last.

Near some hot springs between Ipoh and Tanjong Rambutan I obtained several interesting ferns and other plants suitable for pot culture. Also three plants of *Arisæma fimbriata*, a plant not hitherto recorded from the Peninsula, but abundant in the islands to the North of Penang. The water at these springs is so hot in places that it is painful to keep one's hand in it. It is very clear, but without the strong sulphur smell noticeable in some of the hot springs in North Celebes.

On the morning of the 26th, I left Ipoh for Kuala Dipang, leaving the Malay man I took with me from Penang to complete the drying out of the botanical specimens, to pack the living plants and bring the whole direct to Telok Anson by rail to meet me on the 29th, which he did.

On the way from Ipoh to Kuala Dipang I examined the limestone hills at three or four different places, having different aspects, and found several new plants. One of these is a new balsam, the second species I have discovered in this district.

On the 28th December, being the last day of my stay at Kuala Dipang, I went some distance up Gunong Bujong Malacca, to a Sakai clearing, and got one of the men as guide for the day. We did not get very far up the mountain—probably not more than 1,500 feet—for we struck a ravine so exceedingly rich in interesting plants that the two men I had with me were loaded in a couple of hours.

Many of the plants collected were not in flower, but they are of great interest, and undoubtedly new to Gardens if not to botanists.

One of the most interesting is a very distinct begonia with narrow almost lanceolate leaves quite unlike any other species of this genus with which I am acquainted. It is found growing on huge water-worn boulders in damp shady places.

Small graceful palms suitable for pot culture are abundant, both in species and individuals, especially on the dry ridges, but unfortunately only a few seeds were obtainable. This is, I believe, owing to the fact that the monkeys eat them as fast as they ripen. It is very desirable that a more extended examination of the flora of this mountain should be made at the season when the greater number of plants are in flower, if one could ascertain when that is. In Penang, May and June are the best months and probably it is the same on this mountain.

There are Chinese miners working much higher up than the point I reached and, I believe, there is a survey hut on the very top, so that there would be no difficulty in obtaining shelter for a few nights.

I left Kuala Dipang to catch the train at Kampar on the morning of the 29th, intending to return to Penang the same evening, but on arrival at Telok Anson found there was no boat until the following day. This was unfortunate, as had I known in time it would have given me another day in the jungle.

From an agricultural point of view, Kinta is the best district I have seen in Perak, and from what I hear, will before long be a large coffee-growing district. Many other products would do equally well in such rich soil, but the present tendency is all in favour of coffee. Ipoh is a large and flourishing town, very hot in the day time and badly in want of shade trees.

I have, &c.,

C. CURTIS,
Assistant Superintendent of Forests.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SINGAPORE LAND OFFICE,
FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Revenue.

1. The following table shows the total Land Revenue collected in 1895 under the various headings, with the amounts estimated. The amounts collected in 1894 are added for the sake of comparison:—

Heads of Revenue.	Estimated 1895.	Actual 1895.	Excess.	Deficit.	Actual 1894.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Premium on Grants, ...	5,000 00	5,965 76	965 76	...	5,758 80
Premium on Special Sales of Town Lands, ...	20,000 00	29,294 35	9,294 35	...	51,770 67
Land Rents, ...	44,000 00	44,355 64	355 64	...	44,993 19
Beach Rents, ...	4,000 00	3,720 00	...	280 00	3,795 00
Grazing Lands, ...	500 00	738 84	238 84	...	612 50
Coral and Granite, ...	500 00	470 48	...	29 52	440 07
Brick-fields, ...	360 00	120 00	...	240 00	120 00
Timber Royalty, ...	2,000 00	2,338 10	338 10	...	2,221 85
Notice Fees, ...	1,500 00	1,068 00	...	432 00	1,274 00
Searches and Inspections, ...	150 00	78 00	...	72 00	103 50
Preparation and Registration of Grants, ...	200 00	207 00	7 00	...	282 00
Expenses of Preliminary Survey, ...	50 00	...	...	50 00	...
Miscellaneous, ...	1,000 00	610 68	...	389 32	918 21
	79,260 00	88,966 85	11,199 69	1,492 84	112,289 79
<i>Reimbursements.</i>					
Survey Fees, ...	400 00	362 90	...	37 10	518 30
Sale of Maps and Plans, ...	200 00	135 00	...	65 00	307 00
Sale of Boundary Stones, ...	200 00	246 00	46 00	...	275 00
Miscellaneous, ...	500 00	291 17	...	208 83	567 04
	1,300 00	1,035 07	46 00	310 93	1,667 34
District Collections under Municipal Ordinance No. IX of 1887, ...	6,000 00	6,041 19	41 19	...	5,896 04
Total,...	86,560 00	96,043 11	11,286 88	1,803 77	119,853 17

2. The excess of the actual amount collected under the heading "Premium on Special Sales of Town Land" over the estimated amount is due to unexpectedly high prices realised at the sales by auction of the Telok Ayer Reclamation Land. The average price realised was \$3.01 per square foot, as against \$2.81 in 1884. The average price of land sold by auction at the same place between the years 1884 and 1891 was \$1.29 $\frac{3}{4}$ a square foot. As I anticipated, the objections referred to in my last year's report to the slightly increased rent upon titles issued for land in this part of the Town have had no effect upon the sales, and competition at most auction sales of Crown Land in the Town during the year has been most keen.

3. The collections under Land Rents exceeded the estimate by \$355.64. They fall short of those of 1894, at the beginning of which year I took over charge of the Department, by over \$600. In explaining this I will quote the whole of the paragraph in my last year's report dealing with this item:—"4. *Land Rents*:—Estima-

“ted \$41,000. Actual \$44,993.19. The amount collected under this head exceeds by
 “\$3,415.14 the largest sum hitherto received in any one year. The increase is mainly
 “derived from rents on temporary licenses issued for small blocks of Crown Land in
 “the Town. These patches of land are used for purposes of drying, storing and the
 “erection of small sheds, &c. which are sub-let at remunerative rates. There was great
 “difficulty in dealing with occupants of these places, some of whom had successfully
 “evaded the payment of rent for a considerable time. Vigorous steps were taken
 “during the year to enforce the right of Government to a rent from these people.
 “Licenses were issued to those who were willing to pay while those who would not
 “do so were summarily evicted and replaced by more satisfactory tenants. The
 “result has been a large increase of revenue under the head of ‘Rents on Temporary
 “Licenses,’ which amounted to \$8,415.33, as against \$5,141.13 last year.”

4. The receipts for 1894 under the “Rents on Temporary Licenses” referred to in the above paragraph were swelled by the arrears for “use and occupation” collected from persons, who had been for some time in illegal occupation of pieces of land. As a consequence of the steps taken then there were in the year under review no collections from this source. The destructive fire that occurred at the beginning of the year at Tanjong Ru occasioned some loss of revenue, as several of the annual licenses for temporary occupation of land there were not renewed. However, since the improvements projected by the Municipality have been taken in hand, there have been a keen demand for land at this place.

5. The receipts under Land Rents for the years since 1889 are as follows:—

		\$	c.
1889, ...	...	38,816	61
1890, ...	...	39,739	94
1891, ...	...	40,822	65
1892, ...	...	40,876	44
1893, ...	...	41,578	05
1894, ...	...	44,993	19
1895, ...	...	44,355	64

The receipts for 1894 and 1895 were made up as follows:—

	1894.	1895.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
Paid into the Treasury, ...	35,479 67	35,867 11
Paid into Land Office on issue of Statutory Grants, ...	1,018 30	483 41
Paid into Land Office on Statutory Grants not issued, ...	79 89	6 72
Rent on Temporary Licenses (paid to Land Office), ...	8,415 33	7,998 40

6. *Arrears.*—The arrears of rents upon Grants and Leases that have not been put up to auction in accordance with the law amount to \$32.75, a small item in a Rent Roll of over \$44,000. In this connection I may refer to the circumstance that the Revenue under the heads of “Notice Fees and Warrants” amounted to \$1,068, as against \$1,274 in 1894, a falling off which it is pleasant to record.

7. There were again no collections under the head of “Expenses of Preliminary Survey,” and this item should now be left out of the Estimates. As I stated in my last year’s report, I am of opinion that vexatious demands for preliminary deposits act as a deterrent to intending applicants for small areas of land.

8. The collections under “Miscellaneous” (Revenue) are derived principally from the rents for scattered fruit trees upon Crown Land. The year 1895 was not a good year for fruit in Singapore and this accounts chiefly for the deficit under this head.

9. The District Collections under Municipal Ordinance IX of 1887 exceeded the estimate by \$41, and exceed those of any previous year. The other items of revenue call for no special notice.

Expenditure.

10. The following table shews the expenditure of the Department for the year :—

Heads of Expenditure.	Estimates 1895.	Spent.	Savings.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Salaries,	10,728 00	10,608 00	120 00
Travelling and Personal Allowances,	1,800 00	1,678 80	121 20
Contingent Expenses,	75 00	70 94	4 06
Auctioneers' Charges on Land Sales,	300 00	227 13	72 87
Allowances to Penghulus,	100 00	70 00	30 00
Purchase of Boundary Stones (recoverable),	200 00	54 61	145 39
Collection of Rates & Taxes in Country Districts,	150 00	106 41	43 59
Maintenance of Forest Reserves,	1,000 00	938 00	62 00
Miscellaneous,	100 00	38 50	61 50
Total, ...	14,453 00	13,792 39	660 61

11. *Protection of Crown Rights.*—During the year, 86 cases were brought and dealt with in the Police Courts against persons unlawfully occupying or taking timber from Crown Land. The fines inflicted amounted to \$293.50. A large number of trifling encroachments were dealt with departmentally.

12. *Ordinance IV of 1886.*—Eight hundred and seventy-four (874) Notices were issued for rents upon Grants and Leases, and 221 Warrants, of which 207 were settled. The amount recovered under the Warrants was \$2,791.65. For temporary rents 52 Notices were issued and 12 Warrants; in every case the sums due were recovered.

13. *Alienation of Crown Land.*—One hundred and twenty-six (126) applications for Crown Land were received, as against 87 last year, while 74 Statutory Grants and 3 Leases were issued. The premium paid upon these Grants and Leases (inclusive of Town lots) amounted to \$41,260.68, and the increase to the Rent Roll from their issue is \$398.

14. *Surrender and Cancellation of Titles.*—During the year, 26 Leases and 21 Statutory Grants were put up to auction for arrears of rent and bought in by Government. The area of these titles amounted to 846 acres, 2 roods and 19 poles, and the amount of arrears of rent written off them was \$729. These figures are somewhat lower than those of last year.

15. The following table gives approximately the number of acres in cultivation outside the Municipal limits with the area of the different forms of cultivation :—

Gambier,	3,809
Pepper,	1,846
Coco-nuts,	3,183
Fruit-trees,	2,766
Vegetables,	1,323
Indigo,	430
Pine-apples,	2,070
Grass-swamp,	657
Betel leaves (Sireh),	203
Coffee,	50

Total, ... 16,337

16. *The Staff.*—There have been no changes during the year in the staff of the Department, all the members of which have carried out their duties most satisfactorily.

J. R. INNES,
Acting Collector of Land Revenue.

LAND OFFICE,
Singapore, 22nd February, 1896.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS POLICE FORCE, AND ON THE STATE OF CRIME, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

INSPECTOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Singapore, 7th February, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my report on the Straits Settlements Police Force, and on the state of crime in the Colony for 1895, together with the usual annual returns.

The strength of the Force on 31st December, 1895, was as follows:—

	EUROPEANS.											SIKHS.				MALAY AND KLING CONSTABLES.				CHINESE DETECTIVES.	Grand Total.	
	Inspector-General.	Superintendents.	Assistant Superintendents.	Chief Inspectors.	Inspectors.	Sergeants.	Constables.	Drill Instructor.	Armourer.	Inspector, Weights and Measures.	Inspector, Gunpowder.	Sergeant-Majors.	Drill Instructor.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Sergeant-Majors.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.		
Singapore,	1	1	2	1	9	4	4	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	4	105	4	12	46	655	12	897
Penang,	...	1	3	1	9	7	3	...	...	1	...	1	1	2	4	73	4	14	47	632	7	809
Malacca,	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	2	16	2	5	19	161	...	209
Total,	1	3	5	3	19	11	6	1	1	2	1	2	1	5	10	194	10	31	112	1,448	19	1,915

2. Lieut.-Colonel PENNEFATHER was appointed Inspector-General in March, and took up the duties of his appointment on the 25th April, relieving Mr. BELL, who had acted as Inspector-General since April, 1894.

In Singapore, Mr. BELL has been Chief Police Officer since he ceased to act as Inspector-General on the 25th April.

Mr. RICCARD and Mr. HOGGE have been Chief Police Officers at Penang and Malacca, respectively; the former was replaced whilst on vacation leave for one month by Mr. CUSCADEN.

I regret to have to add that none of them seem to be in at all robust health.

Assistant Superintendent NEWLAND was granted leave for 15 months on 17th April.

Assistant Superintendent CUSCADEN was in charge of Province Wellesley up to 2nd August, when he took charge at Penang as stated above. He went on leave to Europe on 18th September. Assistant Superintendent STEWART has been at Singapore throughout the year.

Assistant Superintendent D'ARCY SYMONDS did duty at Penang till 2nd August, when he took Mr. CUSCADEN's place in Province Wellesley, where he is still stationed.

Lieutenant WEGG-PROSSER, Reserve of Officers (late Rifle Brigade), was appointed Assistant Superintendent by His Excellency the Governor, to date 28th June, 1895, and being then in the Colony, reported himself for duty on that date.

In Singapore, therefore, the executive work has been carried on by Mr. BELL and Mr. STEWART. I do not consider that this number is sufficient. The Fire Arms, Opium and Liquor Ordinances of 1894 have imposed a great additional amount of licensing work on the Chief Police Officer, thereby preventing him from giving his time to Police work proper.

The Assistant Superintendent has to devote his time mainly to work in the Magistrates' Courts and the Assizes. There is, therefore, no Officer available, except very occasionally, for the supervision of Police work generally, and the detective department in particular.

The same remarks apply, in a rather lesser degree, to Penang.

The establishment allowed for the ranks of Assistant Superintendent is so small that, allowing for the absence on leave of even one Officer, there are not enough to do the work which ought to be done, much less to allow for any casualties. Officers are rarely able to get the leave which they are allowed by regulation.

With the present establishment of Superintendents and Assistants, the proper supervision might be exercised if the Police Department were relieved of the licensing duties under the Fire Arms, Opium and Liquor Ordinances, and of the duties of public prosecution, but even this would not allow for any leave or casualties. The addition of one Assistant Superintendent would allow of the continuance of the present arrangement as regards the work in Court, and would be sufficient provision against ordinary casualties, and with the addition of a Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department and the additions recommended under the heading Detectives, the Police work ought, I think, to be satisfactorily provided for, and it might even be possible to effect some reductions of the establishment of the lower grades.

Financial Assistants.

3. Mr. STEVENS has been at his post in Singapore during the year, except for about two months, when he was Acting Assistant Auditor-General: his place was then filled by Mr. COOPER from the Treasury.

In Penang, Mr. BOWEN was appointed Acting Official Assignee on 10th May, his place being filled by the appointment of Mr. J. LAMB.

Chief Inspectors.

4. Inspector QUIN acted in Singapore until the 5th May, when Inspector JENNINGS was appointed on probation to the substantive rank, in which he has been since confirmed. His conduct has been satisfactory.

Chief Inspector PERALTA is, as usual, reported as most efficient by the Chief Police Officer, Malacca. Chief Inspector DRUM is highly spoken of by the Chief Police Officer, Penang.

Inspectors.

5. The following changes have taken place during the year:—

Inspector JENNINGS promoted to Chief Inspector; 2nd Class Inspectors PATTERSON and MORRIS promoted 1st Class Inspectors; 3rd Class Inspectors BUGDEN and FAIRHURST promoted to 2nd Class; Sergeants DICKSON, KIRKE and EVANS promoted from Sergeants to 3rd Class Inspectors.

First Class Inspector BLACKBURN was convicted in February of receiving bribes, was sentenced to 3 months' imprisonment, and dismissed. 2nd Class Inspector MCLAGGAN was pensioned on 1st May; and 3rd Class Inspector ROSE's services were dispensed with by the Secretary of State on 27th August.

I am glad to report that I have reason to believe that the conduct of these ranks has improved.

Drill Instructor.

6. I regret to have to report unfavourably on Drill Instructor JORDAN.

I think we should get on quite as well with a Sikh Drill Instructor; the one in Penang is most satisfactory.

7. Armourer NEAL gives me entire satisfaction, both in his conduct and his work.

European Contingent.

8. Three Sergeants named above have been promoted to be Inspectors. One (MOFFAT) has been dismissed for intemperance.

Four Constables have been promoted; ten were locally enlisted to join the Force, of whom six have been dismissed. The conduct of those that remain is satisfactory. The experiment of engaging men locally has not proved a success, and I have applied for five men from the Royal Irish Constabulary. We may occasionally get good men from the Army or the Navy, but not more than one or two a year; and it is all the more difficult to get men from the Navy now that the number of ships afloat has so much increased.

Inspectors under Gunpowder and Weights and Measures Ordinances.

9. Inspectors BATEMAN (Weights and Measures, Singapore) and MORTON (Gunpowder and Arms, Singapore) and Inspector MCFARLANE who carries on the combined duties of these two departments in Penang, have given complete satisfaction in their conduct and in the way in which they have done their work.

Detectives.

10. This department in Singapore has been worked by Inspectors MORRIS and DICKSON, both of whom have worked hard, and are reported by the Superintendent to have done excellent work.

To my mind this detective branch requires re-organisation more than any other. Besides the European Officers above-mentioned, there are in Singapore 74 native detectives of various nationalities, all of whom are only plain-clothes Police, with the exception of a few Chinese. They are useful in picking up cases in the streets, but I do not think that sufficient attention is given to working up cases of crime which are placed in their hands to unravel the details.

One or two good cases of this kind have been traced out during the year, but there is a large balance of untraced crime.

It is not possible that Inspector MORRIS should be able to attend to every case.

Inspector DICKSON has his time fully employed in looking after the pawnshops.

What is wanted is more supervision, and help given in difficult cases. Both the Chief Police Officers of Singapore and Penang agree with me in thinking that the detective force would be much improved by the addition of some Eurasian detectives. I believe that I could get respectable young men, who should be made detectives pure and simple, and ought never to appear in Court, so that their identity should be concealed as much as possible. I think this experiment worth trial, and am prepared to submit further details of the scheme. There ought also to be an Officer holding the position of Chief of the Criminal Investigation Department, who would have special control of the detectives in all the Settlements. I think that the system in force in this department at present tends rather to the neglect of cases reported to the Police, and there is no doubt that the Asiatic detectives want more looking after. I have satisfied myself by personal observation that their night work in Singapore is capable of much improvement.

Inspector FIDDES has done excellent work in Penang during the year.

Sikh Contingent.

11. This is up to its full strength, and has done its work well during the year.

It is unfortunate that the privilege of exchange compensation should have been withdrawn almost as soon as it was granted, the men are certainly anxious about getting it eventually, and I hope that the Government may see its way to sanctioning it again.

Malay and Kling Contingent.

12. The Chief Police Officer, Singapore, reports that he has the greatest difficulty in getting recruits, and that those now offering themselves are a very poor class of men, mostly Klings and Bengalis.

It is a fact that there are very few Malays in Singapore, what there are, are mostly hangers on of political pensioners.

Javanese and men from the other islands there are in plenty, but they can easily get employment as grooms or gardeners, and in any case are inferior to the Malay from the Peninsula.

The Chief Police Officer, Malacca, reports well on this contingent, but he also finds a difficulty in recruiting. He says that a Malay can earn \$12 a month by trading in fowls, fruit, &c., and the chance of a pension is not sufficient counter-attraction to the certainty of greater present gains with lighter work. There is besides still a distinct prejudice against serving in the Police, though, I am told, it is decreasing.

There appears to be little difficulty in keeping up the strength in Penang.

Inspections.

13. I have inspected every station in the three Settlements, including the Dindings, during the year.

Buildings.

14. The buildings in charge of the Police are on the whole in good repair and well looked after. One station (Sungei Ache) in Penang was closed on 31st December, and the old station on Pulau Kra is to be re-opened on January 1st.

Furniture.

15. Is in good order, and sufficient.

Telephones.

16. These have worked well in all the Settlements. An extension of the telephone to Kranji and Saranggong is very desirable.

Boats.

17. These are in good order and constant use.

Arms and Ammunition.

18. The arms are well kept, and, with the exception of the grooving being much worn in many of the rifles, are in good order. They are, however, sufficiently good for use at short ranges (say up to 200 yards) which is as much as we are ever likely to require. The arms which were lent to Pahang in 1892 have been thoroughly overhauled; the serviceable ones have been put in a state of thorough repair, and the Pahang authorities have paid the Colonial Government for the arms which were not returned, according to a scheme agreed upon.

The ammunition in charge at each Police Station has been changed for new; the old being used up for target practice. The supply of ammunition has of late years been allowed to run down below the reserve fixed, and I was obliged to ask for a small addition to the vote to bring it up to the quantity fixed.

Clothing.

19. The present clothing issued is sufficient and suitable, with the exception of the cap, which is objectionable in every way, except as to price. The experiment of getting the boots for the Malay Contingent made locally has been tried, but the Chief Police Officers do not think that it has been working sufficiently long to test the quality of the boots as compared with those got from England. There are, however, fewer cases of galled feet.

Health.

20. The health of the Force has on the whole been good. I append a return showing admissions to hospital in the three Settlements, and monthly average of numbers of each nationality in hospital. The most common disease is malarial fever. There were two deaths from cholera in Singapore. The Malays evince the greatest dislike to going to hospital. I have known cases in which good men with several years' service have deserted rather than go into hospital. It is a curious fact that this objection is stronger in Singapore than in either Penang or Malacca.

In consequence of the tendency of the Sikhs to starve themselves, a system of messing, which already prevailed in Singapore, has been introduced throughout, and the Medical authorities have undertaken to provide proper diet for Sikhs in hospital. This has been working now for three months in Singapore. There was a little difficulty at first to get the Sikhs to see the benefit of it, but I think that it has passed off.

In Penang and Malacca, owing to the distance of the Sikh barracks from the hospital, the arrangements are not quite so easy to make as in Singapore, but the scheme comes into operation from January 1st, 1896, and I have no doubt will work well.

Drill and Musketry.

21. The drill of the Sikh contingent is in all respects decidedly good; in that of the Malay contingent there is room for improvement. The men get necessarily but little drill, and not much is required of them, but what is required should be done well. The musketry has, as usual, been carried on under difficulties. In Singapore, the whole of the Sikh contingent has gone through the prescribed course, and 200 men of the Malay contingent. In Penang, neither the Sikh nor the Malay contingent have been completely exercised, owing to the range being constantly required by the

military authorities, either for their annual course, or for alteration to suit the Lee-Metford rifle. In Province Wellesley, the action of the Acting Manager of the Prai Sugar Estate has prevented the Police from using the range, but when the Manager returns from leave I hope to get the matters settled. If I cannot do so, I shall have to apply to Government for a range.

In Malacca, the whole of the Sikh and Malay contingent have been exercised.

Crime.

22. There has been no trouble in Singapore with the secret societies, but it would be rash to conclude that the nuclei of such do not exist.

In Penang and Malacca, the old Red and White Flag Societies require watching, and in two cases in Penang there was some suspicion of the existence of illegal societies amongst Chinese. A Chinese secret society was discovered in Malacca, and the heads of it convicted and punished.

Housebreaking has been very prevalent in Singapore, and I regret to say that in most cases the burglar cannot be traced. This is due, in a great measure, to the apathy of the European community, who will not take the trouble to report burglaries or attempted burglaries to the Police. In one week alone the newspapers published reports of four burglaries in the houses of Europeans, not one of which was reported to the Police.

Carelessness also prevails in not fastening up houses at night, and in engaging domestic servants; there have been many cases of robbery by this class of Chinese. If the compulsory registration of servants were carried out, no doubt considerable temporary inconvenience would be felt, but a lasting benefit would ensue, and the inconvenience could be remedied by measures carefully prepared beforehand. No English merchant or professional man in China would take the class of Chinese servant which people are glad to get in Singapore.

With regard to the returns of property reported as lost or stolen, it must be remembered that a Chinaman, if he has been assaulted or fancies himself injured in any way, nearly always prefers a groundless charge of theft as well as of assault or insult, and a Malay frequently does the same, besides exaggerating the value of property actually stolen.

An Ordinance requiring every person out after 10.30 p.m. to carry a light such as is in force in Hongkong, would be of the greatest assistance in checking crime, at the expense of a slight inconvenience to the public.

The pawnshops give no help in the recovery of stolen goods, and until the books are kept in Romanised Malay or English, they might almost as well keep none at all.

The raids on gambling have been energetically carried on in Singapore and Penang, with increased success. Several important convictions for carrying on Wah Whay and Wai Seng lotteries have been obtained.

Fires.

23. The Police form the Fire Brigade in Penang and Malacca.

In the former, there were 23 fires, the two most serious of which occurred in the village of Nibong Tebal in Province Wellesley.

In Malacca, there was only one insignificant fire, which destroyed an attap-shed value \$12.

I append returns (A to K) which give particulars of crime, &c. in the Police Force and also in the Settlements generally.

EDWARD G. PENNEFATHER, Lieut.-Colonel,
Inspector-General of Police.

NOTABLE OFFENCES.

SINGAPORE.

Murder.

At 4 P.M. on 12th June, NEN CHA, a Hokkien Chinese, took out a jinrikisha from Tanjong Pagar Road to seek for hire. At 6 A.M. next morning his jinrikisha was found behind the house attached to the Barracks at Tanglin, and NEN CHA'S body was found on the bath. The medical examination shewed that the deceased has been rendered insensible probably by a blow and then thrown into the bath. No clue was ever obtained as to the perpetrator of this offence.

At about 10 P.M. on the 21st May, 1895, two Chinese named LU CHU and LAI HIM were out in the harbour in their fishing-boat when four Malays came up in a boat, attacked them with parangs and stole their nets. LU CHU fell to the bottom of the boat and drifted about until next morning, when he was picked up and sent to hospital, where he died on the 25th June, 1895, from the injuries received. The other man LAI HIM either fell or was thrown overboard, his body was never found, nor was any clue ever obtained as to the offenders.

On the 6th November, 1895, the dead body of a Chinaman was found in the Singapore River with several severe wounds on the head. Enquiries were made by the detectives, and it was found that the murdered man was named TAN SAM, vegetable seller, of No. 81, New Bridge Road. The room where he lived was examined, and large stains of blood were found on the walls and floor. His wife and a man named KI OH PUN who lived in the next room, had disappeared since the 10th November, 1895. Search was made, and KI OH PUN was arrested at No. 60, Clyde Street, on the 16th November, 1895. His wife LUN SWAN was found the next day, and stated that on the night of the 5th KI OH PUN and her husband were smoking chandu in the room and had a quarrel, and that KI OH PUN killed her husband. KI OH PUN threatened to kill her also if she spoke about it. So she being afraid went to live at Gélang without telling any one of the murder.

The accused has been committed to take his trial at the coming Assizes.

Negligent Act.

At about 8.30 P.M. on the 28th September, 1895, a large godown in course of erection in Kling Street, the property of TAN JIAK KIM, fell down and killed 11 of the workmen, all Chinese. Two men—the foreman named PEH KAM SAI and the contractor TAN JU GUAN—were charged with doing a negligent act, and both were discharged.

PENANG.

Murder.

On the night of the 1st March, a Hokkien Chinese coolie named TAN JU, who was in charge of shop No. 245, Beach Street, was found murdered in the premises. Nine wounds were discovered in different parts of the deceased's body, apparently inflicted with a heavy sharp weapon, of which no trace could be found. Judging from the circumstances, the murderer must have entered the shop (before it was closed) and concealed himself therein. One ONG ENG HO was arrested on suspicion, but was discharged for want of evidence.

A reward of \$200 was offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the murderer, but no trace has up to the present been discovered.

A Chinese boy named LIM SWI GUAN, about 8 years of age, was murdered at Batu Man between the hours of 3 P.M. and 5 P.M. on the 18th March. The deceased left his house about 3 P.M. on the 18th, telling his mother that he was going out to play. As the boy did not turn up, a search was made for him, which resulted in the finding of the body on the following day at about 300 yards from the house. The boy appeared to have been strangled with his *tauchang*. Some jewellery value about \$8

which he was wearing when he had left the house, was missing. A Chinaman named LIM TOON was charged with the crime, but was discharged, there being only circumstantial evidence against him.

A Chinaman named SOO HOO CHENG was murdered at Sungei Sintoh on or about the 22nd March. The crime was discovered through some Chinese coolies who had seen their employer KONG AH CHONG and his son KONG WAH SENG carrying the body of the deceased to a boat in which by order of their employer, they had just put two rice-pounding stones. These coolies were accused by their employer of some crime, and as they were being conveyed to prison they were overheard talking about what their employer had done. The body was found in two bags in Sungei Lokan, after dragging for it for many days.

KONG AH CHONG disappeared and has not yet been arrested. KONG WAH SENG was arrested, but was only convicted of causing grievous hurt.

A Kheh Chinese woman named LOH KIM NUNG (the wife of a Chinese named WONG AH CHONG), residing at Balik Pulau, was murdered at about 4 P.M. on the 26th April by a Bengali named NANOO, who rushed into the woman's house, where she was talking with a Malay woman, and stabbed LOH KIM NUNG with a knife in the breast, causing almost instantaneous death. The Malay woman gave the alarm, the murderer rushed out of the house, and was arrested with the weapon in his hand by a Constable on beat. The only possible motive for the crime was revenge, as the deceased woman had frequently abused NANOO, who worked as a coolie for her husband, for being lazy. Accused was found guilty, and hanged.

On the 18th October a supposed lunatic Chinaman named LIM BOON SIEW created a disturbance in a house in Prangin Lane. The Police were sent for, but the offender had gone away before they arrived. Whilst they were there, LIM BOON SIEW rushed into the house and stabbed one SIN BAN SENG in the throat: the wounded man died on the way to hospital. LIM BOON SIEW was arrested on the spot, convicted and sentenced to death.

On 21st November the bodies of a Hindoo woman and child were found by a Chinese coolie on Sungei Kenchang Estate, Province Wellesley. The husband of the woman was arrested on suspicion, and eventually made confession to the District Officer, Nibong Tebal, that he had committed the double crime through jealousy when under the influence of drink. He stands committed for trial at next Assizes.

Gang Robbery.

At 2 A.M. on the 2nd August, the house of a Kheh Chinese named YEOH JIN SIEW, a planter residing at Payah Trubong, was attacked by a gang of six Macao Chinese, who were all armed with knives, revolvers and sticks. Property to the value of \$114 was carried away by the robbers.

Two Chinese named CHONG AH CHOI and CHONG AH JONG were eventually arrested and sentenced to eight years' rigorous imprisonment each at the Assizes.

On the night of the 26th August the house of a Chinese named HENG HOOI HIANG, a shop-keeper residing at Sungei Duri, Province Wellesley, was entered by six Chinese, and money to the extent of \$122 carried away. The occupier of the house was assaulted by the robbers, in consequence of which he ran out of the premises and concealed himself in a neighbouring tapioca field until they had decamped. Two days afterwards three Chinese named TEO AH TIAM, CHONG AH KOO and LOW KIM KANG were arrested in Sungei Bakap under very suspicious circumstances.

One of the accused died in Gaol whilst awaiting trial, and the two others were committed to the Assizes, but were found not guilty and discharged.

Attempted Gang Robbery.

On the 24th October at about 12.15 A.M., the house of a Hokkien Chinese named JOO SUI HUAT at Bayan Dalam, Province Wellesley, was attacked by a gang of eight armed Chinese. JOO SUI HUAT, on being awakened by the noise, found that the door had been smashed in. He immediately took his revolver, and, placing himself in a convenient spot, fired a shot at the robbers, who in consequence decamped without attempting to ransack the premises. Four Macao Chinese were subsequently arrested at Butterworth, on suspicion, with housebreaking implements and a danger-

ous weapon in their possession, but neither the complainant nor his family could identify them. They were all charged under "The Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance," and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment each.

Housebreaking by night and Theft.

Several articles (including the Crucifix) had been stolen from the Roman Catholic Churches in Farquhar Street and Pulau Tikus (Burma Road). On the 1st September, a Christian convert named ANTHONY was arrested by the Police on suspicion, and many of the stolen articles were discovered in his possession. He was committed for trial at the Assizes and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

On the 23rd August, a diamond merchant named SHAIK MOHAMED, residing at Dato' Kramat Road, reported that his house had been broken into and that a safe containing a large quantity of diamonds and jewellery (value about \$9,000) had been carried clean off the premises. The Police succeeded in tracing the safe to Pulau Jerejak (where it had evidently been broken open), and several parts of it were found there. Five Malays named RASIT, CHEMAT, MOHAMED HANAPIAH, DIN and TUAN DRAHMAN were eventually arrested and charged with the offence. The accused were all committed to the Assizes for trial. The hearing of the case lasted twelve days, and resulted in all the prisoners being discharged.

Housebreaking by night and Causing Hurt.

At 2 A.M. on the 23rd January, house No. 74, Campbell Street, was broken into by a Chinaman, who attempted to steal a gold bangle from one of the women in the premises. The woman woke up and called out for help. Two Chinese named LOH LI POH and LOH EE SOW ran to her assistance, whereupon the thief drew a knife and stabbed both of them in several places and managed to make his escape. On the 1st February a Chinaman named CHOOI AH CHOW was arrested and identified by the wounded persons as the offender. He was committed for trial and sentenced to seven years' rigorous imprisonment.

Housebreaking and Theft and Causing Hurt.

At 4 A.M. on the 27th March, a Javanese broke into the house of Mr. HARTLEY in Farquhar Street. Mr. HARTLEY, being awakened by hearing the noise as of some one walking in the house, got up and saw the man running downstairs. He then gave chase and caught hold of the thief in the compound of the premises. The thief stabbed him in several places about the body, and succeeded in getting away. At 7 A.M. on the same day, a Javanese named Haji ABDUL GUNNY was arrested and a quantity of articles stolen from the house was found in his possession. He was committed for trial and sentenced to ten years' rigorous imprisonment.

Forgery and Criminal Misappropriation.

On the 12th September, 1895, a report was made to the Police by Mr. J. GIBSON, Manager of the firm of SANDILANDS, BUTTERY & CO., to the effect that he had discovered that bills to the extent of about \$12,000 had been forged and payment obtained thereon by two of his Chinese Clerks named TEOH BENG GUAN and TEOH HEAN WAH. They were both arrested on the 14th September and charged with the offence, resulting in their being sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment each at the Assizes.

Criminal Misappropriation.

On the 22nd October, 1895, Mr. R. YEATS, of the firm of BOUSTEAD & CO., reported that he had discovered that about 1,100 bags of sugar (valued at \$8,000) were missing from one of the firm's sugar godowns, and that the store-keeper in charge named HUSSAIN had disappeared. The store-keeper was arrested on the 25th October, as well as two Chinese named KHOO NEOH and WEE CHOO, both of whom were accused of receiving stolen property, to wit, the sugar in question. They were all committed for trial at the Assizes, with the result that the store-keeper was sentenced to three years' rigorous imprisonment, and that the two Chinese prisoners were acquitted for want of evidence to connect them with the offence of receiving stolen property.

On the 4th November, 1895, the Manager of the Netherlands Trading Society reported that his Chinese Cashier, named KAM GUAN SEAN, had absconded, and it was found that a sum of \$148,000 was deficient. Every possible search was at once made, and a reward offered. On the 24th November information was received that the man wanted was at Sungei Patani in Kedah and it was believed he was making for Kelantan.

A party of Police was despatched there, but immediately after they had left, information was received that the accused had been arrested at Singgora. He has been identified, and his extradition is awaited.

Forgery.

On the 20th November, 1895, Mr. SCOTT, Accountant of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, reported to the Detective Inspector that he had discovered that a cheque for \$7,000, purporting to have been signed by one MOHAMED ARIFF, had been forged and cashed on the 13th July, 1895. The cheque was found to have been abstracted from a cheque book (belonging to Mr. SMITH of Telok Anson) which was kept in the office of Messrs. LOGAN & ROSS. Enquiries were at once made, and a reward of \$500 offered for information leading to the arrest and conviction of the offender. Suspicion at length rested on a Eurasian named A. CORNELIUS, a clerk in the employ of Messrs. LOGAN & ROSS. He was accordingly arrested, and the case against him is still pending. In connection with this case, a warrant was issued for the arrest of a Malay named CHE MEH, but no trace of him has up to the present been found.

Administering Stupefying Drug.

On the 11th August, at 6.30 A.M., a Chinaman named ONG HO SIEW was cooking rice in company with one ANG HOH. ONG HO SIEW went out to feed his ducks for a short while, and on returning commenced taking his rice. After eating a small quantity, he suddenly became very ill, vomitted freely, and eventually became insensible. ANG HO, taking advantage of ONG HO SIEW'S condition, robbed him of upwards of \$1,040 and decamped. A warrant was issued against the accused, who absconded, but was arrested three months afterwards. He made a confession implicating three accomplices named LIM LOW, TAN HO and TAN TOH. LIM LOW was accordingly arrested, but the others left the Colony before their names were disclosed.

ANG HO and LIM LOW were committed for trial at the January Assizes 1896. The case is still pending.

Counterfeit Coin.

On the 7th July, 1895, two Chinamen named OOI EH GEAH and YAP BOON POH and a Chinese woman CHONG AH KAM, were arrested in a house in Penang Road (Chaurasta) almost in the act of counterfeiting 50-cent pieces. The prisoners were committed for trial at the Assizes. The two men were sentenced to four years' rigorous imprisonment each, and the woman to three months' rigorous imprisonment.

MALACCA.

Gang Robbery.

On the night of the 23rd June, the house of a Malay named OMAR, a gambier planter residing at Bukit Bruang up the Linggi River, was attacked by 8 Chinese armed with spears, knives and axes, who broke in the front door, and carried off property consisting of one *kris* value \$40 and wearing apparel value \$39. OMAR, who was sleeping in the house with his wife and family at the time, was awoken by hearing the door being forced, and the noise made by spears being thrust through the back walls. He made no resistance, as the robbers informed him that if he did so they would murder him. He was unable to give the Police any description of the robbers, although they had torches with them. The report was made at Kuala Linggi station at 8.40 A.M. on the 24th, and the Police at once accompanied the complainant to the house, which is situated about a quarter of a mile from any other, but were unable to trace or gain any information concerning the robbers, nor up to the present has anything been discovered.

At 1 A.M. on the 19th September, a Hokkien Chinese named WI AH TEW, whilst cooking food for pigs on a plantation belonging to one KOH JEW SIONG situated at Padang Jambu (Bukit Gondol), was suddenly attacked by a gang of seven or eight Chinese with blackened faces and armed with poles, who, whilst one of their number held WI AH TEW by the touchang, caught eight of the pigs, placed them in gunny bags and walked away with them. Enquiries by the Police resulted in the arrest of one YAP AH KOW, who was identified by complainant. As, however, he had stated when first making his complaint, that he could not identify any of the robbers, and as the evidence on other points was insufficient, the accused was discharged, and no further trace has been discovered.

Robbery.

On the 20th May, at about 1 A.M., a Hokkien Chinese named YEO CHOO KAN, a shop-keeper residing at Tampin, Negri Sembilan, whilst driving his bullock-cart on

the road near the 12th mile (Hutan Panjang) was attacked by four persons with blackened faces and towels twisted round their heads, who stopped the cart, caught complainant by the touchang, pulled him out of the cart, and took a bag containing \$115 which he had in his possession, and then disappeared in the jungle. No trace of the robbers has been discovered, as the complainant was unable to give any description of them.

At 2 A.M. on the 20th December, as a Chinese Clerk named TAN HEOH of Johol, Negri Sembilan, was driving in a bullock-cart on his way to Malacca, he was attacked by four persons (two Chinese and two Malays), who smashed the lamp of the cart, and then proceeded to beat the complainant, who was in the cart, with sticks, whereupon the complainant jumped out, taking with him a bag which contained \$118, the robbers followed, caught the complainant, and after assaulting him badly and knocking him down, took away the bag of money and ran into the jungle. Certain information has been received, which has led to the arrest of three Malays; but whether the information will be sufficient to bring the charge home to them it is as yet impossible to say.

Housebreaking.

On the 9th September, a Malay named MOHAMED and his wife came from Singapore for a holiday, and went to live at a house belonging to them situated at Bukit Piatu about $3\frac{1}{2}$ miles from town. On the night of the 18th they appear to have had friends at the house, who played music and remained until 10 or 11 P.M. Amongst these were three Malays named DALEP, ABAS and PENDEK. After all had left MOHAMED and his family retired to rest, and about 1 A.M. the wife woke up and saw some one in the house who she stated she recognised as DALEP, who on being spoken to disappeared. On getting up at 5 A.M. it was found the house had been entered, and a box containing jewellery and wearing apparel valued at \$1,157.75 had been carried off. Enquiries resulted in the arrest of DALEP, ABAS and PENDEK, who were charged before the Magistrate, ABAS and PENDEK being discharged and DALEP committed for trial. He was found not guilty and discharged. Unfortunately between the time of committal and the trial at the Assizes, the most important witness, the wife of MOHAMED, had died.

A.

Return of Crime in the Straits Settlements Police Force, during the year 1895.

Offences.	Number of Cases disposed of by Chief Police Officers.				Number of Cases referred to Police Magistrates.				Number of Men dismissed the Force.			
	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.
Absence, ...	581	586	47	1,214	4	8	1	13	15	19	1	35
Asleep on Duty, ...	229	141	21	491	...	...	...	...	7	7	...	14
Assault, ...	...	4	...	4	...	5	1	6	...	2	...	2
Criminal Trespass, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	2	...	...	...	...
Criminal Breach of Trust, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	1
Cheating, ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1
Disobedience of Orders, ...	688	775	13	1,476	2	3	...	5	23	15	2	40
Disgraceful Conduct, ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Desertion, ...	...	...	...	...	...	6	...	6	...	4	...	4
Extortion, ...	2	1	...	3	2	5	...	7	2	1	...	3
Enticing Married Woman, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1
Fraudulent Enlistment, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	3
Intoxication, ...	28	14	5	47	...	...	1	1	7	4	1	12
Insubordination, ...	22	10	1	33	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	1
Giving unsatisfactory Evidence, ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Gambling, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Giving False Evidence, ...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Losing Government Property, ...	33	...	...	33	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Making False Entry, ...	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Neglect of Duty, ...	111	247	11	369	1	7	...	8	4	9	...	13
Obtaining Gratification, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	4	...	1	11	12
Receiving Stolen Property, ...	2	1	...	3	2	...	...	2	2	1	...	3
Robbery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Theft, ...	2	...	...	2	2	10	1	13	2	4	1	7
Voluntarily Causing Hurt, ...	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2	2	...	...	2
Wrongful Confinement, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Total,...	1,702	1,791	98	3,591	16	56	8	80	68	73	16	157

B.

Comparative Statement of Crime in the Police Force of the Straits Settlements, during the years 1894 and 1895.

	No. of Cases disposed of by the Chief Police Officers.				No. of Cases disposed of by the Police Magistrates.				Number of Men dismissed the Force.			
	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.
For the year 1894, ...	1,777	1,566	143	3,486	46	32	5	83	116	51	5	172
For the year 1895, ...	1,702	1,791	98	3,591	16	56	8	80	68	73	16	157
Decrease,...	75	...	45	...	30	...	...	3	48	...	...	...
Increase, ...	...	225	...	105	...	24	3	...	...	22	11	15

C.

Return of Admissions to Hospital.

Singapore,	...	...	...	498
Penang,	...	...	...	336
Malacca,	...	...	...	140
				<u>974</u>

Monthly Average of Patients in Hospital.

			European.	Sikhs.	Malay and Kling.	Other Indians and Chinese.
Singapore,	...	...	.65	2.20	7.1	6.7
Penang, ...	...	...	.39	2.19	5.62	...
Malacca, ...	...	...	Nil.	1.25	10.24	.16

D.

Return shewing the Number of Recruits passed into the Police Force and Number of Men who have deserted, during the year 1895.

SETTLEMENTS.			Number of Recruits passed into the Force.	Number of Men deserted in their first year of service.
Singapore,	...	...	317	13
Penang, ...	...	...	144	8
Malacca, ...	...	...	15	Nil.

E.

Return of Weights and Measures verified in the Straits Settlements, in the year 1895.

Description of Weights, &c.	Number verified.			Number found inaccurate.		
	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.
Gallon Measures, ...	16	233	82	...	...	...
Quart do., ...	203	294	87	...	...	...
Pint do., ...	340	280	83	...	...	...
$\frac{1}{2}$ Pint do., ...	1,212	213	121	1	...	...
Gill do., ...	1,865	45	134	10	...	...
$\frac{1}{4}$ Gill do., ...	1,353	45	214	4	...	...
$\frac{1}{2}$ Gill do., ...	1,597	45	174	14	...	...
$\frac{1}{4}$ Gill do., ...	993	...	...	50	...	...
Foot do., ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Yard do., ...	188	54	8	...	22	...
$\frac{1}{2}$ Yard do., ...	50	84	38	...	26	...
Wooden do., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chee do., ...	...	...	6	...	...	...
1-Pikul Weights, ...	3	...	...	3	...	...
25-Kati do., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
15 " do., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
6 " do., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 " do., ...	...	1	...	...	...	...
2 " do., ...	7	1	...	5	...	...
1 " do., ...	46	8	...	43	4	...
$\frac{1}{2}$ " do., ...	38	9	...	35	4	...
$\frac{1}{4}$ " do., ...	33	9	...	31	4	...
4-Dram do., ...	6	...	...	...	...	...
8 " do., ...	6	...	...	...	...	...
2-Tahil do., ...	29	7	...	29	3	...
1 " do., ...	30	7	...	30	3	...
$\frac{1}{2}$ oz. do., ...	...	3	...	...	1	...
$\frac{1}{4}$ " do., ...	...	3	...	...	...	...
1 " do., ...	7	4	...	...	...	...
2 " do., ...	8	5	...	...	...	...
4 " do., ...	12	6	...	...	...	...
8 " do., ...	16	6	...	...	...	...
56-lbs. do., ...	2,070	1,106	...	1,860	24	...
28 " do., ...	171	62	...	164	...	...
14 " do., ...	161	60	...	154	...	...
7 " do., ...	153	56	...	131	...	...
5 " do., ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
4 " do., ...	155	62	...	133	...	...
3 " do., ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
2 " do., ...	179	59	...	135	2	...
1 " do., ...	173	51	...	145	5	...
Cwt. do., ...	6	...	...	6	...	...
Dachings, Large, ...	3,176	427	4	876	133	...
Do., Small, ...	7,037	3,090	350	698	144	...
Scales and Balances, ...	206	76	...	25	13	...
Total, ...	21,550	6,411	1,301	4,582	388	...

F.

Return of Cases under "The Weights and Measures Ordinance 1886" arrested and summoned, during the year 1895, in the Straits Settlements.

Settlement.	Number of Cases.	Convictions.	Acquittals, &c.
Singapore, ...	208	204	4
Penang, ...	15	11	4
Malacca, ...	34	34	...
Total,...	257	249	8

G.

Return of Cases arrested in the Straits Settlements, during the year 1895.

Offences.	Number of Cases discharged by the Chief Police Officers				Number of Cases disposed of by Police Magistrates.				Number of Cases sent for trial to the Supreme Court.			
	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.
Abduction, ...	...	...	...	...	1	2	2	5	...	...	...	...
Abetting Theft, ...	...	...	...	...	11	...	...	11	...	...	...	...
Abetting Bigamy, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	3
Abetting Hurt, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetting Robbery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	1	1	...	2
Abetting Murder, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Administering Drug, ...	...	...	...	...	6	4	1	11	1	2	...	3
Abetting Housebreaking, ...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Adulteration, ...	...	...	...	...	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...
Affray, ...	...	...	...	...	643	39	3	685	...	...	...	...
Arson, ...	...	1	...	1	4	3	...	7	...	...	1	1
Abetting Criminal Breach of Trust, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Assault and Robbery, ...	...	...	...	...	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Assaulting Public Servant in Execution of Office, ...	13	3	...	16	44	25	...	69	...	...	...	...
Assembling for purpose of committing Gang Robbery, ...	...	...	...	...	1	3	...	4	1	...	...	1
Attempt to commit Offences, ...	2	...	...	2	36	68	4	108	11	21	...	32
Attempt to commit Suicide, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2	1	3
Bigamy, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Arms Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Do. Army Act, ...	...	...	...	...	7	...	...	7	...	...	...	...
Do. Banishment Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Contagious Diseases Ordinance, ...	...	1	...	1	...	13	...	13	...	1	1	2
Do. Contract, ...	...	...	...	...	9	77	...	88	...	...	...	...
Do. Crimping Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	1	11	...	12	...	...	...	...
Do. Courts Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Crown Lands Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	2	22	...	24	...	...	...	...
Do. Dangerous Societies Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	1	5	...	6	...	1	...	...
Do. Excise Ordinance, ...	...	1	...	1	450	253	9	712	...	...	...	...
Do. Gunpowder Ordinance, ...	1	...	...	1	4	2	...	6	...	...	...	...
Do. Hackney Carriage Ordinance, ...	4	1	...	5	194	157	...	351	...	...	...	...
Do. Harbour Ordinance, ...	1	...	...	1	564	143	...	707	...	...	...	...
Do. Immigration Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	13	312	...	325	...	...	...	...
Do. Jinrikisha Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	7	9	...	16	...	...	...	...
Do. Merchant Shipping Act, ...	...	...	...	...	58	6	...	64	...	...	...	...
Do. Municipal Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	128	111	5	244	...	...	...	...
Do. Pawnbrokers Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...
Do. Police Ordinance, ...	2	...	...	2	3	25	3	31	...	...	...	...
Do. Post Office Ordinance, ...	2	...	...	2	17	11	...	28	1	1	...	2
Do. Prevention of Crimes Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	8	7	2	17	...	1	...	1
Do. Prison Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	21	5	...	26	...	...	...	...
Do. Quarantine Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	10	6	...	16	...	...	...	...
Do. Registration Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	3	2	...	5	...	...	...	...
Do. Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance, ...	191	10	...	201	3,836	3,147	201	7,184	1	...	...	1
Do. Stamp Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do. Water Rates Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do. Wild Birds Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9	...	...	...	...
Do. Women and Girls Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	6	...	...	6	...	...	...	...
Do. Weights and Measures Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	5	...	...	5	...	...	...	...
Causing Grievous Hurt, ...	...	...	...	...	18	9	...	27	4	15	1	20
Do. Hurt, ...	...	...	...	...	476	420	22	918	1	1	1	3
Do. Miscarriage, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Concealment of Birth, ...	3	...	...	3	74	100	9	183	4	1	...	5
Contempt of Court, ...	...	...	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Counterfeit Coin, ...	...	...	...	...	79	66	6	151	...	...	...	...
Counterfeiting Property Mark, ...	1	...	...	1	27	10	...	37	5	3	...	8
Criminal Breach of Trust, ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do. Force, ...	...	...	...	...	86	117	7	210	2	9	...	11
Do. Intimidation, ...	12	1	...	13	358	392	23	773	...	...	...	...
Do. Misappropriation, ...	...	...	...	...	6	3	...	9	1	...	1	2
Do. Trespass, ...	...	...	...	...	49	21	3	71	...	2	...	2
Cruelty to Animals, ...	1	...	...	1	102	202	12	316	2	...	...	2
Culpable Homicide, ...	1	...	...	1	276	153	7	436	...	...	...	...
Cutting Government Timber, ...	...	...	...	...	3	...	...	3	3	1	...	4
Damaging Government Property, ...	...	...	...	...	2	16	1	19	...	...	...	...
Destroying Valuable Document, ...	...	...	...	...	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...
Defamation, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
Desertion, ...	...	...	...	...	1	1	1	3	1	...	...	1
Dishonestly receiving stolen Property, ...	...	...	...	...	4	11	...	15	...	...	...	...
Disobedience of Process, ...	3	3	...	6	231	122	45	398	6	4	...	10
Carried forward, ...	237	22	1	260	7,889	6,176	373	14,438	49	65	6	120

G.—Continued.

Return of Cases arrested in the Straits Settlements, during the year 1895,—Continued.

Offences.	Number of Cases discharged by the Chief Police Officers.				Number of Cases disposed of by Police Magistrates.				Number of Cases sent for trial to the Supreme Court.			
	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.
<i>Brought forward, ...</i>	237	22	1	260	7,889	6,176	373	14,438	49	65	6	120
Disposing of Person or Slave,
Disposing of stolen Property,	7	...	7	...	...	...	...
Doing Rash Act not amounting to Culpable Homicide,	1	4	1	6	2	...	1	3
Doing Negligent Act,	1	8	...	9	...	...	...	...
Embezzlement,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Enticing Coolies,	2	1	...	3	...	...	...	...
Enticing Married Woman,	1	...	1	5	39	3	47	...	...	...	...
Escaping from legal Custody,	8	25	1	34	...	...	...	...
Extortion,	9	12	...	21	...	2	...	2
Exhibiting obscene Pictures,	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Fabricating false Evidence,	5	12	...	17	1	4	...	5
Forgery,	2	2	...	4
Fraudulent Possession, ...	5	...	...	5	421	208	5	634	...	3	...	3
Do. Removal,
False Declaration,
Gang Robbery,	4	9	1	14	4	2	...	6
Gambling,	8	...	8	781	579	35	1,395	...	...	...	...
Giving false Evidence,	17	16	2	35	2	3	...	5
Do. false Information, ...	1	1	...	2	22	31	1	54	...	1	...	1
Harbouring Offenders,
Highway Robbery, ...	1	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Housebreaking including Housebreaking by Night,	52	71	8	131	5	30	3	38
Indecent Assault,	1	1	...	...	...	...
Instigating Murder,
Instituting false Charges,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Intentional Insult,	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...
Intentional Omission to give Evidence,
Intentionally suffering Prisoner to escape,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Insane,	1	1	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping,	16	15	1	32	2	1	...	3
Lurking House Trespass,	2	...	...	2
Maiming Cattle,	1	12	2	15	1	...	...	1
Making false Claim,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Mischief, ...	3	...	...	3	66	108	6	180	1	6	...	7
Murder,	1	4	...	5	3	8	...	11
Offering Gratification, ...	2	2	...	4	17	85	2	104	...	...	...	...
Personating Public Servant,	6	6	...	12	...	...	...	...
Piracy,
Possession of indecent Pictures,
Rape,	3	4	2	9	2	...	...	2
Rash Navigation,	1	...	...	1
Rash Act,	8	...	8	1	...	...	1
Receiving Gratification,	7	4	...	11	...	1	...	1
Rescuing Prisoner, ...	1	...	...	1	13	12	...	25	...	...	...	...
Resisting Public Servant, ...	5	1	...	6	23	40	1	64	...	...	...	...
Refusing to maintain Wife,
Riot,	2	...	2	...	...	...	...
Robbery,	40	27	1	68	2	4	...	6
Returning from Banishment,	1	...	...	1	3	...	...	3
Selling a Minor,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Selling noxious Food,	6	...	6	...	...	...	...
Slaughter-house Ordinance,	4	...	...	4	...	...	...	...
Theft, ...	9	4	...	13	1,511	1,417	92	3,020	17	8	2	27
Trespass, ...	1	2	...	3	134	53	3	190	...	...	...	...
Threats,	1	7	...	8	...	...	...	...
Unlawful Assembly, ...	1	...	...	1	5	10	...	15	...	1	...	1
Do. Detention,	14	3	...	17	...	...	...	...
Unnatural Offence, ...	1	1	...	2	1	1	...	2	...	7	1	8
Using false Document as genuine,	4	2	1	7	9	4	...	13
Do. Weights,	19	9	4	32	...	...	...	...
Wrongful Confinement,	1	...	...	1
Warrant to find Sureties,	3	...	3	...	...	...	...
Wrongful Restraint,	7	7	...	14	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	267	42	1	310	11,120	9,046	547	20,713	109	153	13	275

H.

*Comparative Statement of Crime in the Straits Settlements, for the years
1894 and 1895.*

				No. of Cases disposed of by the Chief Police Officers.				No. of Cases disposed of by the Police Magistrates.				No. of Cases sent for trial to the Supreme Court.			
				Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.
For the year 1894,	...	...	...	369	15	4	388	9,808	7,822	617	18,247	166	121	7	294
For the year 1895,	...	...	...	267	42	1	310	11,120	9,046	547	20,713	109	153	13	275
	Decrease, ...	...	...	102	...	3	78	...	...	70	...	57	...	...	19
	Increase, ...	...	...	...	27	...	...	1,312	1,224	...	2,466	...	32	6	...

I.

Return of Offences reported to the Police Force, during the year 1895.

Nature of Offences.	Number of Cases reported.				Number of Cases discovered.				Number of Cases undiscovered.				Number of Cases in which Complainant has been directed to proceed by Summons.			
	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.
Abduction, ...	2	2	1	5	2	2	1	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Abetting Cheating, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Murder, ...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Do. Robbery, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Administering Drug, ...	3	10	...	13	2	9	...	11	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	1
Adulteration, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Affray, ...	3	7	...	10	3	7	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arson, ...	4	...	1	5	3	...	1	4	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Assault and Robbery, ...	19	14	2	35	19	13	2	34	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
Assaulting Public Servant in execution of Office, ...	1	2	...	3	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Assembling for purpose of committing Gang Robbery, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to commit Offences, ...	10	77	2	89	7	62	1	70	3	15	1	19	...	2	1	3
Bigamy, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Breach of Contagious Diseases Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Contract, ...	11	177	13	201	11	177	13	201	...	...	...	...	4	6	4	14
Do. Crimping Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Dangerous Societies Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Excise Ordinance, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Do. Gunpowder Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Hackney Carriages Ordinance, ...	8	26	1	35	6	26	1	33	2	...	...	2	6	26	1	33
Do. Harbours Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Immigration Ordinance, ...	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	14	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Merchant Shipping Act, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Municipal Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Pawnbrokers Ordinance, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Police Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Post Office Ordinance, ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Prison Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Quarantine Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Registration Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Summary Jurisdiction Ordinance, ...	5	9	5	19	5	9	5	19	...	...	...	...	5	7	4	16
Do. Stamp Ordinance, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Jinrikisha Ordinance, ...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Causing Grievous Hurt, ...	13	26	3	42	13	26	3	42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Hurt, ...	1,067	818	47	1,932	984	797	46	1,827	83	21	1	105	699	197	12	908
Do. Miscarriage, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cheating, ...	128	344	15	487	117	336	15	468	11	8	...	19	11	32	4	47
Contempt of Court, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Counterfeit Coin, ...	1	2	...	3	...	2	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Criminal Breach of Trust, ...	198	303	20	521	197	296	20	413	1	7	...	8	2	7	2	11
Do. Force, ...	2,449	2,452	454	5,355	2,395	2,427	449	5,271	54	25	5	84	2,371	2,224	448	5,043
Do. Intimidation, ...	3	3	1	7	3	3	1	7	...	...	...	...	2	...	1	3
Do. Misappropriation, ...	9	52	7	68	9	37	7	53	...	15	...	15	...	10	...	10
Do. Trespass, ...	14	39	5	58	14	39	5	58	...	...	...	...	11	18	2	31
Culpable Homicide, ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cutting Government Timber, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Coccalment of Birth, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cruelty to Animals, ...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Damaging Government Property, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Defamation, ...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Desertion, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Dishonestly receiving stolen Property, ...	1	5	...	6	1	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disobedience of Process, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Disposing of Person or Slave	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doing Negligent Act, ...	1	3	...	4	1	3	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Doing Rash Act not amounting to Culpable Homicide, ...	2	1	2	5	2	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Carried forward	3,054	4,308	580	8,942	3,797	4,304	573	8,674	157	94	7	258	3,112	2,534	480	6,126

I,—Continued.

Return of Offences reported to the Police Force, during the year 1895,—Continued.

Nature of Offences.	Number of Cases reported.				Number of Cases discovered.				Number of Cases undiscovered.				Number of Cases in which Complainant has been directed to proceed by Summons.			
	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.
<i>Brought forward, ...</i>	3,954	4,398	580	8,932	3,797	4,304	573	8,674	157	94	7	258	3,112	2,524	480	6,126
Embezzlement, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enticing Coolies, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Enticing Married Woman, ...	6	42	8	56	6	41	8	55	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	1
Escaping from legal Custody, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Extortion, ...	4	4	1	9	4	4	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Fabricating false Evidence, ...	2	1	...	3	1	1	...	2	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Forgery, ...	3	1	...	4	3	1	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fraudulent Possession, ...	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Removal, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Gang Robbery, ...	2	2	2	6	1	2	1	4	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Gambling, ...	885	...	...	885	781	...	...	781	104	...	...	104	...	...	...	...
Giving false Evidence, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do Information, ...	4	6	...	10	4	6	...	10	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Harbouring Offenders, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Highway Robbery, ...	...	6	2	8	...	6	...	6	...	...	2	2	...	...	...	...
Housebreaking including	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Housebreaking by Night, ...	245	595	61	901	34	138	6	178	211	457	55	723	...	...	...	...
Indecent Assault, ...	...	2	1	3	...	2	1	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Instigating Murder, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Instituting false Charges, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intentional Insult, ...	46	121	20	187	44	120	20	184	2	1	...	3	43	97	20	160
Do. Omission to give Evidence, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Intentionally suffering Prisoner to escape, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kidnapping, ...	10	10	1	21	7	10	1	18	3	...	...	3	...	...	...	...
Maiming Cattle, ...	7	4	8	19	5	3	2	10	2	1	6	9	1	...	...	1
Mischief, ...	210	317	77	604	162	236	58	456	48	81	19	148	145	163	56	369
Murder, ...	1	9	...	10	...	7	...	7	1	2	...	3	...	...	...	...
Offering Gratification, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Personating Public Servant, ...	1	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Piracy, ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Rash Driving, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rape, ...	4	3	1	8	4	3	1	8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rash Navigation, ...	2	2	...	4	2	2	...	4	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	2
Receiving Gratification, ...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rescuing Prisoner, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Resisting Public Servant, ...	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Refusing to maintain Wife, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Riot, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Robbery, ...	109	53	5	167	94	48	4	146	15	5	1	21	...	...	...	...
Rash Act, ...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Selling a Minor, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Theft, ...	1,956	3,526	444	5,926	917	1,451	149	2,517	1,039	2,075	295	3,409	...	25	21	46
Threats, ...	560	524	83	1,067	513	521	82	1,116	47	3	1	51	513	480	82	1,075
Trespass, ...	28	31	9	68	28	30	8	66	...	1	1	2	23	26	7	56
Unlawful Assembly, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Detention, ...	3	8	...	11	3	8	...	11	...	...	...	...	...	3	...	3
Unnatural Offence, ...	1	5	...	6	1	5	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Using false Document as genuine, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Weights, ...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Warrant to find Sureties, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wrongful Restraint, ...	2	3	...	5	2	3	...	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	8,046	9,695	1,303	19,044	6,414	6,974	915	14,303	1,632	2,721	388	4,741	3,839	3,334	668	7,841

F.

Return shewing the Number of Cases arrested by the Police, the Number of Persons arrested by the Police, and the Number of Offences reported at the Police Stations, together with the Number of Persons said to be implicated.

Cases arrested.				Persons arrested.				Cases reported.				Persons implicated.			
Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.
11,496	9,241	561	21,298	19,721	14,579	1,030	35,330	8,046	9,695	1,303	19,044	22,906	13,432	1,860	38,198

K.

Return of Cases arrested during the last ten years, shewing the decrease in 1895, compared with 1894.

Settlements.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Increase in 1895, compared with 1894.	Decrease in 1895, compared with 1894.
Singapore, ...	11,718	12,409	14,738	13,962	12,732	11,586	12,824	12,238	9,402	10,343	11,496	1,153	...
Penang, ...	8,085	8,770	11,612	13,977	13,470	11,383	11,824	11,372	9,531	7,958	9,241	1,283	...
Malacca, ...	633	790	627	758	1,124	983	752	776	651	628	561	...	67
Total,...	20,436	21,969	26,977	28,697	27,326	23,952	25,400	24,386	19,584	18,929	21,298	2,369	67

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, MALACCA, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

For the first time during the past twelve years, the revenue of the Settlement has exceeded the expenditure, the total revenue for the year 1895 being \$339,043.91. and the total expenditure \$281,627.16. It is extremely satisfactory that not only has the revenue thus exceeded the expenditure, but that it has done so by the comparatively large amount of \$57,416.75.

2. As compared with the revenue for 1894, there is an increase of \$27,607.85, the totals for the two years being:—

1894,	...	...	\$311,436.06
1895,	...	...	339,043.91

3. This increase is principally due to an increase of \$17,910.50 in connection with the Opium and Spirit Farm under the head of Licenses, and to an increase of \$3,579.77 in the Land Revenue.

4. The estimated revenue for 1895 was \$315,974, the revenue actually realized as stated above \$339,043.91. The revenue, therefore, exceeded the estimate by a sum of \$23,069.91. This is accounted for by the Land Revenue collected being much larger than was anticipated. The estimate of Land Revenue (including Survey Fees) was \$100,025, while the amount actually collected was \$125,582.41.

5. The revenue in detail is shewn in the statement in Appendix A.

6. The expenditure for the year as compared with that for 1894 shews a decrease of \$31,683.56, the expenditure for 1894 being \$313,310.72, and that for 1895 \$281,627.16.

7. The decreases are principally under the head of (1) Salaries, on account of the reduction in the strength of the Police Force; (2) Works and Buildings; and (3) Roads, Streets and Bridges.

8. A comparative statement of the expenditure for the two years under the different heads of expenditure is given in Appendix B.

LAND OFFICE.

9. The total Land Revenue collected during the year including Survey Fees amounted to \$125,582.41. This is \$25,557.41 or 25½ per cent. in excess of the estimate, and exceeds last year's Land Revenue by \$3,579.77.

10. A comparative statement of the revenue from 1892 to 1895 is given in Appendix D.

11. During the course of the year, 192 Statutory Grants were issued for an area of 8,963 acres 1 rood and 19 perches with an annual rent of \$7,548, as compared with 10,060 acres with a rental of \$8,185 granted in 1894. Of the 192 Statutory Grants, 21 with an area of 346 acres and a rental of \$286.70 were for land previously held under modified agreements.

12. An area of 2,554 acres held under Statutory Grants with an annual rent of \$1,902.46 was surrendered during the year, as compared with land to the extent of 7,323 acres bearing a rental of \$5,251 surrendered during the year 1894.

13. During the course of the year, 2,094 acres were granted under Mukim Extracts or modified agreements to 823 applicants with a yearly rental of \$1,761.15.

GAMBIER CULTIVATION.

14. The question as to whether any means could be adopted for encouraging the extension of gambier cultivation received attention during the year. At present this cultivation is entirely in the hands of the smaller cultivators, the holders of all the larger estates investing their capital in the growth and manufacture of tapioca. Under the system of tapioca cultivation followed, after about seven years the land is abandoned and surrendered to the Crown. It is then allowed to revert to jungle and

cannot be again made use of for at least 15 years. Under the present system of gambier cultivation, the land is not surrendered for at least 12 years and is then abandoned, not because the plants are no longer capable of producing gambier, but because by that time the whole of the timber on the land, which is required for fuel for the purpose of cooking and preparing the gambier, has been exhausted.

15. Even, therefore, under the present unsatisfactory system of growing and preparing gambier it appears very desirable that every legitimate encouragement should be given to extending its cultivation. It is satisfactory to record that during the year the first attempt to grow it on a large scale has been made by Mr. TAN TEK JUN, who has recently opened an estate of 388 acres in the Rim Forest. Mr. TAN HUN GUAN, who has been enterprising enough to introduce the cultivation of the tea plant in the Settlement, has promised me that as soon as his arrangements for drying and preparing the tea are completed, he will turn his attention to gambier and open an estate for its cultivation. Instead of following the practice of clearing entirely each year so many acres of the jungle reserved for firewood, he proposes to cut down the larger trees only leaving the smaller trees standing until all the older and larger trees have been made use of, and by this mean, he hopes to be able to secure a continuous supply of firewood. If under an arrangement of the kind a constant and sufficient supply of firewood for preparing the gambier can be ensured, there is no reason why an estate should not remain in cultivation if not permanently for at least 40 or 50 years.

16. As stated above, all the larger estates in the Settlement at present grow tapioca, and an additional reason for encouraging the cultivation of gambier may be found in the importance of securing that the prosperity of the Settlement shall not depend to the extent that it now does on the market value of a single commodity.

TRADE AND SHIPPING.

17. From the returns furnished to me the Imports shew a value of \$2,035,321, as compared with \$1,829,436 in 1894, being an increase of \$205,885.

18. The Exports shew a value of \$2,573,150, as compared with \$2,198,248 in 1894, being an increase of \$374,902.

19. The Import and Export Returns for the years 1893 to 1895 will be found in Appendix E.

20. The revenue collected by the Marine Department during the year was \$2,504.55, an increase of \$149.61 over that collected in 1894.

21. From the returns of shipping it appears that 1,484 vessels with a tonnage of 286,566 tons entered the port during the year, as compared with 1,419 vessels with a tonnage of 280,960 tons that entered during the year 1894.

22. One thousand four hundred and eighty-six (1,486) vessels with a tonnage of 286,581 tons left the port during the year, as against 1,421 vessels and a tonnage of 276,610 tons during the previous year.

23. Thirty-nine thousand five hundred and seventy-one (39,571) passengers of all nationalities landed in Malacca during the year, as against 36,699 in 1894.

24. There were 7 prosecutions under the Harbours Ordinance, and fines amounting to \$46 were inflicted.

25. Nothing has yet been attempted in the way of dredging operations at the mouth of the Malacca River, referred to in paragraph 28 of last year's Administration Report.

ROADS.

26. The roads in the country are in a distinctly less satisfactory condition than was the case a few years ago. The amount that used to be spent yearly on the maintenance of the 329 miles of roads in the Settlement outside the Municipal limits was \$75,000. This was reduced at the suggestion of Mr. GAFFNEY, the Head of the Public Works Department, in 1892, by about \$18,000, and was further reduced by a sum of \$10,000 on the recommendation of the Retrenchment Committee in 1893. The amounts actually expended each year on the maintenance of the roads since 1892 are as follows:—

1892,	...	...	\$75,640.54
1893,	...	...	58,303.35
1894,	...	...	46,987.04
1895,	...	...	37,881.55

27. With the amount now yearly expended it appears hardly possible to keep the roads in proper condition, and if the revenue will admit of it, I think it would be advisable in the future to increase the yearly vote for maintenance. Mr. GAFFNEY informs me that for an additional sum of \$5,000 he would undertake that the roads

should be in the excellent condition they were in a few years ago. If this can be assured for the sum he names it would, in my opinion, be money well expended.

28. The repairs to the roads are now entirely done with laterite. The laterite before being used is screened with a view to the removal of all earth and sand and only small pieces of rock and stone are supposed to be left which are then placed on the roads. If the screening could always be performed when the laterite was quite dry, no doubt under the present system a sufficiently hard road would be obtained, but the climate of Malacca makes this impossible, and in consequence a large amount of earth and sand finds its way on to the roads with the larger pieces of stone. The roads are thus comparatively soft ones and after continuous rain and with the heavy bullock cart traffic which passes over them become very soon cut up with deep ruts.

29. I think the experiment should be tried of repairing the roads with granite. It can be obtained at several places not far from many of the roads and could be used for the repair of all roads within a certain radius of each spot where it is found. Beyond this the cost of cartage would probably make its use prohibitive.

MEDICAL.

30. As Singapore in the early part of the year was visited by cholera every precaution was taken by the Colonial Surgeon (who is also the Health Officer to the Municipality) and the Municipal authorities to prevent the introduction of the disease into this Settlement. These measures were successful, and there was only one case (which occurred later on in the year and which proved fatal) which at all resembled cholera in its symptoms.

31. The year was, however, an exceptionally unhealthy one, and the deaths in the Settlement numbered, 3,617 as compared with 2,825 in 1894, the highest number recorded since 1889 when 4,148 deaths were registered.

32. Of the deaths, 723 were returned as occurring within the Municipal limits and 2,894 in the country, making the death-rate 40.98 per thousand for the town and 37.60 per thousand for the country districts. The death-rate in the town although slightly higher than for 1894 is much lower than for the years 1891, 1892 or 1893, when an average of 897 deaths per annum were registered.

33. The increase in the number of deaths is, to a large extent, due to the prevalence during the year of fever, which attacked Europeans as well as natives.

34. The deaths from this disease numbered 1,769, as compared with 1,516 recorded in 1894.

35. The number of births registered shews a slight increase, being 3,399, as against 3,351 registered during the previous year.

36. The total number of patients treated at all the hospitals has been 4,607, as compared with 4,017 in 1894. Of this number, 547 came from Negri Sembilan, and 172 from Muar.

37. The Colonial Surgeon reports that the death-rate has been exceptionally high at the Pauper and the District Hospitals. At the Pauper Hospital the percentage of deaths to the total number of patients treated was 15.14 per cent., as compared with 7.85 per cent. only in 1894. This is the highest death-rate recorded at this hospital since 1891, when it was 16.56 per cent. It is due, in the opinion of the Colonial Surgeon, to the following causes (1) that diseases generally were of a more severe type; (2) that patients were admitted in a more advanced stage of the disease. Out of 319 deaths, 28 died within 24 hours, 17 within 48 hours, and 118 within a fortnight of the time of admission.

38. Both the District Hospitals at Alor Gajah and Jasin have been more or less overcrowded for the greater part of the year, the number of admissions to these hospitals having considerably increased, being for the past year 2,193, as compared with 1,671 admissions in 1894.

39. In the case of the Jasin Hospital the increase is likely to be permanent, as large tracts of land in the neighbourhood have been taken up for new estates, and the addition of a new ward is, therefore, necessary.

40. Coolies from estates in Negri Sembilan are received and treated in the Alor Gajah Hospital, the Negri Sembilan Government contributing annually a sum of \$240 towards the expense of the hospital. As coolies from the Native State of Muar are treated in the Jasin Hospital (172 having been admitted during the past year) it would appear only reasonable that the Government of Johore should be asked to contribute towards the maintenance of the hospital in that district.

41. The numbers attending the Out-door Dispensary have continued to increase, and many patients who would otherwise have gone into hospital as paupers have received advice and medicine there.

42. The following comparative statement shews the work done during the past five years :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Number of patients, ...	1,088	909	901	1,613	1,729
Do. visits, ...	1,792	1,376	1,189	2,880	3,482
Do. indigent patients, ...	346	302	327	419	417
Do. Government Officers, ...	79	81	123	154	208
Do. paying patients, ...	663	526	460	1,040	1,104
Males, ...	805	684	692	1,231	1,398
Females, ...	283	225	218	382	331
Average number of visits per day, ...	6	3.25	3.25	7.88	11.7
Receipts for the year, ...	\$128.53	101.90	89.95	118.15	224.25

43. The total number of cases vaccinated during the year was 4,036, as compared with 3,899 in 1894. Of these cases, 3,920 or 97.12 per cent. were successful, as against 3,749 or 96.15 per cent. successful cases in the previous year. The lymph used throughout the year has been supplied from Saigon.

44. The average cost of vaccination in each successful case, including modified cases, was 26.41 cents.

EDUCATION.

45. The average number of boys on the register of the High School was 230. The attendance was regular, being 93 per cent. of that possible.

46. The adherence to the increased scale of fees (which are, however, now very moderate) has reduced the number of pupils considerably, and there are fewer admissions than formerly. The percentage of passes obtained at the last annual examination was 91 per cent., the same percentage as that obtained in 1893 and 1894.

47. The average enrolment at the Malay Boys' Schools was 2,404, and the average attendance 1,559 or 65 per cent. only of those in average enrolment.

48. The average enrolment at the Malay Girls' Schools was 171, and the average attendance 99 only.

49. It has now been decided to place a European Officer in charge of the Malacca Schools, and I have no doubt that this appointment, which will afford these Schools the necessary supervision, will result in larger and more regular attendances, and in increased efficiency.

POLICE AND CRIME.

50. The Superintendent of Police reports that, with one exception, the conduct of the members of the Force during the year has been good, and that they have performed their duties in a very satisfactory manner. The one exception referred to is Inspector BLACKBURN who was convicted of accepting illegal gratifications in connection with a gambling house, and was sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment. Difficulty is still experienced in getting a sufficient number of men to join the Force and this is attributed to the comparatively large amount which Malays are able to earn as petty traders or fishermen.

51. Five hundred and forty-seven (547) cases were disposed of by the Police Magistrate during the year, as compared with 617 disposed of in 1894, or a decrease of 70 cases.

52. The number of cases sent up for trial at the Supreme Court shews an increase of 6, being 7 for the year 1894 and 13 for 1895.

53. The smaller number of cases dealt with by the Magistrate does not, however, appear to indicate any decrease in crime, as the number of reports made to the Police during the year (1,303 cases with 1,860 persons implicated) shews an increase of 122 cases and 303 persons implicated.

54. The smaller number of cases detected is, no doubt, due to the reduction in the strength of the Force from 272 men in 1894 to 223 in 1895, and, considering this large reduction, the increase in the number of Supreme Court cases is satisfactory.

55. I should like to see greater encouragement given to members of the Force to use their best efforts for the detection and punishment of crime. Each Constable is now provided with what is called a Nominal Roll on which is recorded every offence against the discipline of the Force of which he has been guilty and this roll is con-

sulted before he is recommended for promotion or good-conduct pay. The increase of pay given to him or his promotion depend, therefore, principally, if not entirely, upon the number of offences recorded in his roll and the opinion formed of him by the Officer under whom he is serving. No record is kept of the energy he has displayed in the detection of crime as shewn by the number of convictions he has been instrumental in obtaining either before a Magistrate or in the Supreme Court. Under this system of promotion there is but little encouragement to a Policeman to exert himself. He must be aware that his doing so will gain him but little, if any, credit, as no record is kept of cases he has successfully prosecuted, that if he neglects his duty by abstaining from arresting offenders there is but little chance of detection and that he will best serve his own interests by keeping his roll as free as possible from offences against discipline.

56. I would suggest that in addition to the number of offences against discipline entered in the Nominal Roll a record should also be kept of each case of conviction obtained by a Constable in one of the Courts of the Colony—that in awarding good-conduct pay or when a Constable is recommended for promotion, the number and nature of such cases should be taken into consideration and that the promotion of the men of the Force should, therefore, to some extent, be made to depend upon their energy in arresting and prosecuting offenders. I believe that if this system were adopted it would act as a direct incentive to members of the Force to use their best endeavours in the detection and punishment of crime.

PRISONS.

CRIMINAL PRISON.

57. One Eurasian prisoner was received during the year. Eight (8) Native prisoners were in the Gaol on 1st January, 1895; 187 were received during the year; 192 were discharged, leaving 4 prisoners remaining in the Prison on 31st December, 1895.

58. The health of the prisoners was good; the total number of admissions into hospital being 9. There was one death, that of a prisoner who died in the Gaol Hospital 2 days after the expiration of his sentence.

59. There were no escapes or assaults on Warders.

60. One case of suicide occurred during the year.

61. The Gaoler and the Native Warders have performed their work satisfactorily and there is no doubt that the former (Mr. MCCULLY) saved the life of the Civil prisoner who attempted to commit suicide on two occasions by his prompt action in using artificial means of respiration.

62. No female prisoners were received during the year.

63. The average daily number of prisoners in the Gaol is hardly sufficient to keep the Prison clean, and a proposal has been made, which I hope may receive the sanction of Government, that all prisoners sentenced up to three months' rigorous imprisonment should be retained in the Malacca Prison.

64. I cannot help thinking that the long sentenced prisoners instead of being sent to Singapore to break stones in the Gaol there, could be more usefully and profitably employed in cultivating some of the unoccupied land in the Settlement. In the Chinchin direction there are large tracts of land suitable for paddy (rice) cultivation. Rice has now to be imported into the Settlement, the amount growing being insufficient to supply the wants of the population. In the years immediately following the Transfer, Indian convicts were employed on the roads and on other public works. I am, of course, aware that there are greater difficulties in connection with the employment, outside the walls of a Gaol, of Chinese convicts, but these difficulties are not, in my opinion, insurmountable, and, I believe, that by employing prisoners in cultivating the soil not only would their labour be exceedingly profitable (the amount realized possibly being sufficient to cover the cost of the Prison Administration) but that it might be found possible to settle on the land prisoners whose sentences had expired and so save them from returning to a criminal life.

CIVIL PRISON.

65. There were 2 prisoners in the Civil Prison on 1st January 1895; 104 were received during the year, 104 were discharged, one died during the year and one prisoner was remaining in Gaol on 31st December, 1895. The daily average was 3.78, and the admissions into hospital during the year, 3.

ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

66. During the year, 18 persons were committed for trial and dealt with by the Supreme Court, of whom, 4 were charged with offences against property and 5 with offences against the person; 14 were convicted and 4 acquitted.

67. Sixty-nine (69) new Civil cases—consisting of 9 suits and 60 small causes—were instituted, as compared with 105 cases (14 suits and 91 small causes) in the previous year.

68. The receipts of the Registry shews a decrease, being for 1894 \$1,398.40, and for 1895 \$1,147.40.

69. This decrease is due to the falling off in the number of suits and small causes, and it would have been much larger but for the new scale of charges, which continues to work well.

70. There were 6 appeals against the Magistrate's decision, of which, in 4 cases the convictions were affirmed, in one case the conviction was quashed, and one case was sent back to the Magistrate for further evidence.

71. In the Magistrate's Court in the Town of Malacca, 789 cases were disposed of (each offence with which a prisoner is charged being considered a separate case), as compared with 901 cases in 1894. In 434 cases there were convictions, acquittals in 344 cases, and committals in 11 cases.

72. One thousand three hundred and forty-nine (1,349) persons were implicated, as compared with 1,269 in 1894. Eight hundred and twenty-three (823) persons were convicted, 512 acquitted, and 14 committed for trial at the Supreme Court.

73. A comparative statement for the years 1894 and 1895 is given in Appendix H.

POSTAL.

74. The revenue of the Postal Department shews a slight increase, being for 1894 \$3,644.16, and for 1895 \$3,654.90.

75. The expenditure remains about the same, being for the year \$3,059.48, or \$11.14 in excess of that for 1894.

76. The Money and Postal Orders issued shew an increase of \$2,523.62, and those paid an increase of \$3,274.15.

77. Twenty-nine (29) new accounts were opened in the Savings Bank during 1895 and \$7,874.80 deposited; \$7,641.78 was withdrawn during the year, and the amount including interest to the credit of depositors at the close of the year was \$9,857.84.

78. It is satisfactory that there is a steady increase in the amount to the credit of depositors, and that the number of accounts has increased also especially amongst the Malays.

79. Since the coming into operation of the amending Ordinance there have been several new depositors who have deposited large amounts.

FORESTS.

80. The Gardens referred to in paragraph 66 of last year's report were closed during the year.

81. The Forest Reserves in the Settlement might, I think, be made a very valuable source of revenue. There is so much forest in the Malay Peninsula and in the neighbouring island of Borneo that it would probably not be found profitable at present to plant these reserves with the ordinary kind of timber trees, although I understand that timber is now exported from Singapore to such distant places as China and Australia. But there is no reason why the reserves should not be planted with "Getah" (India rubber) trees, and if this were done, so many acres being planted each year, in a few years' time they would be a very valuable property and eventually become an important source of revenue.

82. During the year 294 young "Getah" trees from the Gardens were planted out in the Bukit Bruang Reserve, 73 trees had been previously planted out in this reserve about 5 years ago.

83. The India rubber tree is yearly becoming scarcer owing to the practice adopted of cutting down the trees to extract the getah, while new uses for India rubber are constantly being found. There is no prospect, therefore, of any fall in the market price of the commodity.

GENERAL.

84. During the year, about 70 trees were planted by the side of the roads near Town and in the grounds of the Tanjong Kling bungalow, and, at my request, Mr. KENG LIAT planted about 30 Angsana trees on the Bukit China hill close to the Town.

OPIUM.

85. The new Ordinance under which the Government has more direct control over opium shops came into operation at the commencement of the year.

86. The result of the new system has been a decrease in the number of opium shops, the number in 1894 being 91 and in 1895, 85 shops only. There is no way of obtaining any reliable information as to whether there has been any diminution in the total number of persons frequenting the shops, as no account is kept of the num-

ber of persons entering them, but it is very probable that the number of persons purchasing opium has not been in any way affected by the introduction of the new system.

87. Any further measures of restriction beyond raising the price, such as fixing a maximum amount of opium that can be sold to a single individual or unduly limiting the number of opium shops, would, in my opinion, be inexpedient, as they might lead to chandoo being purchased and taken home to be smoked, and there would be a danger that women and children might contract the habit of opium-smoking. At present amongst the poorer classes the opium is almost invariably smoked on the premises of the shop where it is purchased.

88. One hundred and sixty-six (166) chests and 8 cases of opium and 3 boxes and 2 cases of chandoo dross were imported into Malacca during 1895; 56 chests of opium were exported again to the Native States, leaving 110 chests and 8 cases of opium, besides chandoo dross, which was consumed in the Settlement. At \$750 a chest, the value of this opium would be about \$86,625.

89. The average profit obtained by the Indian Government on the sale of opium is about 60 per cent., 40 per cent. being the cost of production.

90. Allowing 25 per cent. on the capital expended in the production of the opium as representing what any may be considered the reasonable and ordinary profit on an undertaking of the kind, the additional profit, therefore, obtained by the Government of India through the consumption of opium in the Settlement amounted during the year to about \$43,312 or about one-third of the yearly rent paid to Government by the Farmer. The extra profit to the Indian Government on account of the opium consumed in the whole of the Colony during 1895 would, therefore, roughly be about \$600,000, assuming that the profits on the Farm are about the same in the three Settlements.

SANITATION.

91. During the year the water supplied by the Government Water Works was declared fit for drinking purposes and steps were taken to provide houses with a private water supply.

92. The Municipal Commissioners have had under their consideration the question of the disposal of the sewage of the Town. It was decided to institute a system of house-to-house collection and to erect an Incinerator known as the "Champion-Edwards" in which the sewage would be rendered innocuous and reduced to a condition in which it can be used as manure on the land.

93. With a good and sufficient water supply and satisfactory arrangements for the disposal of the sewage, it may be hoped that a considerable improvement will be noticeable in the health returns of the Town.

94. I take this opportunity of recording my sense of the valuable work done by the Officers in charge of Departments and Districts. These Officers generally take very great interest in the work of their Departments and I believe that, without an exception, they conscientiously and faithfully perform the duties with which they have been entrusted.

E. C. HILL,
Acting Resident Councillor.

RESIDENT COUNCILLOR'S OFFICE,
Malacca, 5th February, 1896.

APPENDIX A.

Statement shewing the Actual Revenue, 1894 and 1895.

	1894.		1895.		Estimated 1895.
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$
Land Revenue,	114,539	83	117,195	65	96,500 00
Rents, exclusive of Lands,	1,160	59	975	92	1,300 00
Licenses,	153,020	00	170,930	50	171,740 00
Stamps,	6,718	26	6,828	81	9,000 00
Port and Harbour Dues,	2,323	42	2,431	03	2,570 00
Postage,	3,684	39	3,695	81	4,130 00
Fines, Forfeitures, and Fees of Courts,	3,770	37	4,101	40	4,000 00
Fees of Office,	2,483	55	1,902	65	2,830 00
Reimbursements,	11,522	03	17,246	00	12,035 00
Sale of Government Property,	427	12	743	61	624 00
Interest,	697	82	645	00	645 00
Miscellaneous Receipts,	121	83	122	38	100 00
District Collections,	10,966	85	12,225	15	10,500 00
Total,...	\$311,436	06	339,043	91	315,974 00

APPENDIX B.

Statement shewing the Actual Expenditure, 1894 and 1895.

	1894.		1895.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Salaries,	168,436	85	153,894	84
Allowances,	906	00	240	00
Office Contingencies,	1,209	79	1,197	98
Pensions, Retired Allowances, and Annuities,	9,819	22	10,040	73
Revenue Services,	8,399	54	8,079	02
Administration of Justice,	292	65	221	14
Ecclesiastical,	305	09	299	47
Charitable Allowances,	1,200	00	1,200	00
Education,	8,595	11	7,792	09
Medical,	13,572	61	14,526	39
Police,	3,394	87	3,036	02
Gaols,	1,404	66	890	91
Harbour Department,	1,612	72	2,441	11
Light-houses,	1,678	37	1,714	41
Postal Services,	1,128	25	1,201	90
Rent,	192	00	64	00
Transport,	14,748	81	13,268	37
Interest,	76	17	131	01
Miscellaneous Services,	3,163	62	2,444	24
Works and Buildings,	25,483	03	20,769	30
Roads, Streets and Bridges,	47,084	08	37,881	55
Special Expenses,	606	28	93	18
Land and Houses purchased, ... ..	...	...	199	50
Total,...	\$313,310	72	281,627	16

APPENDIX C.

Comparative Statement shewing the Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1891 to 1895.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Estimated 1895.
Revenue,	\$ 317,030	\$ 294,447	\$ 283,938	\$ c. 311,436 06	\$ c. 339,043 91	\$ 315,974
Expenditure,	\$ 439,286	\$ 454,647	\$ 368,028	\$ c. 313,310 72	\$ c. 281,627 16	\$ * 300,029

* Exclusive of the proportion of the amount for Exchange Compensation Allowance.

APPENDIX D.

Land Revenue.

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	\$	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.
Premium,...	7,917	10,655	21,574 95	24,670 04
Rents, ...	81,258	77,493	87,652 91	87,234 44
Tenths—Coral, Granite, and Sand,	464	516	332 38	310 20
Tin, ...	381	220	63 30	83 12
Brick-kilns,...	204	144	96 00	108 00
Timber, ...	1,355	1,115	1,020 92	1,302 78
Fees—Registration, ...	1,158	832	338 00	728 50
Others, ...	1,645	1,974	1,862 50	1,845 00
Miscellaneous, ...	698	607	1,052 16	912 77
Total,...	\$95,083	\$93,559	\$113,993 12	\$117,194 85

APPENDIX E.

Imports and Exports.

			1893.	1894.	1895.
			\$	\$	\$
Imports, ...	...	...	1,731,274	1,829,436	2,035,321
Exports, ...	...	...	2,005,178	2,198,248	2,573,150

APPENDIX F.

Shipping, 1895.

Inwards.			Outwards.		
Number, ...	...	1,484	Number, ...	...	1,486
Tonnage, ...	...	286,566	Tonnage, ...	...	286,581

Revenue Collected.

For 1895, \$2,504.55

APPENDIX G.

Hospital Returns.

	General.	Lock.	Pauper.	Gaol.	Quarantine Camp.	Total.
Remaining from 1894, ...	2	...	214	...	...	216
Admissions 1895, ...	210	...	1,893	12	1	2,116
Total,...	212	...	2,107	12	1	2,332
Discharged, ...	207	...	1,501	10	...	1,718
Absconded, ...	...	...	81	...	1	82
Transferred, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Died, ...	2	...	319	2	...	323
Remaining, ...	3	...	206	...	...	209
Total,...	212	...	2,107	12	1	2,332
Percentage of Deaths,...	0.94	...	15.14	16.6	...	...

APPENDIX G 1.

District Hospitals.

	Alor Gajah.	Jasin.	Total.
Number of Cases treated,—			
1892, ...	606	629	1,235
1893, ...	856	989	1,845
1894, ...	852	866	1,718
1895, ...	1,320	955	2,275

Percentage of Deaths for 1895 was:—Alor Gajah, 3.18; Jasin, 4.08.

APPENDIX H.

Return of Cases dealt with by the Magistrate.

	1894.	1895.
Total number of cases reported, ...	901	789
They were disposed of as follows:—		
Convicted, ...	550	434
Dismissed, ...	337	344
Committed, ...	14	11
The number of persons implicated was:—	1,269	1,349
Convicted, ...	781	823
Discharged, ...	466	512
Committed, ...	22	14
Summons cases, ...	339	361
Arrest cases, ...	562	416
Before a Court of two Magistrates:—		
The number of persons tried was	17	28
Convicted, ...	12	9
The number of fines inflicted was, ...	689	741
Paid, ...	622	650
The number of persons sentenced to peremptory imprisonment was, ...	82	75
Whipping, ...	5	1
Find Security, ...	4	1
The number of Summonses taken out was:—		
Summonses, ...	483	518
Subpœnas, ...	628	745
The fines in Excise cases amounted to, ...	...	\$110
Total fines, forfeitures and fees of Court paid into the Treasury, ...	...	\$3,042.64

REPORT ON THE FOREST RESERVES, SINGAPORE,
FOR THE YEAR 1895.

1. The Forest Reserves in the Island of Singapore were, from the 1st January, 1895, handed over from the charge of the Forest Department to the Land Office. The vote for the maintenance of the Reserves was reduced from \$1,400 to \$1,000, so that nothing beyond the protection of the existing reserves and the keeping open of their boundaries could be attempted. Indeed this is all that has been done during the last few years (*vide* paragraph 28 of the Forest Department Report for 1894), nor does it seem that, in view of the poor soil of Singapore Island and its limited area, any considerable outlay would be attended with satisfactory results. I have been struck with the difference in the fertility of the soil in Singapore and Malacca. In the latter Settlement, the *lalang* that is left upon the land after the abandonment of a gambier or tapioca plantation rapidly gives way to brush-wood, and often in the space of five or six years disappears entirely. In Singapore, this absorption takes place much more gradually, and many large stretches of *lalang* have remained unchanged for more than ten years.

2. Everything possible has been done during the year to protect the Reserves, and I have reason to believe that the prosecutions that were instituted in the Police Courts had a most wholesome effect.

3. During the year, there were six cases of cutting timber in the Reserves or taking Government property therefrom, in which fines were inflicted. The fines amounted to \$76.50, as against \$30 in 1894 for three cases.

4. Several petty offences of this nature were dealt with, in some cases after summonses had been issued, by allowing the offenders to take out passes at double the ordinary rates. These payments have not been classed as fines.

5. The Revenue derived from the Reserves by passes amounted to \$462, as against \$982 in 1894. I found that holders of passes to cut *bakau* were cutting the young trees in the swamps in a most extravagant fashion, and as cautions had very little effect, I stopped the issue of passes for several months. This has, I believe, had a salutary effect, as most of the Malays who are engaged in the fire-wood business were obliged, on the closing of the Singapore Reserves, to resort to Johore. Passes are now freely issued, and such precautions as are within the power of the limited staff of the Department are taken to obviate the evil referred to.

6. During the year there were two large fires at Jurong and West Bukit Timah, by which about 300 acres of *lalang* and small brush-wood were burnt. There were small fires in the Changi and North Selitar Reserves, but in these cases no serious damage was done.

J. R. INNES,
Acting Collector of Land Revenue.

LAND OFFICE,
Singapore, 25th February, 1896.

REPORT ON THE WIDOWS' AND ORPHANS' PENSION FUND, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

I.—Position of the Fund.

1. The amount to the credit of the Fund on the 31st December, 1895, was \$166,590.69, including interest calculated on a basis of 6 per cent. per annum.

2. The following tables shew the Receipts and Expenditure for the year:—

	Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
January,	1,342 65	1,336 70	
February,	9,622 39 *	177 37	
March,	1,494 87	167 31	
April,	1,813 71	1,500 3 ⁵	
May,	1,702 49	211 33	
June,	1,679 02	238 65	
July,	1,732 52	1,264 43	
August,	1,654 43	103 94	
September,	1,693 16	296 12	
October,	1,637 19	2,291 59	
November,	1,693 10	306 80	
December,	1,854 46	281 60	
Total,	\$27,919	99	Total,	\$8,176 22
			Balance,	\$19,743 77

Add balance on the 31st December, 1894, ... 137,740 15

Total on 31st December, 1895, ... \$157,483 92

Classification of the Receipts and Expenditure of the Fund during the year.

By	Receipts.			Expenditure.	
	\$	c.		\$	c.
Abatements from Salaries, ...	20,042	16	To Salary of Clerk, ...	300	00
„ Interest, ...	7,868	31	„ Pensions paid, ...	6,096	30
„ Fines, ...	9	50	„ Refunds, ...	180	24
„ Refund, ...	0	02	„ Refund of fifty per cent. of actual contributions to an Officer retiring from the service through ill-health, ...	130	18
			„ Refund of fifty per cent. of actual contributions to Officers retiring from the service on pensions, being then bachelors, ...	324	77
			„ Actuary's fee and expenses incurred in reporting on the position of the Fund on 28th February, 1895, ...	1,144	73
			„ Balance, ...	19,743	77
	<u>\$27,919</u>	<u>99</u>		<u>\$27,919</u>	<u>99</u>

Consolidated Account from 1st March, 1885, to 31st December, 1895.

Receipts.		Expenditure.	
	\$ c.		\$ c.
Contributions and Fines, ...	153,308 11	Pensions, ...	21,748 94
Interest, ...	31,815 49	Refund of Contributions, ...	1,533 66
		Expenses, ...	4,357 08
			<u>27,639 68</u>
		At credit of the Fund on 31st December, 1895,	157,483 92
	<u>\$185,123 60</u>		<u>\$185,123 60</u>

* The receipts for February were increased by the Interest for the year 1894, \$7,868.31, being credited to the Fund in that month.

3. The balance to the credit of the Fund in each year since the commencement of the Fund in 1885 is as follows:—

<i>Balance to the Credit of the Fund.</i>			\$	c.
31st December, 1885,	...	...	1,319	63
31st December, 1886,	...	...	7,793	23
31st December, 1887,	...	...	16,405	41
31st December, 1888,	...	...	27,947	54
31st December, 1889,	...	...	41,936	67
31st December, 1890,	...	...	57,698	34
31st December, 1891,	...	...	76,753	61
31st December, 1892,	...	...	96,402	36
31st December, 1893,	...	...	117,349	37
31st December, 1894,	...	...	137,740	15
31st December, 1895,	...	...	157,483	92

II.—Contributors.

4. On the 31st December, 1894, the number of contributors on the books of the Fund was 329, and on the 31st December, 1895, 334, being an increase of 5. Of the contributors, 13 are Pensioners, 2 in the service of the Perak Government, 2 in that of the Selangor Government, and 1 in that of the Sungei Ujong Government. Of the three contributors who retired from the service on account of ill-health before they were entitled to pensions, one is still continuing to contribute to the Fund under Ordinance XV of 1892, one has ceased to be a contributor, owing to his contributions being in arrear for over six months, and one is dead. The number of Officers who joined the Fund in 1895 was 23.

Number of Contributors who ceased during the year to contribute.

By death,	...	...	...	4
„ resignation,	...	...	...	5
„ retiring through abolition of office,	...	...	...	3
„ being transferred to another Colony,	...	...	...	2
„ being transferred to a Protected Native State and not desiring to continue to contribute,	...	...	...	1
„ being found not entitled to contribute,	...	...	...	1
„ contributions being in arrear for over six months,	...	...	...	1
„ having attained the age of 65 years,	...	...	...	1
Total, ...				18

Number of Contributors.

31st December, 1885,	...	...	47
31st December, 1886,	...	...	150
31st December, 1887,	...	...	167
31st December, 1888,	...	...	211
31st December, 1889,	...	...	231
31st December, 1890,	...	...	276
31st December, 1891,	...	...	310
31st December, 1892,	...	...	327
31st December, 1893,	...	...	335
31st December, 1894,	...	...	329
31st December, 1895,	...	...	334

III.—Pensions.

5. The pension of ADRIANA VANDER BEEK lapsed on the date of her death, viz., 20th July.

Four contributors died during the year—FRANCISCO MANUEL SANTA MARIA, JAMES JOSEPH MCBREEN, THOMAS RYAN and JAMES DANIEL D'SOUZA. The widows of F. M. SANTA MARIA, J. J. MCBREEN and J. D. D'SOUZA have been awarded pensions of \$41.78, \$83.34 and \$102.99 per annum, respectively. The total of their late husbands' contributions to the Fund amounted to \$13.90, \$114.41 and \$90.58, respectively. The wife of the late T. RYAN having died before her husband, a pension of \$34.25 per annum has been awarded to each of his two children, the total of his contributions to the Fund amounting to \$197.66.

6. The following statement shews the Pensions paid from the Fund :—

No.	Name of Pensioner.	Name of Officer in right of whom Pension is drawn.	Amount of Annual Pension.	Date of Commencement of Pension.	Total Amount contributed by the deceased Officer.
			\$ c.		\$ c.
1	Faustina D'Albuquerque,	Widow of J. T. D'Albuquerque, Dresser, Medical Department, Singapore,...	67 34	15th April, 1887.	20 16
2	Belanita Fernandez, ...	Widow of L. Fernandez, Boarding Officer, Chinese Protectorate, Singapore,	55 00	25th Feb., 1888.	58 28
3	Laura Clara Cantley, ...	Widow of N. Cantley, Superintendent, Botanic Gardens, Singapore, ...	303 12	1st March, 1888.	273 60
4	Fabian John Nonis,	Children of J. Nonis, Clerk, Colonial Secretary's Office, ...	{ 20 29	} 5th March, 1889.	14 00
5	Joanis Ubaldus Nonis,		{ 20 29		
6	Mary Louisa Nonis,		{ 20 29		
7	Coningsby Ingle Fox, }	Sons of T. A. Fox, Harbour Master, Penang, ...	{ 87 21	} 6th June, 1889.	141 00
8	Clare Evelyn Fox, }		{ 87 21		
9	Johanna de Silva, ...	Widow of C. J. de Silva, Clerk to the Attorney-General, ...	137 54	14th Aug., 1889.	121 91
10	Emma Strugnell, ...	Widow of R. Strugnell, Superintendent of the Leper Asylum, Pulau Jerejak,	73 49	15th June, 1890.	26 48
11	Carolina Sophia Richards, ...	Widow of Charles P. Richards, Retired Inspector of Police, Singapore, ...	91 34	15th June, 1891.	260 00
12	Emily Ayton Dickson, ...	Widow of Sir John Frederick Dickson, Colonial Secretary, S. S., ...	958 36	21st Dec., 1891.	2,461 39
13	Emily Pellereau, ...	Widow of E. Pellereau, Puisne Judge, Supreme Court, Penang, ...	930 65	1st April, 1892.	1,971 74
14	Anna Bovill, ...	Widow of Sir Charles Elliot Bovill, Chief Justice, S. S., ...	1,500 00	25th March, 1893.	230 97
15	Anabella Fitzjames, ...	Widow of F. A. Fitzjames, Cadet, ...	371 26	6th April, 1893.	203 56
16	Sarah Dowling, ...	Widow of T. Dowling, Warder, Gaols, Singapore, ...	151 56	24th April, 1893.	237 61
17	Louisa Clara Annie Brown, ...	Widow of G. S. Brown, Headmaster, High School, Malacca, ...	325 74	30th Sept., 1893.	360 00
18	Helen Mary Pestana, ...	Widow of A.M. Pestana, Usher, Marine Department, Singapore, ...	100 99	31st Dec., 1893.	158 00
19	Jessie Clara Hampshire,	Widow of F. K. Hampshire, Retired Colonial Surgeon, Penang, ...	439 50	17th May, 1894.	1,081 39
20	Annie McGee, ...	Widow of S. McGee, Warder, Criminal Prison, Singapore, ...	98 71	2nd Oct., 1894.	143 20
21	Guilhermina Santa Maria,	Widow of F. M. Santa Maria, Dresser, Medical Department, Penang, ...	41 78	29th May, 1895.	13 90
22	Jane Frances McBreen,...	Widow of J. J. McBreen, Usher, Police Court, Singapore, ...	83 34	13th June, 1895.	114 41
23	Dorothy Helen Harrington Ryan, }	Children of T. Ryan, Warder, Gaols, Penang, ...	{ 34 25	} 31st Aug., 1895.	197 66
24	Alma Annie Ryan, }		{ 34 25		
25	Eugenia D'Souza ...	Widow of J. D. D'Souza, Retired Clerk, Audit Office, Singapore, ...	102 99	13th Nov., 1895.	90 58
Total,...			\$ 6,136 50		

IV. Meetings.

7. Nine meetings were held by the Directors during the year.

V. Directors.

8. The Board of Directors for the year consisted of the Attorney-General, the Colonial Treasurer, the Auditor-General, the Assistant Colonial Secretary, and the Assistant Treasurer, Penang.

VI. General.

9. In accordance with the provisions of section 28 of Ordinance I of 1885, an Actuary has reported on the position of the Fund at the close of the tenth year of its existence, on the 28th February, 1895. Besides suggesting several amendments of the Ordinance, he has, in view of the present financial position, recommended the continuance of the payment by the Government of interest at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum upon the monies belonging to the Fund.

W. R. COLLYER,
Attorney-General,

E. E. ISEMONGER,
Colonial Treasurer,

H. TROTTER,
Auditor-General,

A. P. TALBOT,
Assistant Colonial Secretary,

}
Directors.

Singapore, 13th March, 1896.

Comparative Statement of Receipts.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Abatements from Salaries,	1,762.98	6,887.01	9,258.68	10,636.35	15,074.02	15,289.54	17,342.54	18,771.95	19,623.35	19,738.84	20,042.16
Interest, ...	...	27.62	269.43	2,058.33	264.55	2,132.14	3,075.86	4,149.96	5,347.34	6,621.95	7,868.31
Fines, ...	...	5.00	1.00	3.00	3.50	2.00	1.00	4.00	11.00	4.50	9.50
Refunds, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	917.34	...	0.02
Total,...	1,762.98	6,919.63	9,529.11	12,697.68	15,342.07	17,423.68	20,419.40	22,925.91	25,899.03	26,365.29	27,919.99

Comparative Statement of Expenditure.

	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Salary of Clerk, ...	221 10	300 00	275 00	230 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00	300 00
Refund of Contributions, ...	40 42	39 00	52 46	65 20	239 30	36 47	78 36	181 99	77 09	27 72	180 24
Printing Expenses, ...	36 25	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pensions paid,	113 08	583 42	804 55	736 58	900 34	968 92	1,831 99	4,372 28	5,341 48	6,096 30
Refund of Interest over-	6 05	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
paid on 1885 account,
Remuneration to Clerk	50 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
for bringing up arrears
of work,
Refund of fifty per cent. of
Contributions to Officers
retiring from the Ser-
vice, through ill-health,
&c.,	5 80	77 06	425 20	16 85	963 18	202 65	131 31	130 18
Refund of fifty per cent. of
Contributions to Officers
retiring from the Service	174 00	324 77
on Pensions, being then
bachelors,
Actuary's Fee and Expenses
incurred in reporting on
the position of the Fund
on 28th February, 1895,
Total,...	297 77	452 08	916 93	1,155 55	1,352 94	1,662 01	1,364 13	3,277 16	4,952 02	5,974 51	8,176 22

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE POSTAL DEPARTMENT OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

GENERAL POST OFFICE,
Singapore, 30th January, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Postal Department of the Straits Settlements for the year 1895.

PERSONNEL.

2. In February, 1895, Mr. H. A. O'BRIEN, Postmaster-General, left the Colony on leave of absence, and Mr. NOEL TROTTER, Assistant Postmaster-General, Penang, was appointed to act for him. In April, the latter officer received, from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the substantive appointment of Postmaster-General of the Straits Settlements. In July, Mr. L. A. M. JOHNSTON was gazetted Assistant Postmaster-General, Penang, but, being on leave, has not yet assumed the duties of that office. Since February, Mr. R. A. LAW, Mail Assistant, General Post Office, Singapore, has acted as Assistant Postmaster-General, Penang, and in June, Mr. S. GREENWOOD was appointed to act as Mail Assistant.

In July, Mr. ALEX. ALLAN, who had in 1892 been appointed by the Secretary of State, Superintendent of the Money Order Branch and Savings Bank, Singapore, on a three years' agreement, was confirmed in that post and placed on the Fixed Establishment of the Colony.

CORRESPONDENCE.

3. The annexed return of the approximate number of letters, post cards, printed papers, patterns and parcels, shows that during the year under review 5,756,940 articles were received and despatched, as compared with 5,539,380 in 1894. In each category of articles there is an increase, except under "Patterns" (including Samples) despatched. It is somewhat outside the purview of a report on this Department to assign any reason for this particular falling off.

MAILS.

4. The mails were enclosed in 41,597 bags, 8,488 packets and 1,390 boxes, and weighed 415 tons. During the year no mail was lost.

REGISTRATION.

5. During the year under review, 235,612 registered articles were dealt with, which is 8,190 more than in 1894.

6. In 1895, there was no loss of a registered article in the Department, but what was nearly as bad as a loss, a Postman at Penang had to be prosecuted for tampering with three registered letters entrusted to him for delivery. The Acting Assistant Postmaster-General, Penang, reports on this case as follows:—"In July, a Tamil Postman, named NOOR MAHOMED, was tried on charges in connection with the opening and stealing the contents of three registered letters—two from Perak and one from Selangor. The contents were bank notes and amounted to \$135. The evidence against him was strong, and there can be little doubt that he was guilty, but he was ably defended, and a verdict of not guilty was returned. Some of the charges had to be withdrawn on account of a ruling of the Court that to establish the prisoner's guilt it was necessary that every Postal Official through whose hands the letters had passed from the moment of posting to the moment that they reached the prisoner's hands must be called as a witness. This ruling would obviously render many prosecutions absolutely impossible, and a dishonest postman who desired to avail him-

“self of the protection afforded by it would only need to operate upon a letter from a sufficiently remote and out-of-the-way place to secure a very good chance of acquittal when brought to account. I am glad to say that, in spite of the result of the trial, I was able subsequently to obtain from NOOR MAHOMED’S sureties the usual indemnity for each of the three letters, for the benefit of the senders.” The usual compensation was \$10 for each letter.

INSURANCE.

7. The opinion expressed in last year’s report that the reduction in the charges and modifications in the regulations for insurance, which had just before been made, would have the effect of popularizing the system, is supported by the present results. During the year under review, 881 articles, insured for \$71,522, were received and despatched, as against 525 articles in 1894. From the 1st November, the insurance system was extended to parcels exchanged between India (including Burma) and the Straits Settlements, and this extension already promises to develop into a useful feature of the postal service. No insured article was lost, nor was any claim made in respect of damage or delay.

I look forward to the development of this system, which is a simple, safe and cheap mode of securing compensation, as a benefit to the public and as a source of revenue to the Department.

CHINESE SUB-POST OFFICE.

8. At the Chinese Sub-Post Offices, 450,550 letters from coolies were posted, which is an increase of about 22,800 over the number transmitted by post in 1894. On the 31st December last, there were 48 letter-receiving shops and 42 itinerant collectors working in connection with the Chinese Sub-Post Office in Singapore. In Penang, there were 25 similar shops and 42 collectors. The only item of particular interest to report is a very unfortunate one. An itinerant collector who had posted 320 letters and a remittance for \$5,000 proceeded to Swatow, where he received the letters and money in question and started thence, with a party of 21 persons, in a boat to reach the village where he was to perform his mission of distributing the letters and funds. The boat was overtaken by a squall and capsized; upwards of \$4,000 were lost and nine of the party were drowned. I understand that the money which was saved was divided *pro rata* amongst the persons for whom the whole \$5,000 were intended.

PARCEL POST.

9. There has been a substantial increase in the parcel traffic.

			<i>Received.</i>	<i>Despatched.</i>
1895,	...	...	16,814	20,933
1894,	...	...	15,420	20,460
			<hr/>	<hr/>
		Increase,...	1,394	473
			<hr/>	<hr/>

Millinery heads the list of imports into, and cigars of specified exports from, the Colony by Parcel Post. In arriving at these results, I have had to exclude exports entered simply as “Curios.” The declared value of articles received and despatched was \$412,720. The only parcel lost in the Colony during the year was one which happened to have been missent to Singapore; its contents were declared by the sender to be worth Rs.25, and compensation was paid by the Clerk who was responsible for the loss.

10. On the 15th June the Parcel Post was extended to New South Wales. A draft Convention between the Inspector-General of Posts and Telegraphs of Netherlands India and myself for the establishment of a Parcel Post between Netherlands India and the Straits Settlements has been approved of by the Governments of both Colonies and now awaits the sanction of Her Majesty the Queen of the Netherlands and of the Postmaster-General in London to be brought into operation.

FINANCE.

REVENUE.

11. It will be seen by the accompanying statement of Revenue and Expenditure that the total postal receipts during 1895 amounted to \$200,947, which is an excess of \$11,157 over the gross income of the preceding year. Under each head of revenue there is an increase, Stamps contributing \$4,589, and Commission on Money Orders \$4,769. Up to the 31st March last, it was the practice for the commission on each Money Order to be brought to account by affixing postage stamps for the amount to

the counterpart of the Money Order form. With the growth of business this system had become cumbersome, so a modification was made, and from the 1st April, the commission was simply entered in the Money Order journal and the amount accounted for in cash. To this change is attributable the very large increase shown as Commission, which otherwise would have appeared as Stamps. The item "Foreign Postage" exhibits an increase of \$1,204, which, under existing circumstances, is hardly a matter for congratulation. "Foreign Postage" represents the sums received in payment in respect of transit correspondence for places beyond the Straits Settlements, sent *à découvert* in the mails for this Colony to be forwarded to destination. About 90 per cent. of such postage has to be paid away for the outward transmission of the correspondence, whilst the whole amount is subject to the tax of $17\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. incident to the Military Contribution, so it is obvious that this class of business can only be done at a loss. Dealing with such correspondence entails some trouble and responsibility, and it is not my intention to encourage it. Situated as Singapore is, as a kind of Clapham Junction for steamers in the East, there is absolutely no Administration with which we exchange mails, which does not find it convenient to avail itself of the services of this Department in this matter, and it would, therefore, be impossible to abolish transit correspondence from our mails without displaying a regrettable want of appreciation for that comity of obligingness which happily exists between Postal Administrations.

12. The following tabulation shows concisely the revenue of the three Settlements separately:—

	1895.					1894.
	Stamps.	Collections.	Miscellaneous.	Foreign Postage.	Total.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Singapore, ...	103,825 32	17,459 80	10,090 71	3,931 50	135,317 33	131,440 47
Penang, ...	45,595 91	12,099 70	4,279 23	...	61,974 84	54,704 90
Malacca, ...	2,912 51	477 38	265 01	...	3,654 90	3,644 16
Grand Total,...	152,333 74	30,046 88	14,634 95	3,931 50	200,947 07	189,789 53

13. From an analysis of this table it would seem that the increase of revenue in Penang in 1895 is disproportionately larger than that of Singapore, but this difference is more apparent than real. Previous to October, 1894, all the Native States (which use Straits Settlements postage labels for the prepayment of correspondence for places beyond the Colony) bought their stamps at Singapore, but since then Perak, which is the largest purchaser, has, for the sake of convenience, obtained its stamps from Penang. The bulk of the correspondence from Perak for abroad passes through the Penang Office, and it is, therefore, proper that Penang—and not Singapore—should be credited with the revenue accruing. I have simply mentioned the matter in explanation of the figures. The value of postage stamps, &c. supplied to the different Native States during the year under review was as follows:—Perak \$5,580, Selangor \$4,062, Sungei Ujong \$602, Pahang \$660, and Johore \$391. Sarawak, (which is on the same footing as the Native States) took \$144 worth, making a grand total of \$11,439—or approximately £1,200 sterling. These figures may prove instructive, in view of the ambition of certain of these States to become members of the Postal Union, independently of this Colony. There is an impression, reiterated year after year in reports on the Native States, and which has your support, that the revenue derived from Straits postage stamps sold in the Native States partakes of the nature of an unearned increment to the Colony, but this is entirely a mistake, as the work this Department does for those States costs more than the postage paid.

14. Nearly 50 per cent. of the revenue of this office is paid in bronze; the labour and delay which the counting of coppers entails is increased by the necessity for examining each one separately with a view to reject the North Borneo and other foreign tokens, which are usually mixed up with the Colonial coppers, and are estimated to form about 30 per cent. of the bronze in circulation in Singapore. These foreign tokens pass freely in the shops and bazaars, and their non-acceptance by the Post Office (in spite of Notifications that Government Offices are prohibited to receive them) causes a good deal of friction, which the public attributes to red-tape. There is room for a large supply of subsidiary silver coins, and its issue would be a convenience.

EXPENDITURE.

15. The expenditure charged to the Department during the year under review amounted to \$204,105, which is \$54,607 in excess of that for 1894. There is a heavy

increase of \$45,645 for "Foreign Postage," and in that amount is included the sum of \$25,132, in respect of certain arrears for 1892 and 1893. The international accounts of charges for the conveyance of mails by foreign services are based on statistics taken once in three years. The last statistics applied to the years 1892, 1893 and 1894, and although provisional payments of transit charges for those years had, in some cases, been made, the eventual adjustment of the accounts for the triennial period was not completed until after the close of 1894, and thus the large accumulation of arrears which had to be met in 1895. Accounts against this Department are always settled as soon as possible after we receive them. I have been able to get all claims against this office presented up to the latest date practicable, viz., 31st December, 1894, and they have all been paid, so there are now no arrears outstanding. There was an increase of \$8,415 under the vote "Postal Services." This vote includes a new item of \$10,000 paid for the subsidy from April to December last for the fortnightly special service from Rangoon to Penang for the conveyance of the European mails for that Settlement, but on the other hand there was a saving of \$1,500 in respect of the discontinuance of the subsidy to the Penang-Butterworth launch service. There was an increase of \$1,979 for the salaries of extra Clerks at Singapore and Penang, but against that has to be set off a saving of \$1,394 for overtime allowances now done away with in the General Post Office.

16. The expenditure of the Department exceeded the revenue by \$3,158, but excluding the arrears paid on account of previous years the revenue would show a surplus over the expenses properly appertaining to 1895 of \$22,000.

MONEY ORDERS.

17. In consequence of the improvement in exchange with gold using countries and with India, there has been a very large increase in the Money Order business done during 1895, in fact, greater than in any previous year. From a return which accompanies this report it will be seen that the transactions in sterling amounted to £9,939, which is an advance of £1,903 on the value of those in 1894. Operations in Indian currency came to very nearly one million rupees, and it is satisfactory to note that the drawings in dollars were well maintained. The principal increases were with the United Kingdom, India, the Australian Colonies, China, Japan, and North Borneo, as well as in remittances between different parts of the Colony. There were decreases with Siam and Johore. Business was also done with the following Countries and Colonies, &c., viz.:—Austria-Hungary, Bardados, Belgium, British Guiana, Burma, Canada, Cape Colony, Ceylon, Cyprus, Denmark, Egypt, France, Gambia, Germany, Gibraltar, Holland, Hongkong, Italy, Lagos, Malta, Mauritius, Norway, Sarawak, St. Helena, St. Kitts, St. Vincent, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, Turk's Island, United States of America, and the Protected Native States in the Malay Peninsula.

18. The following epitome of the Money Order and Postal Order business shows that in 1895 the transactions numbered 42,220 for an aggregate amount of \$811,159, as compared with 36,312 for \$671,231, the increase in amount being over 20 per cent.

			1894.		1895.		Increase.		Decrease.	
			Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
				\$		\$		\$		\$
Singapore,	...	...	16,136	272,093	20,029	340,505	3,893	68,412	...	...
Penang,	...	...	11,490	168,897	11,386	188,988	...	20,091	104	...
Malacca,	...	...	2,357	32,580	2,717	38,579	360	5,799	...	...
Through Orders,	...	...	6,329	197,661	8,088	243,287	1,759	45,626	...	...
Total, ...			36,312	671,231	42,220	811,159	6,012	139,928	104	...

19. The machinery of the system has been thoroughly revised and simplified where practicable in its details. The adoption of the manifold process for official forms and records has lessened the work and at the same time added to the security. Most of the Money Orders issued and paid in the Colony have to be converted into a different currency from that in which they are expressed, and this work, whilst being a great tax on the energy and accuracy of the Clerks, prevents business from being transacted as expeditiously as in Countries where their local currency forms the only monetary factor in the transaction.

POSTAL EXPRESS.

20. About 270,000 copies of the English Postal Express were issued in Singapore and about 93,800 in Penang, the total increase over the number issued in 1894 being about 15,450.

21. In May, with the co-operation of the Chinese Sub-Postmaster, this Department was able to issue the Postal Express printed in the Chinese character. It is prepared and printed in the General Post Office and published twice a day like the English. The early dissemination of postal intelligence through the medium of the Chinese Express has had the effect of stimulating correspondence and thus of indirectly increasing the revenue, but the subscriptions, \$6 a year per copy, have fallen rather short of expectations, and in a manner which was not anticipated. It was thought that nearly all the principal Chinese shops, which had no English reading Clerks, would become subscribers, but, instead of this, two or three and sometimes four shops arrange between themselves to subscribe jointly for a single copy; it is taken in the name of one of them, which passes it round to the others. The circulation of this Express (for eight months) was 53,500 copies and that of Penang, which was started some years ago, was 75,200. The total yearly circulation of all the Expresses issued by this Department was nearly half a million copies.

GENERAL.

22. After many years of waiting, a grievance of Penang has at last been removed, by placing that Settlement, from April, 1895, in weekly postal communication with the Motherland. The following extracts bearing on this subject are from the annual report of the Acting Assistant Postmaster-General, Penang:—"The most prominent feature of the year's work has been the establishment of the long projected fortnightly outward mail from Europe viâ India. Of the three schemes which had been for some time under consideration, that which provided for a contract service between Rangoon and Penang to bring on mails for Penang which accompanied the mails for Rangoon as far as that port, was the one selected. The terms agreed upon between the Government and the British India Steam Navigation Company were that a steamer of this line should be in readiness at Rangoon to receive the mails on their arrival at that port, and to proceed with them within 6 hours of their arrival there, the voyage to Penang not to exceed 84 hours. For this service a yearly subsidy of \$15,000, in monthly instalments, was to be paid. "..... In order to save time at Rangoon the British India Steam Navigation Company have arranged that the bags for Penang are transhipped direct from the incoming to the outgoing vessel at Elephant Point..... Last year 19 trips were made and the average duration of the voyage was 78 hours..... The mail viâ Rangoon has arrived at an average interval of 9 days after the preceding outward P. & O. Packet; whereas had the French Packet service been continued, the average interval would have been 13 days..... The greatest saving in time as between the date of the arrival of the British India Packet from Rangoon and of the French Mail was 7 days and the least 21 hours. The latter was on the occasion of the steamer from Rangoon being seriously delayed by stress of weather."

23. Perak and Selangor derive benefit from the outward service, but those States do not contribute anything towards its cost.

24. On two occasions, if the Mails from Europe for Singapore had been carried by the Rangoon route they would have arrived here two days earlier than they did viâ Marseilles.

25. On the subject of the Mail from Penang for Europe viâ India, the Acting Assistant Postmaster-General writes:—"The homeward fortnightly service is still continued viâ Negapatam and Bombay, but until it can be made a contract service its convenience to the public must remain limited. On four occasions the steamer from Penang failed to reach Negapatam in time to catch the mail train thence to Bombay, and the mails were delayed in consequence."

26. In the Spring a suggestion, which originated with the International Bureau of the Postal Union (which has charge of such matters), was received through the Secretary of State, that, for the sake of uniformity with Hongkong, North Borneo, and Labuan, the Straits Settlements should fix 10, 4, and 2 cents instead of 8, 3, and 1 cent as the equivalents of the Postal Union primary rates of 25, 10 and 5 centimes. It is true that since our present rates were fixed silver had further depreciated and the suggested equivalents were in closer approximation to the Union rates than our own. I reported against the proposed change, as the principle of periodically adjusting the rates of postage to a gold basis seemed to me, from the point of view of public convenience, to be an extremely objectionable one, besides which, in the face of the fact that the revenue of the Post Office exceeded its expenditure, there was no departmental reason for making any alteration. I also opposed it on

the grounds that, taking a broad view of the matter, the time when adverse conditions of trade obtain, as they did then, the obligations of the Department to the public become at once intensified and enlarged.

27. It was not the practice in this Colony to recognize as valid for prepayment of postage the stamps affixed to correspondence received outside the official mails from abroad by private vessels, and such correspondence was treated on delivery as unpaid, regardless of any foreign postage labels it bore. On the other hand, it was the rule to deliver free of charge correspondence posted in the letter-boxes on board Contract Packets, provided that the postage was prepaid by means of the postage stamps and according to the tariff of the country of origin. In September, it was decided to apply this rule to loose correspondence by all vessels without distinction. The modification involves a sacrifice of revenue of nearly \$5,000 a year. Some of the neighbouring countries have since adopted the same arrangement. The risk of the loss of letters sent on board ship without the intervention of the Post Office is very considerable, and that method should, therefore, only be resorted to as a convenience after the mails are closed. To guard as much as possible against loss, under such circumstances, I am gradually providing all British steamers trading regularly between and out of the ports of this Colony with moveable letter-boxes. These boxes are sealed before they are placed on board, and are taken to the Post Office, with the mails, on arrival at the different ports of call.

28. The governing idea in working a monopoly like that of the Post Office, which allows no competition, should be to attain the highest state of operative perfection practicable. In my opinion, an essential and urgent step towards placing the Postal Department of the Colony on a permanently efficient footing is to constitute its clerical staff into a separate service, distinct and apart from that of all other Departments. As far as the Post Office is concerned, the present system of transferring Clerks, on promotion, from one Department to another, regardless of their individual qualifications, is prejudicial to efficiency and is not in accordance with the true principles of sound economy. There is so much to be learnt that it takes an intelligent Clerk at least two years to acquire a practical grasp of the various duties which he may be called upon, in the ordinary course of business routine, to perform. It follows that when a thoroughly trained Clerk is removed from the Post Office to another Department, all his valuable knowledge is literally lost, whilst his successor, as a rule, knows absolutely nothing of the duties which he is paid to perform. This system gives no encouragement to voluntary understudy. The nature of the sorting work is pretty much the same all the world over, and the following extract from an annual report by the Postmaster-General of the United States graphically describes what is required:—"Postal Clerks must, in the beginning, possess native qualities of "body and mind adapted to their duties. They must be of sound physical constitution, strong and enduring of continued labour, with a quick and yet retentive mind "to keep fresh for instant call the mass of irrelative facts they are charged to memorize for ready use, and quick also in physical response of eye and limb to the requirements of rapid thought. They must be of patient temper and kindly dispositions to perform effectively in crowded collaboration their tiresome and sometimes "vexatious tasks. Especially must firmly-rooted honesty, incapable of weakness in any temptation, rule their minds in order to justify their trust with the numerous "packets of value daily passing through their hands. Superadded to such natural gifts and fixed habits of character, there must be long and patient study and training in the service." As regards unnecessary changes of Clerks the same authority says:—"It is undeniably true that equally as good may elsewhere be found, and in "time a practised and competent successor may stand in his stead. But it is not "enough for the particular exigency that humanity betters with time and the present "and future hold as suitable for every vocation as the past. Time is of the essence "of excellence in the Mail service and immediate provision for a loss is its imperative demand, rendering the needless loss of a valuable, well-governed employé in "such a place a breach of duty." I venture to think that we cannot do better than be guided in this matter by the practical experience of other Administrations, with which experience the opinions of the officers of this Department are quite in accord.

29. Having regard to the favourable relation which the revenue of this Department bears to its expenditure, I would draw attention to the growing demand which exists for the establishment of suburban Post Offices in Singapore. The time has passed when the growing postal business of this extending metropolis can be carried on sufficiently expeditiously from a single central office. For example, it is absurd that letters addressed to Tanglin and posted in a pillar-box in Tanglin, should have then to be brought into Town and sent back from the General Post Office, by a postman for delivery there; still this is what happens every day; to post a parcel from the

Barracks the messenger has to make a journey of about five miles. There are upwards of 1,200 Europeans living in the Tanglin District, and they should be provided with the necessary facilities for registering letters, posting parcels, obtaining Money Orders, &c. at an office nearer than the General Post Office. Post Offices should be opened in Tanglin, Kandang Kerbau, and in the immediate neighbourhood of the Tanjong Pagar Dock.

30. Another matter well worthy of consideration is that of giving to Clerks serving in the Post Office a special allowance to compensate them for the disadvantages they suffer in comparison with their brother Clerks in other Departments. There is no doubt that the duties of Clerks in the Post Office are more arduous, the responsibility generally greater, the discipline necessarily stricter, and the hours of attendance much longer than in other Departments. They are handicapped in various other ways. In other parts of the world the special claims of the Post Office staff are being put forward by its members taking combined action in the matter, and their grievances are being recognised and redressed. But the Clerks in this Colony are patient and not importunate, and I, therefore, feel less hesitation in bringing their just claims to notice. I believe the well being of the staff of the Post Office is a matter in which the greater part of the public takes an interest. The health of the Clerks has again, I regret to say, been far from good.

31. On the 1st September, a night class was started for the tuition of English to Malay postmen. They are taught elementary reading, writing and arithmetic. The class is at present very popular with the men, and they are making good progress.

32. Thirteen successful prosecutions were instituted in Singapore against persons for conveying letters in contravention of the Post Office Ordinance. The total number of letters involved was 1,526; the punishments inflicted were fines aggregating \$790, and imprisonment for $4\frac{1}{2}$ months. In Penang, there were 9 convictions for smuggling altogether 344 letters, the offenders were punished with fines amounting to \$205, and 2 months' imprisonment.

33. In November, I found it my duty, to prosecute MOHAMED CASSIM, a Malay Postman, who had previously borne a good character, for illegally opening three ordinary letters which came into his possession by reason of his employment in the General Post Office. He was found guilty by an unanimous verdict of the Jury, and was sentenced by the Chief Justice to undergo two years' rigorous imprisonment. I was able to bring this offender to punishment in consequence of the addressees of two of the letters making prompt complaints to me.

34. In this connection I may mention that I try to impress on the public that I like early complaints when there is cause for them, and that it is a mistake to let such matters pass for fear of giving trouble, a course which generally gives every one concerned more trouble in the end. Well founded complaints are excellent discipline for the Post Office, and strengthen the hands of the Head of the Department. The watchfulness of business men and of the public generally for the shortcomings of the Post Office, is an encouraging state of affairs. Intelligent criticism is also welcome as one of the means of keeping the Department in touch with public requirements.

35. Another prosecution which was instituted is of peculiar interest. A registered letter from Sarawak addressed to a Chinaman was delivered to another man of exactly the same name. Soon afterwards the person for whom the letter was intended complained of its non-receipt, so an Officer of the Department was sent to interview the man to whom it had been delivered. That man not only disclaimed having received the letter, but also denied that the signature on the receipt was his. Thereupon the assistance of the Police was invoked, with the result that two Manila lottery tickets, which were alleged to have been enclosed in the letter, were handed over to me. I took out a summons, under the Post Office Ordinance, against the man for wilfully detaining a letter which should have been delivered to another person. The defendant's Counsel pleaded that his client had received the letter in good faith, but on finding that the contents, although not intended for him, were lottery tickets—to be in possession of which is a criminal offence—he was afraid to return the letter to the Post Office. The Magistrate accepted this plea and discharged the accused. The tickets, which had both won prizes, remained in my charge. To my mind there was, under the circumstances, only one thing to do with the tickets and that was to restore them to their rightful owner, but he was afraid to receive them, added to which, for me to have delivered them to him would have been technically to abet an offence against the Gambling Ordinance, so, at my suggestion, he gave me an envelope addressed to the sender of the tickets in Sarawak, to which place I returned them. Such lottery tickets are allowed in Sarawak.

36. The contract for the performance of the Coach Service between the General Post Office and the several wharves and docks, for the three years commencing the 1st January, 1896, was put up to tender and obtained by Messrs. F. CLARKE & Co.

the former contractors. The subsidy is now \$350 a month, and eleven horses are often required in actual service at the same time, exclusive of animals in reserve in the event of sickness or accident.

37. The Netherlands India Postal Administration maintains Agencies, which are attached to the Colonial Post Offices at Singapore and Penang, and are under my supervision. These Agencies work very satisfactorily.

38. In August, 1892, in order to afford the public an assurance that articles entrusted to servants and messengers for posting had actually been posted, the Post Office introduced a system of granting certificates of posting at a charge of one cent for each article entered on a certificate. The system is used very considerably by merchants, and it is worthy of mention that, after it has been in operation for nearly 3½ years, I have not heard of a single case of an article, for which such a certificate was given, failing to reach its destination. After such articles are posted they are treated like all other ordinary articles dropped into the letter-box.

39. The contract with the Peninsular and Oriental Company will expire in January, 1898, and the conditions under which the Mail Service between the Mother Country and the East is to be performed thereafter being under consideration of the Imperial Postal Authorities, I was requested to give my opinion whether it would be possible to shorten the stoppages of 24 hours at Singapore and 6 hours at Penang on both outward and homeward voyages, as fixed under the present contract. After consultation with the Chambers of Commerce at both Settlements, and with the approval of His Excellency the Governor, I replied, in December, that, in my opinion, it was desirable to continue the existing stoppages, except as regards the outward Mail Steamers at Singapore, the stay in port of which might be reduced to 6 hours of daylight, without prejudice to local interests.

40. The following comparative statement gives some particulars showing the progress of the business of this Department since the Straits Settlements were raised into a Colony:—

Year.	Number of Articles passed through the Post.	Revenue.	Expenditure.	Amount of Money Order Transactions.
		\$	\$	\$
1870, ...	776,400	79,690	60,521	...
1880, ...	1,463,600	69,223	46,219	22,797
1890, ...	4,561,900	148,001	110,708	395,834
1895, ...	5,756,940	200,947	204,105	811,159

41. I inspected the Post Office at Malacca in July, 1895. I was not permitted to inspect the Post Offices in Penang and Province Wellesley during the year under review. I attach considerable importance to the periodical inspection of all offices by the Head of the Department, and I hope, therefore, to be enabled to perform that duty in future without interruption.

42. The lighting of the General Post Office at night is so bad that it is with difficulty the Clerks can see to do their work. A proposal to introduce patent incandescent gas burners was rejected on the score of expense.

43. In conclusion, I am very sure that they, to whom the following words are mostly due, will recognize their thorough sincerity, however much custom may give them a superficial appearance to others. Mr. ALLAN, Superintendent of the Money Order Branch, has done excellent work. The Clerks and employés generally have performed their increasingly arduous and exacting duties to the best of their ability.

I have, &c.,

NOEL TROTTER,
Postmaster-General, Straits Settlements.

Return shewing the approximate Number of Letters, Post Cards, Printed Papers, Patterns and Parcels, received and despatched, during the years 1894 and 1895.

RECEIVED.						DESPATCHED.							
Years.	Letters.	Post Cards.	Printed Papers.	Patterns.	Parcels.	Total.	Years.	Letters.	Post Cards.	Printed Papers.	Patterns.	Parcels.	Total.
1894,	1,908,000	32,000	785,000	20,000	15,420	2,760,420	1894,	2,059,500	67,000	619,000	13,000	20,460	2,778,960
1895,	1,940,000	36,400	794,000	21,800	16,810	2,809,010	1895,	2,198,500	76,000	639,600	12,900	20,930	2,947,930
Increase,	32,000	4,400	9,000	1,800	1,390	48,590	Increase,	139,000	9,000	20,600	...	470	168,970
Decrease,	...	...	...	..	...	...	Decrease,	...	...	...	100	...	...

Statement of the Revenue and Expenditure of the Postal Department, for the years 1894 and 1895.

REVENUE.							EXPENDITURE.							
Years.	Sale of Stamps.	Post Cards.	Postage Collections.	Miscellaneous.	Commission.	Foreign Postage.	Total Revenue.	Years.	British Postage.	Foreign Postage.	Postal Services.	Salaries.	Allowances.	Total Expenditure.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1894,	146,427 26	1,106 73	29,835 46	6,802 92	2,890 15	2,727 01	189,729 53	1894,	63,917 10	4,186 14	25,254 19	50,996 44	5,143 90	149,497 77
1895,	151,017 18	1,316 56	30,046 88	6,975 29	7,659 66	3,931 50	200,917 07	1895,	63,878 14	49,831 69	33,669 99	52,976 21	3,749 30	204,105 33
Increase,	4,589 92	209 83	211 42	172 37	4,769 51	1,204 49	11,157 54	Increase,	...	45,645 55	8,415 80	1,979 77	...	54,607 56
Decrease,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Decrease,	38 96	...	...	...	1,394 60	...

Statement of Money Order and Postal Order Business.

UNITED KINGDOM.				STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.				CHINA & JAPAN.				NATIVE STATES.				CEYLON.				INDIA.			
Years.	Issued.	Paid.		Years.	Issued.	Paid.		Years.	Issued.	Paid.		Years.	Issued.	Paid.		Years.	Issued.	Paid.		Years.	Issued.	Paid.	
1894,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		1894,	\$ c.	\$ c.		1894,	\$ c.	\$ c.		1894,	\$ c.	\$ c.		1894,	Rs. cts.	Rs. cts.		1894,	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
1895,	3,404 15 2	1,371 0 7		1895,	23,304 04	22,925 96		1895,	11,771 33	1,158 40		1895,	8,239 38	88,920 61		1895,	136,927 50	1,151 06		1895,	610,225 02	23,755 08	
Increase,	3,972 8 9	1,625 2 0			29,633 65	29,654 90			14,316 49	1,682 05			14,533 19	85,545 59			138,256 02	1,090 30			811,597 11	32,859 10	
Decrease,	567 13 7	254 1 5			6,349 61	6,728 94			2,548 16	523 65			6,293 81	3,375 02			...	...			201,372 09	9,104 02	
	...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...			2,772 48	60 76			...	...
JOHOR.				NORTH BORNEO.				AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.				SARAWAK.				SIAM.							
Years.	Issued.	Paid.		Years.	Issued.	Paid.		Years.	Issued.	Paid.		Years.	Issued.	Paid.		Years.	Issued.	Paid.		Years.	Issued.	Paid.	
1894,	\$ c.	\$ c.		1894,	\$ c.	\$ c.		1894,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		1894,	\$ c.	\$ c.		1894,	\$ c.	\$ c.		1894,	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1895,	1,502 94	6,701 06		1895,	450 67	1,343 40		1894,	232 16	5 308 18 11		1894,	174 37	355 02		1894,	827 76	1,370 10		1894,	827 76	1,370 10	
Increase,	1,194 84	4,678 63			1,508 35	1,971 85		1895,	552 4	2 512 3 0		1895,	404 73	407 42		1895,	236 14	1,192 69		1895,	236 14	1,192 69	
Decrease,	...	...			1,057 68	628 45			319 7	9 203 4 1			230 36	52 40			...	...			...	...
	308 10	2,022 43			...	...			...	...			...	...			591 62	177 41			...	...
				LOCAL POSTAL ORDERS.				BRITISH POSTAL ORDERS.															
Years.	Issued.	Paid.		Years.	Issued.	Paid.		Years.	Issued.	Paid.		Years.	Issued.	Paid.		Years.	Issued.	Paid.		Years.	Issued.	Paid.	
1894,	\$ c.	\$ c.		1894,	\$ c.	\$ c.		1894,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		1894,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		1894,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.		1894,	£ s. d.	£ s. d.	
1895,	5,063 00	6,177 00		1895,	4,168 00	5,639 00		1895,	2,718 13 10	3,276 15 10		1895,	2,718 13 10	3,276 15 10		1895,	2,718 13 10	3,276 15 10		1895,	2,718 13 10	3,276 15 10	
Increase,	...	...			...	...			558 2 0	...			558 2 0	...			558 2 0	...			558 2 0	...	
Decrease,	895 00	538 00			...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...			...	...

TABLE SHEWING THE REVENUE OF THE THREE SETTLEMENTS SEPARATELY.

	1895.					1894.
	Stamps.	Collections.	Miscellaneous.	Foreign Postage.	Total.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Singapore, ...	103,825.32	17,469.80	10,090.71	3,931.50	135,317.33	131,440.47
Penang, ...	45,595.91	12,099.70	4,279.23	Nil.	61,974.84	54,704.90
Malacca, ...	2,912.51	477.38	265.01	Nil.	3,654.90	3,644.16
Grand Total, ...	152,333.74	30,046.88	14,634.95	3,931.50	200,947.07	189,789.53

SUMMARY OF MONEY ORDER AND POSTAL ORDER TRANSACTIONS.

	1894.		1895.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.	Number.	Value.
		\$ c.		\$ c.		\$ c.		
Singapore, ...	16,136	272,093.00	20,029	340,505.00	3,893	68,412.00	...	...
Penang, ...	11,490	168,897.00	11,386	188,988.00	...	20,091.00	104	...
Malacca, ...	2,357	32,580.00	2,717	38,379.00	360	5,799.00	...	...
Through Orders, ...	6,329	197,661.00	8,088	243,287.00	1,759	45,626.00	...	...
Total, ...	36,312	671,231.00	42,220	811,159.00	6,012	139,928.00	104	...

REPORT OF THE WORKING OF "THE BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE 1888," DURING THE YEAR 1895.

1. The Official Assignee (Mr. T. H. KERSHAW) acted as Attorney-General from the 1st January to the 13th October. Mr. J. O. ANTHONISZ acted as Official Assignee from the 1st January to the 24th July and Mr. J. R. INNES from the 25th July to the 13th October. Mr. H. D'ALMEIDA ceased to act as Assistant Official Assignee at Singapore on the 31st January, and this post has now been abolished.

2. At Penang, the Assistant Official Assignee (Mr. H. A. HEARD) went on leave on the 29th March, from which day till the 31st December Mr. A. F. BOWEN acted as Assistant Official Assignee.

3. The following table shews the cost of the combined Bankruptcy and Registration Departments with the revenue derived from each of them :—

Singapore.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
1895.	\$ c.	1895.	\$ c.
Revenue from Bankruptcy Department,	4,127 01	Salary of Official Assignee and Registrar of Deeds,	4,800 00
Revenue from Registration of Deeds and Registration of Bills of Sale,	7,200 25	Salary of Assistant Official Assignee and Deputy Registrar of Deeds,	100 00
		Salaries of Clerks, Interpreters, &c., in Bankruptcy Department, ...	5,398 06
		Salaries of Clerks, Interpreters, &c., in Registration Department, ...	2,538 46
		Petty Office Expenses in Bankruptcy Department,	50 96
		Solicitor's fees for conducting public examination of bankrupts at Malacca,	35 00
		Petty Office Expenses in Registration Department,	49 77
		Exchange Compensation,	1,049 51
Total,...	\$11,327 26	Total,...	\$14,021 76

Penang.

RECEIPTS.		EXPENDITURE.	
1895.	\$ c.	1895.	\$ c.
Revenue from Bankruptcy Department,	1,509 57	Salary of Assistant Official Assignee and Registrar of Deeds, ...	3,600 00
Revenue from Registration of Deeds and Registration of Bills of Sale,	10,094 00	Salary of Deputy Registrar of Deeds,	2,100 00
		Salaries of Clerks, Interpreters, &c., in Registration Department, ...	3,638 44
		Salaries of Clerks, Interpreters, &c., in Bankruptcy Department, ...	1,516 74
		Petty Office Expenses in Bankruptcy Department,	49 99
		Petty Office Expenses in Registration Department,	73 59
		Exchange Compensation,	781 61
Total,...	\$11,603 57	Total,...	\$11,760 37

4. The revenue derived by Government from the Bankruptcy Department in Singapore was made up as follows:—

(1) Percentage on realization and distribution of assets and other charges authorised by Table B in Scale of Fees,	\$1,911.55
(2) Interest on cash balances standing to credit of Bankruptcy Estates Account,	648.21
(3) Judicial stamps on bankruptcy proceedings cancelled in Supreme Court,	946.25
(4) Judicial stamps on bankruptcy proceedings cancelled in Office of Official Assignee,	73.85
(5) Interest on investments under section 70,	547.15
Total,...	<u>\$4,127.01</u>

The total income received in Penang during the same period was as follows:—

(1) Percentage on realization and distribution of assets and other charges authorised by Table B in Scale of Fees,	\$657.23
(2) Interest on cash balances standing to credit of Bankruptcy Estates Account,	690.97
(3) Judicial stamps on bankruptcy proceedings cancelled in Supreme Court,	147.05
(4) Judicial stamps on bankruptcy proceedings cancelled in Office of Official Assignee,	14.32
(5) Interest on investments under section 70, ... ..	...
Total,...	<u>\$1,509.57</u>

5. The following is a list of failures in Singapore and Malacca in which Receiving Orders or Orders of Administration were made under the Bankruptcy Ordinance in the year 1895:—

- (1) *Re* QUAY KIM CHEANG, Chop "HENG WATT," (No. 1 of 1895). Date of Receiving Order 24th January, 1895. Date of adjudication 7th March, 1895. Liabilities as stated by debtor \$18,099. Assets as valued by debtor \$2,254. Assets realized by Official Assignee \$1,737. First dividend of \$5 per cent. declared 17th June, 1895.
- (2) *Re* CHIA LEK & CO., Chop "GUAN WHATT," (No. 39 of 1894). Date of Receiving Order 28th February, 1895. Date of adjudication 4th April, 1895. Liabilities as stated by debtors \$52,430. Assets as valued by debtors \$1,978. Assets realized by Official Assignee \$299.63. No dividend declared.
- (3) *Re* MOOTOO RAMALINGAM PILLAY, (No. 7 of 1895). Date of Receiving Order 7th March, 1895. Date of adjudication 4th April, 1895. Debtor absconded before Receiving Order. No statement of affairs prepared. No dividend declared. No assets.
- (4) *Re* TAN WEE KEE, (No. 6 of 1895). Date of Receiving Order 4th April, 1895. There was only one creditor, a Chitty. The debtor's friends settled with him, and on the 5th September, 1895, the Court on the application of the debtor's Solicitor rescinded the Receiving Order.
- (5) *Re* HYDER HYLE SAMUEL, deceased, (No. 9 of 1895). Date of Administration Order under section 113, 4th April, 1895. First dividend of \$18.40 per cent. declared 24th September, 1895.
- (6) *Re* Chop "BAN ANN," (No. 12 of 1895). Date of Receiving Order 27th May, 1895. Liabilities as stated by debtors \$102,201. Assets as valued by debtors \$31,432. Composition of \$35 per cent. accepted by first meeting of creditors 22nd June, 1895, confirmed by second meeting of creditors 23rd July, 1895, approved by Court 15th August, 1895. Composition in course of payment by instalments.
- (7) *Re* PANA LANA PEYNA REENA RAMAN CHITTY, (No. 13 of 1895). Date of Receiving Order 18th July, 1895. No order of adjudication made and public examination adjourned *sine die* in consequence of certain litigation pending between the debtor and the petitioning creditor. Up to the 31st December, 1895, only one creditor had filed a proof for

- his claim. Liabilities as stated by debtor \$1,807. Assets as valued by debtor \$14. Assets realized by Official Assignee \$14. No dividend declared.
- (8) *Re* AH WATT, Chop "SENG WATT," (No. 16 of 1895). Date of Receiving Order 29th July, 1895. Date of adjudication 5th September, 1895. Debtor absconded before Receiving Order. No statement of affairs prepared. Assets realized by Official Assignee \$27. No dividend declared.
- (9) *Re* AH HONG, Chop "KIM CHEANG," (No. 17 of 1895). Date of Receiving Order 29th July, 1895. Date of adjudication 5th September, 1895. Debtor absconded before Receiving Order. No statement of affairs prepared. Assets realized by Official Assignee \$105. No dividend declared.
- (10) *Re* NG SIANG HOO, Chop "YIAH HONG," (No. 19 of 1895). Date of Receiving Order 8th August, 1895. Date of adjudication 10th October, 1895. Liabilities as stated by debtor \$2,190. Assets as valued by debtor \$232. Assets realized by Official Assignee \$27. No dividend declared.
- (11) *Re* Chop "CHUAN TYE," (No. 20 of 1895). Date of Receiving Order 29th August, 1895. Date of adjudication 17th October, 1895. Liabilities as stated by debtors \$4,178. Assets as valued by debtors \$273. Assets realized by Official Assignee \$273. No dividend declared.
- (12) *Re* SYED ABDULLAH BIN SYED SABAN, (Malacca), (No. 1 of 1895). Date of Receiving Order 25th September, 1895. No order of adjudication made and public examination adjourned *sine die* by the Court at Malacca, on the 14th December, 1895, on it appearing that the debtor had made certain proposals to his creditors. Liabilities as stated by debtor \$1,674. Assets as valued by debtor \$302. Assets realized by Official Assignee Nil. No dividend declared.
- (13) *Re* SYED HASSAN BIN SYED ABDULRAHMAN, (Malacca), (No. 2 of 1895). Date of Receiving Order 25th September, 1895. No order of adjudication made and public examination adjourned *sine die* by the Court at Malacca, on the 14th December, 1895, on it appearing that the debtor had made certain proposals to his creditors. Liabilities as stated by debtor \$3,566. Assets as valued by debtor \$30. Assets realized by Official Assignee Nil. No dividend declared.
- (14) *Re* TAN KEE, (No. 29 of 1895). Date of Receiving Order 3rd October, 1895. The debtor did not file any statement of affairs but settled privately with the petitioning creditor, and on the 24th October, 1895, the Court rescinded the Receiving Order on the application of the debtor's Solicitor.
- (15) *Re* SINNA PILLAY MERICAN and AHMED MERICAN. Date of Administration Order (in Court of Requests) under section 99, 14th October, 1895. Terms of Order: Debtors to pay their debts by instalments to the extent of 50 per cent. The debtors left for India, and nothing could be done under the Administration Order.
- (16) *Re* CHAN AH PENG, (No. 25 of 1895). Date of Receiving Order 24th October, 1895. Date of adjudication 14th November, 1895. Liabilities as stated by debtor \$480. Assets as valued by debtor \$250. There was only one creditor, a Chitty. The debtor's sons settled with him privately, and on the 16th January, 1896, the Court annulled the Order of Adjudication on the application of the debtor's Solicitor.
- (17) *Re* LAM KHEE HIAN, (No. 33 of 1895). Date of Receiving Order 8th November, 1895. Date of adjudication 21st November, 1895. Debtor absconded before Receiving Order. No statement of affairs prepared. Assets realized by Official Assignee \$155. First and final dividend of 7 per cent. declared on 7th January, 1896.
- (18) *Re* (1) SHAYNA KAMACHEE and (2) SAVENA ABUBAKAR, (No. 35 of 1895). Date of Receiving Order 7th December, 1895. Date of adjudication 19th December, 1895. Liabilities as stated by debtors (1) \$245, (2) \$117, (3) joint estate \$3,442. Assets as valued by debtors (1) Nil, (2) Nil, (3) Nil. Assets realized by Official Assignee (3) \$35. No dividend declared.

- (19) *Re* TAN CHUAN GUAN. Date of Administration Order (in Court of Requests) under section 99, 15th November, 1895. Terms of order: Debtor to pay \$5 a month until his debts are paid to the extent of 50 per cent.
- (20) *Re* J. A. PARYS. Date of Administration Order (in Court of Requests) under section 99, 25th November, 1895. Terms of order: Debtor to pay \$5 a month until his debts are paid to the extent of 50 per cent.
- (21) *Re* LEE KIM YONG. Date of Administration Order (in Court of Requests) under section 99, 11th December, 1895. Terms of order: Debtor to pay \$7 a month until his debts are paid to the extent of 60 per cent.
- (22) *Re* CHEANG KWAIN SENG, Chop "EK THAI," (No. 38 of 1895). Date of Receiving Order 12th December, 1895. Liabilities as stated by debtor \$15,473. Assets as valued by debtor \$712. Composition of 30 per cent. accepted by first meeting of creditors 15th January, 1896; confirmed by second meeting of creditors held on 7th February, 1896; approved by Court 20th February, 1896.

6. The following is a list of those cases in Singapore in which, during 1895, bankrupts applied for their discharge together with the result of the applications and a few remarks on each case.

In Penang no bankrupt obtained his discharge in 1895.

No.	Number of Estate.	Name of Bankrupt.	Date of Adjudication.	Result of Application.	Remarks.
1	52 of 1892,	Adolf Hagens, ...	13th Mar., 1893,	Granted.	Dividend of \$22.50 per cent. paid. Partner in firm of Staehelin and Stahlknecht.
2	52 of 1889,	Lim Tiang Hee, ...	28th Aug., 1889,	Refused.	Had contributed to his bankruptcy by rash speculation.
3	79 of 1891,	Lee Cheng Tee, ...	4th Jan., 1892,	Refused.	(1) Had contracted a debt without reasonable ground of expectation of being able to pay it; (2) had previously compounded with his creditors; (3) had been guilty of misconduct in relation to his affairs.
4	130 of 1890,	Yeo Kian Guan, ...	25th May, 1891,	Refused.	(1) Had traded after he had reason to believe he was insolvent; (2) had contributed to his bankruptcy by rash speculation.
5	26 of 1892,	Assana Merican, ...	22nd Aug., 1892,	Refused.	(1) Had omitted to keep proper books of account; (2) had traded after he had reason to believe himself to be insolvent.
6	30 of 1892,	Syed Omar bin Mohamed al Joofree,	21st Sept., 1892,	Granted.	Creditors received \$15 per cent. by private arrangement.
7	137 of 1890,	Tay Tiam Hock, ...	2nd March, 1891,	Granted.	This was the 4th application made by the bankrupt for his discharge. Dividend of \$24.80 per cent. paid.
8	122a of 1890,	Quaik Kye Loh, ...	12th Jan., 1891,	Refused.	Had traded after he had reason to believe he was insolvent.
9	62 of 1889,	Khoo Bee Chong,	1st Nov., 1889,	Granted.	Dividend of \$3.66 per cent. paid. Partner in Chop "Swee Liong."

7. The estates finally wound up in 1895 and the dividends paid in such cases were as follows :—

No. of Estate.	Name of Bankrupts.	Rate per cent.	Amount of Dividend.
SINGAPORE.		\$ c.	\$ c.
152 of 1890, ...	Koh San Lim,...	0 16½	204 27
104 of 1890, ...	Tan Hood Keat, ...	0 07	101 79
41 of 1891, ...	Hee Kee and Kee Hoh, ...	6 74	1,640 41
26 of 1892, ...	Shaik Parid Mohamed Noordin and Ahsana Marican,	13 37	3,273 80
6 of 1893, ...	Yeo Toh, Chop "Sin Ho Hin," ...	8 50	84 47
13 of 1894, ...	Mootoosamy Thaven Macayee, ...	32 00	104 47
8 of 1894, ...	Lim Teck Seng, Chop "Swee Guan Ann," ...	4 00	911 72
15 of 1894, ...	Lim Yeo and Gun Wah, Chop "Seng Kim Teck,"	0 42	34 22
9 of 1895, ...	Hyder Hyla Samuel (deceased), ...	18 40	757 02
PENANG.			
7 of 1891, ...	Khaw Boon Guay "Kim Guan," ...	6 70	842 67
4 of 1894, ...	Lim Soo "Eng Seng," ...	21 50	450 78
6 of 1894, ...	Chew Lean Teik and others "Teik Swee,"	10 70	750 86
8 of 1894, ...	Yeoh Toh Lim and others "Seng Hin,"	36 25	4,573 06

8. The returns made to the Colonial Secretary under Bankruptcy Rule 78 by the Registrars of the Supreme Court of the bills taxed by them under the Bankruptcy Ordinance, during the year 1895, shew the following results as regards the bills of Solicitors and Auctioneers :—

In Singapore 15 Solicitors' bills were taxed, the amount allowed on taxation being \$1,002.67. In 1894, the corresponding amount was \$1,850.14.

In Penang one Solicitor's bill was taxed, the amount allowed on taxation being \$330.40. In 1894, the corresponding amount was \$636.64.

In Singapore 9 Auctioneers' bills were taxed, the amount allowed on taxation being \$357.19. In 1894, the corresponding amount was \$957.44.

In Penang one Auctioneer's bill was taxed, the amount allowed on taxation being \$2.52. In 1894, the corresponding amount was \$402.70.

In Malacca no bills were taxed in 1895.

9. In November, 1895, a Bill to amend "The Bankruptcy Ordinance 1888," was introduced into the Legislative Council. The Bill was referred to a Select Committee of the Legislative Council and afterwards passed through Committee of the Council, but was not read a third time, its further consideration being adjourned till the next meeting of the Council.

10. In July, 1895, the Governor appointed a Committee, consisting of the Acting Attorney-General (Mr. KERSHAW), the Acting Official Assignee (Mr. ANTHONISZ), the Hon'ble J. BURKINSHAW, Mr. C. STRINGER and Mr. J. F. CRAIG, to consider the question whether any alteration was desirable in the fees levied under the Bankruptcy Ordinance. Mr. STRINGER retired before a report was made, but the other members of the Committee on the 9th August reported as follows :—

"The Committee is not agreed about any increase of fees and thinks that
 "the consideration of the matter should be adjourned until after an
 "amending Bill making the Bankruptcy law more stringent is passed
 "and has been in operation some time in order that its results may be
 "seen."

11. The following table shews how much lower the fees charged in the Colony are, than those charged in England, although it is more difficult here, than it is in England, to collect the assets of a bankrupt :—

PERCENTAGE ON REALIZATION.

I.—ENGLAND.

On the first £ 1,000 or fraction thereof,	£5 per cent.
On the next £ 1,000	do., £4 do.
Do. £ 2,500	do., £3 do.
Do. £ 5,000	do., £2 do.
Above next £10,000	do., £1 do.

II.—STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

On the first	\$ 6,000 or fraction thereof,	\$2½	per cent.
On the next	\$ 9,000	do.,	\$1½ do.
Do.	\$15,000	do.,	\$1 do.
Above next	\$30,000	do.,	\$0½ do.

PERCENTAGE ON DISTRIBUTION.

I.—ENGLAND.

On the first	£ 1,000 or fraction thereof,	£2½	per cent.
On the next	£ 1,500	do.,	£2 do.
Do.	£ 2,500	do.,	£1½ do.
Do.	£ 5,000	do.,	£1 do.
Above next	£10,000	do.,	£0½ do.

II.—STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

On the first	\$ 6,000 or fraction thereof,	\$2	per cent.
On the next	\$ 9,000	do.,	\$1½ do.
Do.	\$15,000	do.,	\$1 do.
Above next	\$30,000	do.,	\$0½ do.

With reference to this point Mr. HORNBY, in a memorandum on the report of the Bankruptcy Committee (quoted by Mr. ANTHONISZ in the Bankruptcy Report for 1894) remarks:—

“The revenue derived from bankruptcy is too small (especially if the recommendation to deprive the Government of the interest of credit balances and undistributed funds is carried out). If I had been aware of the unusual difficulties and the increased labour entailed in the realization of estates, I should certainly have recommended the retention of the same scale of percentages on realization and distribution as was in use in England, instead of decreasing it, especially as it is the recognised custom of the Supreme Court to remunerate Solicitors in the Straits at a somewhat higher scale than in England.”

12. So far as the Bankruptcy Department is concerned, nothing occurred during the year 1895 to throw any further light on the necessity for a Register of Partnerships. But I adhere to the view expressed in former years that it would be worth while to try such a Register. It could not do any harm, and it might do a great deal of good.

13. With one exception, that of the Chop “Ban Ann,” the estates administered during the year in Singapore possessed only small assets. Thus, while involving a good deal of labour to the staff, the revenue realized for the Government was but small. The tendency amongst creditors naturally is to wind up privately those estates which are at once substantial and easy to administer, and to throw into the hands of the Bankruptcy Department those cases only in which the Assets are small and difficult to recover.

14. On referring to paragraph 3, it will be seen that the revenue from the Bankruptcy Department in Singapore, which in 1894 was \$7,887, had in 1895 fallen to \$4,127. This was not enough to defray even the salaries of the Clerks and Interpreters, which in 1895 amounted to \$5,398. In Penang, the revenue was \$1,509, as against \$1,568 in 1894, and here again the revenue would not fully meet the salaries of the Clerks and Interpreters, which amounted to \$1,516.

15. In Singapore, a considerable saving was effected by not filling up the post of Assistant Official Assignee, which became vacant on the 31st January.

16. It should be mentioned also that a profit in exchange amounting to \$4,732.64 was made by the Government on the sale of the Indian securities in which part of the funds standing to the credit of the Bankruptcy Estates Account had been invested. I have not inserted this item in the tables given in paragraph 3, because it seems doubtful how far profits of this nature can be classed as ordinary revenue.

NOTES ON TABLES OF STATISTICS.

Table I.

Singapore.—The total number of Receiving Orders made and proceeded with was 13, as against 16 in 1894.

Penang.—The total number of Receiving Orders made and proceeded with was 2, as against 7 in 1894.

Malacca.—The total number of Receiving Orders made and proceeded with was 2, as against 1 in 1894.

Table II.

Penang.—One debtor filed his own petition in Penang. None did so in Singapore or Malacca.

Table III.

Singapore, Penang and Malacca.—In Singapore, the Orders for Summary Administrations made were 11, as against 15 in 1894, while in Penang there were 3, as against 4 in 1894, and in Malacca 2, as against 1 in 1894.

Table IV.

Singapore.—The liabilities of 8 bankrupt estates and 3 estates administered under section 99 and one under section 113 were \$194,962.19, as against \$201,782.58 in 1894, and the estimated assets were \$37,575.44, as against \$101,876.12 in 1894.

Penang.—The liabilities of 3 bankrupt estates and 2 estates administered under section 99 were \$2,327.68, as against \$30,470.16 in 1894, and the estimated assets were \$819.38, as against \$13,285.27 in 1894.

Table V.

Singapore.—There were 4 Compositions approved by the Court of \$35 per cent., \$25 per cent., \$23½ per cent., and \$10 per cent., respectively.

Penang.—One Composition of \$15.92 per cent. was approved by the Court.

Table VI.

Singapore and Penang.—In Singapore, 9 estates and in Penang, 5 estates were finally wound up during the year 1895.

Table VII.

Singapore.—There was no case requiring a special manager. The proofs of debt lodged with the Official Assignee were 61, representing claims for \$164,935.08. In 1894, the proofs were 181, representing claims for \$167,472.32.

Penang.—There was no case requiring a special manager. The proofs of debt lodged with the Official Assignee were 40, representing claims for \$19,448.71. In 1894, the proofs were 52, representing claims for \$23,820.63.

Malacca.—There was no case requiring a special manager. The proofs of debt lodged with the Official Assignee were 3, representing claims for \$679.50. In 1894, the proofs were 2, representing claims for \$2,225.60.

Table VIII.

Singapore, Penang and Malacca.—In Singapore, the Court sat 23 times for the public examination of debtors, as against 38 sittings in 1894. In Penang, the Court sat 26 times for the public examination of debtors, as against 17 sittings in 1894. In Malacca, the Court sat twice for the public examination of debtors, as against one sitting in 1894.

Table IX.

Singapore, Penang and Malacca.—In Singapore, out of 15 debtors, 10 surrendered for their public examination. In Penang, out of 5 debtors, 4 surrendered for their public examination. In Malacca, 2 debtors surrendered for their public examination.

Table X.

Singapore and Penang.—In Singapore, the stock and book-debts as estimated by the debtors were worth \$36,609.44. The same so far as realized by the Official Assignee had produced \$27,107.06. In Penang, the stock and book-debts as estimated by the debtors were worth \$116,069.57. The same so far as realized by the Official Assignee had produced \$78,692.68. This sum includes the realizations made in estates of four preceding years.

T. H. KERSHAW,
Official Assignee.

Dated this 25th day of February, 1896.

TABLE I.

Statement of the Number of Bankruptcy Notices issued, Petitions filed, and Receiving Orders made thereon, also Administration Orders under Section 113 and Section 99.

	Bankruptcy Notices issued.	Total No. of Petitions filed.	Debtors' Petitions.		Creditors' Petitions.				Administration Orders under Section 99.	Total.			Orders for Administration of deceased Debtor's Estates under Section 113.		Interim Orders.		
			No. filed.	Receiving Orders made.	No. filed.	Withdrawn.	Dismissed.	Receiving Orders made.		No. of Receiving Orders made.	Rescinded before being proceeded with.	Nett Total.	Made on Creditors' Petition.	Made on Transfer of Proceedings.	Number.	Withdrawn.	Nett Total.
Singapore, ...	22	28	...	...	28	(a) 9	1	(b) 15	(c) 4	15	2	13	1	...	6	3	3
Penang, ...	3	(d) 7	2	1	5	1	...	2	2	3	1	2	...	...	1	...	1
Malacca, ...	2	3	...	...	3	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	27	38	2	1	36	10	1	19	6	20	3	17	1	...	7	3	4

- (a) Including 1 Petition filed in 1894 and withdrawn in 1895.
 (b) 3 Petitions for Receiving Orders pending on 31st December, 1895.
 (c) Made by the Commissioner of Court of Requests.
 (d) 3 Petitions not proceeded with.

TABLE II.

Statement of the several Acts of Bankruptcy in respect of which Receiving Orders were made.

	Nationality.	Number of Receiving Orders made.	Section 4 (a)—Assignment to Creditors.	Section 4 (b)—Fraudulent Conveyance.	Section 4 (c)—Fraudulent Preference.	Section 4 (d)—Absconding or absents himself.	Section 4 (e)—Suffering Sale under Execution.	Section 4 (f)—Declaration of Inability to pay.	Section 4 (g)—Notice of Suspension.	Section 4 (h)—Offer of Composition.	Section 4 (i)—Bankruptcy Notice.	Section 4 (j)—Return of Nulla Bona by Sheriff.
Singapore,	Europeans,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eurasians, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chinese, ...	12	...	...	...	2	5	...	...	1	4	...
	Malays, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arabs, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tamils, ...	3	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	1
	Total,...	15	...	...	...	2	7	...	...	1	4	1
Penang,	Europeans,...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Eurasians, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Chinese, ...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
	Malays, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Arabs, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Tamils, ...	2	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...
	Total,...	3	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	...	1	...
Malacca,	Arabs, Total,	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...
	Grand Total,	20	...	...	...	2	8	1	...	1	7	1

TABLE III.

Statement of the Number of Estates in which Orders were made for Summary Administration under Section 98.

Settlement.	Nationality.			Orders made for Summary Administration.	Wound up under Scheme or Com- position.	Nett Number ad- ministered by Official Assignee under Adjudica- tion.
Singapore, ...	{	Europeans, ...	... ..	...	...	...
		Eurasians, ...	... ..	...	...	...
		Chinese, ...	... ..	8	...	8
		Malays, ...	... ..	...	...	...
		Arabs, ...	... ..	...	...	...
		Tamils, ...	... ..	3	...	2
Total,...			11	...	10	
Penang, ...	{	Europeans, ...	... ..	...	...	...
		Eurasians, ...	... ..	...	...	...
		Chinese, ...	... ..	1	...	1
		Malays, ...	... ..	...	...	...
		Arabs, ...	... ..	...	...	...
		Tamils, ...	... ..	2	1	1
Total,...			3	1	2	
Malacca,	Arabs, ...	Total,...	2	...	...
Grand Total,...			16	1	12	

Singapore :—1 Adjudication Order has not been made yet. } These are included in the above Table.
Malacca :—2 Adjudication Orders have not been made yet. }

TABLE V.

Statement of the Number of Compositions approved, with Amount of the Liabilities and Assets, in the Supreme Court.

Rate.	Number approved.	Assets realized.	Estimated Liabilities as per Proof.	Estimated Assets as per Statement of Affairs.	Amount required to meet compositions and Preferential Claims, Fees, Costs, Charges and Expenses.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Singapore,—						
35 per cent., ...	1	24,283 69	11,423 86	31,432 86	39,121 44+	1,925 56
25 per cent., ...	1	1,936 66	6,566 12	...	1,641 53+	274 37
23½ per cent., ...	1	3,310 02	10,918 05	12,085 39	2,680 89+	639 99
10 per cent., ...	1	1,157 45	6,739 20	701 45	1,299 28+	160 00
Penang,—						
\$15.92 per cent., ...	1	90 90	565 05	0 90	90 00+	20 90
Malacca, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...

TABLE VII.

Statement of the Number of Special Managers appointed under Section 12, also of Proofs admitted and Creditors represented at the First Meeting.

Settlement.	Number of Cases.	Number of Special Manager.	Proofs.		Number of Creditors.	
			Lodged for Dividend.	Represented by the Official Assignee as Proxy.	Total per Debtor's Statement.	Under \$10.
Singapore, ...	10	...	61 amounting to \$164,935.08	5	232	...
Penang, ...	7	...	40 amounting to \$19,448.71	1	73	5
Malacca, ...	2	...	3 amounting to \$679.50	3	16	...
Total,...	19	...	104 amounting to \$185,063.29	9	321	5

Singapore.—Four Administration Orders were made under section 99, creditors lodged proofs for dividend amounting to \$77.19.
 One Administration Order was made under section 113, creditors lodged proofs for dividend amounting to \$4,383.24.
 Two debtors have not filed their statements of Affairs.
 The first meeting of one debtor has been held in January, 1896.

These are not included in the above Table.

TABLE VIII.

PUBLIC EXAMINATIONS.

Settlement.	Number of Sittings for Public Examinations before the Court.	Number of Debtors not surrendering for Public Examination.	Number of Public Examinations concluded.	Number of Public Examinations adjourned <i>sine die</i> .
Singapore, ...	23	5	7	7
Penang, ...	26	5	5	2
Malacca, ...	2	...	...	...
Total,...	51	10	12	9

Singapore.—Three Receiving Orders made in 1889, 1890 and 1892,, the Public Examinations were concluded in 1895.
 The Public Examination of one debtor has not been concluded.
 Malacca.—The Public Examination of two debtors have not been concluded.

TABLE IX.

In Singapore, Penang and Malacca.

Nationality.	No. of Debtors.	No. who surrendered.	No. who absconded.	No. absent.	No. of Warrants issued under Section 24.	No. of Debtors arrested.	No. convicted.	No. out on Bail.
Singapore :—								
Europeans, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eurasians, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese,	11	7	4	...	3	1	...	...
Malays, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabs, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils,	4	3	1	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	15	10	5	...	3	1	...	...
Penang :—								
Europeans, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Eurasians,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chinese,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Malays,	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arabs, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tamils,	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...
Malacca :—								
Arabs,	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Grand Total, ...	22	16	6	...	3	1	...	...

TABLE X.

Statement shewing the Amounts of Stock-in-trade and Book Debts as per Statements of Affairs, together with the Amounts realized by the Official Assignee.

Number of Estates.	Amount of Stock and Cash as per Statement of Affairs.	Amount of Book Debts as per Statement of Affairs.	Total.	Amount of Stock and Cash realized by Official Assignee.	Amount of Book Debts realized by Official Assignee.	Total.
Singapore :—	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Adjudications, 11	1,977.39	3,199.19	5,176.58	2,116.15	707.22	2,823.37
Composition, 1	6,765.60	24,667.26	31,432.86	24,283.69	...	24,283.69
Penang :—						
Adjudications, 9	19,364.29	96,705.28	116,069.57	20,000.95	58,601.73	*78,602.68
Composition, 1	...	...	...	...	90.00	90.00
Malacca :—						
Adjudications, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Composition, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	28,107.28	124,571.73	152,679.01	46,400.79	59,398.95	105,799.74

Singapore.—One Receiving Order made in 1894 and the adjudication order in 1895 is included in this table.
Penang.—* This amount includes the realizations made in estates of four preceding years, viz., \$78,276.26.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE WORKING OF THE REGISTRY OF THE
SUPREME COURT, SINGAPORE.

REGISTRY, SUPREME COURT,
Singapore, 5th March, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to report upon the working of the Registry of the Supreme Court at Singapore during the year 1895.

2. The number of Civil and Criminal cases instituted in 1895 appears in the following tables. I have added, for purposes of comparison, the figures for 1894.

Civil.

	1894.	1895.
Suits,	306	401
Small Causes,	749	869
Interpleaders,	22	17
Ecclesiastical Cases,	153	160
Bankruptcy,	22	28
Crown Suits,	2	5
Admiralty,	7	5
Magistrates' Appeals,	14	34
Civil Appeals,	10	11
Distress Warrants,	112	102
Miscellaneous Applications,	14	15

Criminal.

1894.	1895.
<u>178</u>	<u>190</u>

3. It will be seen from these figures that, with the exception of Interpleaders and Admiralty which show a decrease, every other class of case shows an increase in number. This is especially noticeable in those classes of case which represent the number of actions instituted during the year and which appear in the first table as suits and small causes.

4. The Criminal cases are chiefly remarkable for the number of acquittals. In previous years the usual proportion of acquittals to convictions has been one to three. A reference to the annual return for 1895 shows that there were 101 convictions and 84 acquittals and in five cases the Attorney-General entered *nolle prosequi*.

5. There were some changes in Judicial Staff of the Colony during last year. Mr. COLLYER assisted the Chief Justice until the middle of March, when he proceeded to Penang. In April, Mr. Justice LEACH, having been appointed a Puisne Judge, arrived in the Colony and assumed the duties of his office. The Chief Justice proceeded to Penang to attend the Court of Appeal, and was absent from Singapore for thirteen days. Mr. Justice LEACH proceeded to Penang to attend the Court of Appeal and also to assist Mr. Justice LAW in the disposal of the work there, and was absent from Singapore for 69 days. The Chief Justice was also absent for ten days in Malacca for the Assizes there, and Mr. Justice LEACH for seven days.

6. The general increase in the work of the Court has occasioned, as might be expected, an increase on the number of days on which the Judges have sat in separate Courts. In 1894 the Judges sat on 285 days, of which 61 days were occupied with Assize cases. In 1895 they sat on 372 days, of which 61 days were occupied with Assizes. A Court of Appeal assembled in March and lasted six days. These figures show that the time of the Judges has been very fully taken up with the work here and on circuit.

7. The revenue collected amounted to \$17,581.39 in 1895, as against \$16,293.18 in 1894 (inclusive of Admiralty). The Admiralty fees, however, have been altered by an Order in Council which came into force on 15th December, 1895. This Order in Council provides that fees shall be charged as in analogous proceedings in cases within the ordinary jurisdiction of the Court. The consequence of this provision will be that the Judges' fees, which now form part of the revenue of the Colony, will be completely swept away.

8. I am only awaiting Mr. HUDSON'S return to the Colony to proceed with a revision of the forms in use in the Court which recent changes in practice have rendered necessary. In the meantime, with this object in view, I have received from England forms in use in the Courts there, which will serve as precedents for the forms to be adopted here. It appears to me that a more general use of printed forms will conduce to greater uniformity in practice in the three Settlements and also lighten the copying work which is now somewhat heavy.

9. There have been some changes in the Staff of the Registry during the year. Mr. HUDSON, who was acting as Registrar, was appointed Deputy Registrar in Malacca and took up his appointment on my return to the Settlement in March. Mr. GOTTLIEB from the Post Office was appointed to the vacancy created by Mr. HUDSON'S promotion. There have also been some changes in the remainder of the Staff.

10. The Court Library has been added to by the purchase of reports and text books. The want, however, of a Librarian is very much felt, especially when Bench or Bar require books during the progress of a case in Court. I was given to understand that an arrangement had been made by which the Judges' Secretaries were to act as Librarians, but apparently there is some misunderstanding on this point, as it has been left to the Deputy Registrar and myself to replace the books which have been taken from the cases.

I have, &c.,

C. E. VELGE,
Registrar.

ANNUAL REPORT OF TAN TOCK SENG'S HOSPITAL,
FOR THE YEAR 1895.

COMMITTEE OF MANAGEMENT.

The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary.	TAN KENG SWEE, Esq.
The Principal Civil Medical Officer.	TAN JIAK KIM, Esq.
The Inspector-General of Police.	WEE KIM YAM, Esq.
The Assistant Colonial Secretary.	TAN BIN CHENG, Esq.
The Protector of Chinese.	TAN HAP SENG, Esq.
C. B. BUCKLEY, Esq.	

1. Four meetings of Committee were held during the year, at which the attendances were as follows:—

The Hon'ble the Colonial Secretary,	4	C. B. BUCKLEY, Esq.,	3
The Principal Civil Medical Officer,	3	TAN JIAK KIM, Esq.,	2
The Inspector-General of Police,	2	WEE KIM YAM, Esq.,	3
The Assistant Colonial Secretary,	4	TAN HAP SENG, Esq.,	1
The Protector of Chinese,	3		

2. The Committee Visitors' book records visits to the Hospital during the year by various members.

3. The audited Abstract of Receipts and Payments for the year and a Statement of Assets and Liabilities on the 1st January, 1896, are annexed. Deducting the balances, investments and repayments, the accounts show receipts amounting to \$29,463.83, and payments to \$29,834.15; and when corrected for arrears, the two years 1894 and 1895 compare as follows:—

<i>Receipts.</i>			<i>Payment.</i>		
1894,	...	\$29,338.97	1894,	...	\$26,843.66
1895,	...	\$29,029.03	1895,	...	\$29,834.15

It will be seen from the above that the payments in 1895 exceeded those of the previous year by nearly \$3,000. Of this, \$2,770 is due to certain new works being undertaken, and the remainder to a larger sum being spent for Diets and Medical Comforts during the outbreak of cholera.

Works and Buildings.

4. The Committee sanctioned the following being undertaken in the course of the year:—

- (1) Construction of seven Dressers' Quarters.
- (2) Executing certain services to No. 6 Ward and Apothecary's Quarters.
- (3) Construction of a semi-permanent Ward and Latrine (to replace Ward No. 12).
- (4) Building 2 cisterns with enclosures, carrying drainage from these cisterns to main drain and filling up wells with earth to ground line.

Item 1 was not completed at the end of the year.

The services in item 2 were executed and completed.

Three thousand one hundred and twenty-five (\$3,125) dollars were drawn out of Mr. WEE BOON TEK'S Bequest to meet the cost of item 3. (\$700 was paid on account of this work to the end of the year.) This Bequest now stands with accumulated interest at \$2,008.07.

Item 4 was not begun till 1896.

5. The water-pipes of the Hospital were lifted, cleansed, renewed where necessary and replaced.

6. At the request of the Surgeon in charge it was decided to increase the supply of water to the Hospital to 375,000 gallons monthly, the Hospital paying at the rate of 20 cents per 1,000 gallons for any surplus over the 275,000 allowed free by the Municipality.

7. There has been a further drawing of Exchange Building Debenture Bonds, and one of these held by the Corporation has been drawn for \$500 payable on 30th June next.

By Order of the Committee,

M. VIERRA,
Acting Secretary.

Singapore, 24th February, 1896.

TAN TOCK SENG'S HOSPITAL.

Abstract of Accounts for the year 1895.

Receipts.	Amounts.	Totals.	Payments.	Amounts.	Totals.
	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
BALANCE in Bank, 1st January, 1895, ...	...	959.42	SALARY OF SECRETARY,...	...	420.00
GOVERNMENT GRANT:—			HOSPITAL EXPENSES:—		
Diets for Patients, ...	13,500.00		Diets for Patients, ...	16,541.08	
Clothing for Patients, ...	300.00		Clothing for Patients, ...	166.41	
Contingent Expenses and Medical Comforts, ...	4,500.00		Contingent Expenses and Medical Comforts, ...	6,306.94	
Attendants and Cooking, ...	4,000.00		Attendants and Cooking, ...	4,201.72	
Furniture, ...	50.00		Furniture, ...	50.00	
		22,350.00			27,266.15
CONTRIBUTION from the Johore Gambier and Pepper Society, ...	...	3,900.00	SUNDRY EXPENSES:—		
ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTIONS from 12 Members, ...	...	144.00	Sign-board for the Hospital, ...	32.00	
DONATION, ...	...	25.00	One new Dead Cart and repairs to old, ...	32.00	
RENTS:—			One Rubbish Cart, ...	14.00	
Syed Ali's Land, ...	1,239.00				78.00
Rochor Property, ...	119.85		WORKS AND BUILDINGS:—		
		1,358.85	Executing certain services to No. 6 Ward and Apothecary's Quarters, ...	420.00	
INTEREST:—			Construction of 7 Dressers' Quarters on an estimate of \$3,220, ...	1,650.00	
On Investments, ...	1,343.47		Construction of a semi-permanent Ward and Latrine on an estimate of \$3,125, ...	700.00	
On Government of India Loan Notes, ...	88.18				2,770.00
On Current Account with the Bank, ...	138.53		INVESTMENTS:—		
		1,570.18	Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, Fixed Deposit at Interest, ...	2,500.00	
REIMBURSEMENTS:—			Interest on Mr. WEE BOON TECK'S Bequest added to Principal, ...	244.43	
Sale of Paraffin Tins and Cases, ...	70.00				2,744.43
Maintenance of Selangor Leper, ...	36.80		BALANCE on hand, 31st December, 1895, ...	...	4,269.67
		106.80	Represented by Cash in Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, \$3,969.67		
INVESTMENTS REPAID:—			Cheque received from Messrs. PATERSON, SIMONS & Co. after banking hours on 31st December, 1895, paid into Hongkong and Shanghai Bank on 2nd January, 1896, ...	300.00	
Exchange Building Debenture redeemed, ...	500.00				
Netherlands Trading Society, ...	3,500.00				
Portion of amount withdrawn (Mr. WEE BOON TEK'S Bequest) for the construction of a semi-permanent Ward and Latrine, ...	3,125.00				
		7,125.00			
WATER—Supplied to the Leper Hospital passing through TAN TOCK SENG'S Hospital Meter, ...	...	9.00			
		37,548.25			37,548.25

Examined and found correct.

T. H. STEVENS,
Financial Assistant, Police Department.

28th January, 1896.

M. VIERRA,
Acting Secretary.

TAN TOCK SENG'S HOSPITAL.

Balance Sheet, 1st January, 1896.

Assets.	Amounts.		Totals.	Liabilities.	Amounts.		Totals.
	\$	c.			\$	c.	
BALANCE, ... ..	...	...	4,269.67	Nil.	...	...	...
INVESTMENTS:—				BALANCE to credit, ... ..	...	...	28,349.09
Penang Municipal Debentures, 5 per cent.,	8,000.00						
Exchange Building Debentures, 7 per cent.,	3,000.00						
Loan on Mortgage, 6 per cent.,	5,000.00						
Fixed Deposit in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (Mr. WEE BOON TECK's Bequest),							
4 per cent.,	2,008.07						
Fixed Deposit in the Chartered Bank of India, Australia and China, 5 per cent.,	2,500.00						
			20,508.07				
GOVERNMENT of India Loan Notes for Rs. 4,700 at 3½ per cent. (in the hands of the Accountant-General of the Supreme Court to pay the interest to the Corporation), ... ..	...	...	1,975.40				
RENTS of SYED ALI's Land for 1895 now due, ...	1,239.00						
" of Rochor property for 1895 in arrears, ...	31.95						
			1,270.95				
CONTRIBUTION from the Johore Gambier and Pepper Society, one month in arrears, ...	...	...	300.00				
INTEREST ON INVESTMENTS DUE:—							
On Mortgage, ... ..	...	...	25.00				
			28,349.09				28,349.09

Examined and found correct.

T. H. STEVENS,
Financial Assistant, Police Department.
5th February, 1896.

M. VIERRA,
Acting Secretary.

ANNUAL REPORT BY THE GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON,
SINGAPORE, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON'S OFFICE,
Singapore, 12th March, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to enclose the annual returns of Port and Town Inspections for the year 1895.

1. The number of cattle imported during 1895, shews a marked decrease of 2,742 head as compared with 1894, this is due, in a great extent, to a severe outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease in Siam, and also to the fact that the export trade in cattle to Deli from Singapore is given up, and I am told the cattle are now brought overland and shipped from Penang. Very few working bullocks are now brought from Negapatam and Indian Ports to Singapore.

No cases of contagious disease were detected among cattle on arrival.

2. The general health of cattle in Singapore during the past year has been very good.

Two outbreaks of foot-and-mouth disease occurred, the first in March, of which 112 cases were in the cattle sheds in Ballestier Road, these were isolated and treated according to my instructions, and all recovered by the middle of April; 23 other cases from different cattle sheds were removed to the Quarantine Station, these recovered and were discharged by the end of March. The second outbreak was in May, when 64 cases only were affected, these were isolated and all recovered by the beginning of June.

No deaths occurred during either outbreak.

3. In September, 15 cows and calves were removed from Jalan Besar to the Quarantine Station, they were suffering from tubercular diarrhœa, and were in a very emaciated condition, they were isolated to prevent their milk being sold for human consumption; the 13 cows died during the month and the 2 calves were discharged.

In October, 85 cattle arrived from Calcutta suffering from diarrhœa of a very bad type, these were quarantined and discharged cured in November.

4. I am pleased to say glanders appears to be decreasing, only 34 cases having been destroyed, as compared with 41 in 1894; most of these were reported to me by the owners, who appear to be beginning to appreciate the benefits of disinfection and cleanliness of stables, by the ready way in which they follow out my instructions.

5. The importation of sheep, goats and swine has increased very much in the past year, and no contagious disease has occurred among these animals.

6. There were only 2 prosecutions for neglecting to report disease, under Rules 48 and 61 under "The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance 1886," in which the fines inflicted amounted to \$65.

7. The amount of fees collected under Order in Council of October 28th, 1892, between 1st January, 1895, and 31st December, 1895, amounted to \$11,333.35.

I have, &c.,

P. SCOTT FALSHAW, M.R.C.V.S., London
Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Veterinary Surgeon's Yearly Return of Port Inspections from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

Months.	Horses.	Cattle.	Sheep.	Goats.	Swine.	Dogs.	Buffaloes.	Mule.	Remarks.
January, ...	72	2,100	1,807	811	4,219	...	50	...	...
February, ...	191	2,106	1,200	951	1,943	...	81	...	...
March, ...	84	1,936	250	243	1,940	...	70	...	...
April, ...	183	1,553	1,312	867	1,690	...	65	28	...
May, ...	99	1,458	1,305	987	3,270	...	18	...	...
June, ...	153	1,858	566	267	1,551	...	35	...	...
July, ...	78	2,782	1,518	974	2,013	...	44	...	...
August, ...	205	2,564	1,600	807	2,247	...	151	...	...
September, ...	117	1,689	1,040	712	2,329	...	197	...	...
October, ...	112	1,886	1,080	1,233	1,898	...	37	...	...
November, ...	141	1,676	1,715	913	1,323	...	13	...	...
December, ...	37	1,916	1,025	142	1,525	...	33	...	...
Total,...	1,472	23,524	14,418	8,907	25,948	...	794	28	...

Veterinary Surgeon's Yearly Return of Town Inspections from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

Months.	Horses.				Remarks.
	Healthy.	Diseased.	Deaths.	Destroyed.	
January, ...	351	4	...	4	1 removed to Quarantine Station as suspected glanders.
February, ...	684	3	...	3	
March, ...	682	6	...	6	
April, ...	498	2	...	1	
May, ...	561	3	...	1	2 " "
June, ...	676	2	...	1	1 " "
July, ...	761	5	...	2	3 " "
August, ...	670	3	...	1	2 " "
September, ...	670	1	...	1	
October, ...	713	1	...	1	
November, ...	705	...	...	...
December, ...	780	4	...	4	
Total,...	7,751	34	...	25	

Veterinary Surgeon's Yearly Return of Town Inspections from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

Months.	Cattle.				Remarks.
	Healthy.	Diseased.	Deaths.	Recoveries.	
January, ...	1,602	...	...	...	...
February, ...	1,523	...	...	...	...
March, ...	1,460	112	...	...	From foot-and-mouth disease.
April, ...	1,282	...	...	112	" "
May, ...	1,907	64	...	...	" "
June, ...	1,966	...	...	64	" "
July, ...	2,163	...	...	...	" "
August, ...	2,510	...	...	...	...
September, ...	2,080	...	...	...	...
October, ...	2,450	...	...	...	...
November, ...	2,555	...	...	...	...
December, ...	2,064	...	...	...	...
Total,...	23,565	176	...	176	

Veterinary Surgeon's Yearly Return of Quarantine Station for Animals from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

Months.	Horses.					Remarks.
	Diseased.	Deaths.	Recoveries.	Destroyed.	Remaining.	
January, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
April, ...	1	...	...	1	...	From glanders.
May, ...	2	...	...	2	...	"
June, ...	1	...	...	1	...	"
July, ...	3	...	...	3	...	"
August, ...	2	...	...	2	...	"
September, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
October, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
November, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
December, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total,...	9	...	...	9	...	

Veterinary Surgeon's Yearly Return of Quarantine Station for Animals from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

Months.	Cattle.					Remarks.
	Diseased.	Deaths.	Recoveries.	Destroyed.	Remaining.	
January, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
February, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
March, ...	23	...	23	...	...	From foot-and-mouth disease.
April, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
May, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
June, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
July, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
August, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
September, ...	15	13	...	...	...	From tubercular diarrhœa.
October, ...	85	...	...	...	...	From diarrhœa.
November, ...	...	...	87	...	...	...
December, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	123	13	110	...	...

List of Cases prosecuted under "The Quarantine and Prevention of Disease Ordinance 1886," during the year 1895.

Dates.	No. of Cases.	Offenders.	Charges.	Amt. of Fines.	Remarks.
1895.				\$ c.	
March 19th	S. C. 579	J. Visconde, ...	Neglect to report a case of glanders, Rule 48,	15 00	
April 30th	S. C. 913	Heng Yong Siang,	Neglect to report cases of foot-and-mouth disease, Rule 61,	50 00	
			Total,	\$65 00	

Fees collected by Order in Council dated 28th October, 1892, in respect of Animals, from 1st January to 31st December, 1895.

Months.							Amount collected.
							\$ c.
January, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,239 20
February, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,005 90
March, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	765 80
April, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	797 10
May, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	725 70
June, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,209 70
July, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,195 40
August, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	908 85
September, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	932 35
October, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	852 60
November, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	765 70
December, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	935 05
Total,...							11,333 35

P. SCOTT FALSHAW, M.R.C.V.S., London,
Government Veterinary Surgeon.

Singapore, 12th March, 1896.



ANNUAL REPORT ON THE SAVINGS BANKS, SINGAPORE, PENANG
AND MALACCA, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK,
Singapore, 30th March, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the operations of the Government Savings Banks in Singapore, Penang and Malacca, during the year 1895. Appended to the report are the usual annual returns, etc.

SINGAPORE.

2. During the year under review, 541 new accounts were opened, and 506 accounts were closed, as compared with 528 and 476, respectively, in 1894.

3. There were 3,344 deposits for an aggregate sum of \$128,447 in 1895, against 3,107 for \$112,796 in the previous year. The withdrawals numbered 1,292 for a total amount of \$119,769, against 1,093 for \$102,392.

4. The average amount of each deposit was \$38.41, as compared with \$36.30, and the average amount of each withdrawal was \$92.70, against \$93.68 in 1894.

5. On the 31st December last, 1,275 accounts remained open, and the amount due to depositors was \$185,298, which is an increase of 35 accounts and \$14,031 in comparison with the results on the same date of 1894. Of the 1,275 accounts mentioned, 558 belonged to Europeans and 256 to Eurasians.

6. The working account of the Bank shows a credit balance of \$2,966.69, after transferring the sum of \$1,500 to the Postal Department, as the Bank's share of the cost of the combined establishment, which is wholly borne on the Post Office Estimates.

7. The accounts for 1895 have been audited.

PENANG.

8. New accounts to the number of 114 were opened in 1895, and 112 were closed. The numbers for the preceding year were 143 and 108, respectively.

9. The total of deposits is shown as \$38,093.12, and of withdrawals as \$39,441.23. The former numbered 909, and the latter 340.

10. The average amount of each deposit was \$42.01.

11. The amount due to depositors on the 31st December, 1895, was \$53,293.08, and was contained in 347 accounts.

12. The accounts of this branch for last year have also been audited.

MALACCA.

13. In this Settlement, 29 new accounts were opened, and 24 were closed in 1895, as compared with 22 and 33, respectively, in 1894. The total of deposits was \$7,874.80, and of withdrawals \$7,641.78.

14. The number of accounts remaining open at the end of the year was 66 with a sum of \$9,857.84 at the credit of depositors, against 62 with \$9,362.37 at the close of the year before.

GENERAL.

15. Since the Savings Banks were established in the three Settlements, 8,611 accounts have been opened, and 38,601 deposits have been received for an aggregate sum of \$1,516,228. The withdrawals total, to 15,685 for \$1,344,645, and the transactions to 54,286 for \$2,860,873.

16. The amount invested on account of the three Banks is \$234,179, of which sum, \$48,000 is in Singapore Municipal Debentures bearing interest at 5 per cent. and \$186,179 in Indian Government 3½ per cent. rupee paper. Under instructions from Government, \$58,000 worth of Municipal Debentures were sold and were readily disposed of at par; the proceeds were invested in Indian Stock.

17. In consequence of the lower rate of interest received on the Bank's money in India, the rate to be allowed to depositors was reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent. a year from the 1st July, 1895.

18. In December, 1894, a Bill was introduced into the Legislative Council to empower the Savings Bank to receive on account of a depositor any sum not exceeding \$500 in a year or \$1,500 in the aggregate, these sums being double the old limits. The Bill was passed on the 4th September, 1895, and since then 90 depositors in Singapore have availed themselves of the enlarged facilities offered by the Bank.

I have, &c.,

NOEL TROTTER,

Manager, Government Savings Bank,
Straits Settlements.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANKS, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

List of Invested Funds.

Settlement.	Investments.	Amount.	Current Balances in Banks.	Amount.
Singapore, {	Municipal Debenture Stock, ...	\$ c. 45,000 00	In the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China, ... \$8,701 04	\$ c. 8,701 04
	Indian Government Loan Notes,...	131,373 53		
		176,373 53		
Penang, {	Municipal Debenture Stock, ...	3,000 00	In the Chartered Mer- cantile Bank of India London and China, \$5,346 82 Less Cheque uncashed, ... 16 20	5,330 62
	Indian Government Loan Notes,...	46,248 75		
		49,248 75		
Malacca, ...	Indian Government Loan Notes,...	8,557 38	In the Treasury, Malacca,	1,309 97
		8,557 38		
		\$234,179 66		\$15,341 63

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, SINGAPORE.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st December, 1895.

ASSETS.	AMOUNT.		LIABILITIES.	AMOUNT
	\$	c.		
<i>Investments :—</i>				
Municipal Debenture Stock, ...	45,000	00	Total Amount, including Interest, due to Depositors, ...	\$ 185,298 30
3½% Indian Government Loan Notes, ...	131,373	53	Amount due to Penang Savings Bank, being Interest on Municipal Debenture Stock, ...	75 00
			Balance at credit of Savings Bank on the 31st December, 1895, ...	2,801 27
<i>Interest :—</i>				
Estimated Interest due on Indian Government Loan Notes to 31st December, 1895, ...	3,100	00		
<i>Cash :—</i>				
On Current Account with the Chartered Bank, ...	8,701	04		
				\$188,174 57

ALEX. ALLAN,
Superintendent, Government Savings Bank,
Singapore.

Audited.
H. TROTTER,
Auditor-General, Straits Settlements.
28th March, 1896.

NOEL TROTTER,
*Manager, Government Savings Banks
Straits Settlements.*

B.

Government Savings Bank Returns, 1895.—Singapore.

	No.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Number of Accounts remaining open on the 31st December, 1894,	1,240	...
Balance due to Depositors at that date including Interest, ...	...	171,267 23
Number of fresh Accounts opened during the year 1895,	541	...
Number of Accounts closed during the year 1895,...	506	...
Total of Deposits, ...	...	128,446 73
Total of Withdrawals, ...	...	119,768 83
Number of Deposits, ...	3,344	...
Number of Withdrawals, ...	1,292	...
Average Amount of each Deposit, ...	...	38 41
Average Amount of each Withdrawal,...	...	92 70
Balance due to Depositors, on 31st December, 1895,	...	185,298 30
Balance to Credit of the Savings Bank, ...	...	2,801 27

C.

Return shewing the Progress of the Government Savings Bank, Singapore, from its establishment in January, 1877.

Year.	No. of Accounts opened.	No. of Deposits.	Amount deposited.	No. of Withdrawals.	Amount withdrawn.	Amount, including Interest, at Credit of Depositors at close of the Year.
			\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
1877,	231	619	22,442 00	67	4,173 08	18,380 52
1880,	75	399	16,267 82	96	13,563 10	34,706 39
1885,	206	1,056	57,331 19	412	53,884 31	78,529 27
1890,	465	2,159	82,084 88	1,009	83,785 98	95,654 61
1891,	537	2,683	89,505 41	1,109	73,797 67	115,249 84
1892,	537	3,134	104,657 55	1,060	86,511 26	138,050 80
1893,	552	3,081	102,345 66	975	89,438 17	155,686 97
1894,	528	3,107	112,796 77	1,093	102,392 51	171,267 23
1895,	541	3,344	128,446 73	1,292	119,768 83	185,298 30

D.

Statement shewing the different Classes of Depositors in the Government Savings Bank, Singapore.

Nationality.	Occupation.	1894.	1895.
Europeans, ...	Engineers (Marine), ...	102	100
	Seamen, ...	90	95
	Others, ...	323	363
Eurasians, ...	Clerks, ...	106	107
	Others, ...	146	149
Chinese, ...	Clerks, ...	53	44
	Others, ...	99	94
Malays, ...	...	59	72
Tamils, ...	Police Constables, ...	11	11
	Others, ...	119	127
Sikhs, ...	Police Constables, ...	46	44
	Others, ...	48	42
Other Asiatics, ...	...	38	27
	...	38	27
		1,240	1,275

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, SINGAPORE.

Statement shewing the Revenue and Expenditure during the year 1895.

[illegible]

F.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, PENANG.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on the 31st December, 1895.

ASSETS.		LIABILITIES.	
	\$ c.		\$ c.
Municipal Debenture Stock, ...	3,000 00	Total Amount due to	
Cash Balance, ...	5,330 62	Depositors, ...	53,293 08
Investment in Government of India			
Loan Notes, Rs. 34,888.14.2 at		} Balance in favour of the Bank.	
Exchange Rs. 182 per \$100, ...	19,169 71		
Do. Rs. 3,700 at Ex-			
change Rs. 182 per \$100, ...	2,032 96		
Do. Rs. 12,400 at Ex-			
change Rs. 182 per \$100, ...	6,813 18		
Do. Rs. 18,000 at Ex-			
change Rs. 182 per \$100, ...	9,890 10		
Do. Rs. 17,800 at Ex-			
change Rs. 182 per \$100, ...	9,780 21		
Interest due to 31st December, 1895,			
on Municipal Debenture Stock,...	75 00		
3½% Interest on Government of			
India Loan Notes, Rs. 29,388.14.2			
from 1st May to 31st December,			
1895, = Rs. 690.7.0 @ Rs. 182 per			
\$100, ...	379 36		
3½% Interest on Government of			
India Loan Notes, Rs. 9,200 from			
1st August to 31st December, 1895,			
= Rs. 134.15.7 @ Rs. 182 per \$100,	74 16		
3½% Interest on Government of			
India Loan Notes, Rs. 12,400 from			
1st May to 31st December, 1895,			
= Rs. 291.5.0 @ Rs. 182 per \$100,	160 06		
3½% Interest on Government of			
India Loan Notes, Rs. 18,000 from			
1st May to 31st December, 1895,			
= Rs. 422.14.0 @ Rs. 182 per \$100,	232 34		
3½% Interest on Government of			
India Loan Notes, Rs. 17,800 from			
1st May to 31st December, 1895,			
= Rs. 418.2.10 @ Rs. 182 per \$100,	229 76		
	\$57,167 46		
			\$57,167 46

G.

Government Savings Bank Return, 1895.—Penang.

	Number.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Number of Accounts remaining open on 31st December, 1894,...	345	...
Balance due to Depositors at that date including Interest, ...	...	50,059 90
Number of fresh Accounts opened in 1895, ...	114	...
Number of Accounts closed in 1895, ...	112	...
Total of Deposits, ...	...	...
Total of Withdrawals, ...	...	38,093 12
Number of Deposits, ...	...	39,441 23
Number of Withdrawals, ...	909	...
Average Amount of each Deposit, ...	340	...
Balance due to Depositors, including Interest, on 31st Decem-	...	42 01
ber, 1895, ...	...	...
Balance to the Credit of the Savings Bank, ...	...	53,293 08
	...	3,874 38

H.

*Return of the Annual Business of the Government Savings Bank, Penang,
from March, 1881, to December, 1895.*

Year.	Number of Accounts opened.	Number of Deposits.	Amount deposited.	Number of With- drawals.	Amount withdrawn.	Amount, including Interest, at the Credit of Depositors at the close of the year.
			\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
1881,	20	63	2,022 22	21	1,452 28	585 32
1885,	104	436	18,989 24	164	14,020 63	22,513 56
1890,	220	613	25,580 91	246	24,203 30	27,289 68
1891,	262	678	27,232 34	301	25,432 96	33,238 01
1892,	268	805	27,622 05	317	29,131 56	37,677 02
1893,	308	872	30,904 53	335	30,548 28	40,693 51
1894,	345	939	34,234 93	393	29,549 35	50,059 90
1895,	342	909	38,093 12	340	39,441 23	53,293 08

I.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, PENANG.

Abstract of Receipts and Payments, 1895.

Receipts.	Amount.	Payments.	Amount.
	\$ c.		\$ c.
Balance on 1st January, 1895,	6,678 73	Withdrawals in 1895, ...	32,190 89
Deposits in 1895, ...	33,866 71	Investment, ...	7,000 00
Sale of duplicate Books, ...	2 00	Bonus to Secretary, ...	240 00
Uninvested Balance after pur- chasing Government of India		Advertisements, ...	8 20
Loan Notes, ...	155 99	Interest on Debit Balances,	2 14
Interest on Investment and Current Account, ...	2,050 09	Balance on 31st December,	
Proceeds of Sale of four De- bentures of \$500 each Muni- cipal Debenture Stock of		1895, ...	5,330 62
Penang Savings Bank, ...	2,008 33		
$\frac{1}{2}$ % Premium on Sale of \$2,000 Municipal Debenture Stock,	10 00		
	\$44,771 85		\$44,771 85

F.

Statement shewing the Profits of the Government Savings Bank, Penang, for 1895.

Receipts.	Amount.	Payments.	Amount.
	\$ c.		\$ c.
Interest on Indian Loan Notes received in 1895, ...	966 28	Interest of 1895, due to Depo- sitors, ...	1,345 26
Interest on Municipal Deben- ture Stock received in 1895,	346 23	Advertisements, ...	8 20
Do. do. in 1896,	75 00	Interest on Debit Balances during July and August, at	
Interest on Current Balances received in 1895, ...	112 58	7% per annum, ...	2 14
Profit of Sale of four Deben- tures \$500 each Municipal			1,355 60
Debenture Stock of Penang			
Savings Bank, ...	8 33	Difference, ...	162 82
$\frac{1}{2}$ % Premium on Sale of \$2,000 Municipal Debenture Stock,	10 00		
	\$1,518 42		\$1,518 42

K.

GOVERNMENT SAVINGS BANK, MALACCA.

Statement of Assets and Liabilities on 31st December, 1895.

Assets.	Amount.	Liabilities.	Amount.
<i>Investments:—</i>	\$ c.		\$ c.
3½% Government of India Loan Notes, ...	2,987 60	Total Amount (including Interest) due to Depositors, Balance at Credit of the Savings Bank on 31st December, 1895, ...	9,857 84
3½% Government of India Loan Notes, ...	4,739 03		373 51
Amount remitted for investment on 19th December, 1895, ...	1,000 00		
<i>Interest:—</i>			
Estimated Interest due on Government of India 3½% Loan Notes to 31st December, 1895,...	194 75		
Cash Balance, ...	1,309 97		
Total, ...	\$10,231 35	Total, ...	\$10,231 35

L.

Statement shewing the Profits of the Government Savings Bank, Malacca, for 1895.

Receipts.	Amount.	Payments.	Amount.
Interest on Municipal Debenture Stock to 26th April, 1895, ...	\$ c. 40 17	Interest on Depositors' Accounts for 1895:—	\$ c.
Interest on conversion of 4% Stock to 3½% of 1865, ...	37 07	Closed Accounts, ...	45 40
Interest on Rs. 9,888.14.3 to 30th April, 1895, ...	86 00	Open Accounts, ...	227 25
Interest on conversion of 3½% Rs. 1,800 and Interest realized to 31st July, 1895, ...	31 87	Balance, ...	298 86
Interest realized on proceeds of sale of Indian Government Securities, ...	136 27		
Estimated Interest on Government of India Loan Notes from 1st May to 31st December, 1895, due on 31st December, 1895,...	172 00		
Estimated Interest on Government of India Loan Notes from 1st August to 31st December, 1895, due on 31st December, 1895,...	22 75		
Uninvested Balance after purchasing Indian Loan Notes, ...	45 38		
Total,...	\$571 51	Total, ...	\$571 51

M.

Government Savings Bank Return, 1895.—Malacca.

	No.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Number of Accounts remaining open on 1st January, 1895,	62	...
Balance due to Depositors at that date, ...	...	9,362 37
Number of fresh Accounts opened in 1895, ...	29	...
Number of Accounts closed in 1895, ...	24	...
Total Deposits, ...	...	7,874 80
Total Withdrawals, ...	...	7,641 78
Number of Deposits, ...	201	...
Number of Withdrawals, ...	70	...
Average Amount of each Deposit, ...	...	49 00
Number of Accounts remaining open on 31st December, 1895,...	66	...
Balance due to Depositors, including Interest, on 31st December, 1895, ...	...	9,857 84
Balance to the Credit of the Savings Bank, ...	...	373 61

N.

Return shewing the Annual Business of the Bank from its establishment in May, 1883, to 31st December, 1895.—Malacca.

Year.	Number of Accounts opened.	Number of Deposits.	Amount of Deposits.	Amount of Withdrawals.	Amount, including Interest, at Credit of Depositors at the close of the year.
			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1883, ...	11	27	1,050 00	203 28	868 42
1885, ...	10	46	1,864 00	1,666 97	1,981 44
1890, ...	24	87	4,354 35	4,412 96	4,017 87
1891, ...	30	115	4,823 40	4,571 92	4,435 25
1892, ...	45	151	7,487 09	6,808 80	6,963 63
1893, ...	43	165	7,798 03	6,638 33	8,354 62
1894, ...	22	147	6,703 94	6,006 61	9,362 37
1895, ...	29	201	7,874 80	7,641 78	9,857 84

O.

Statement shewing the different Classes of Depositors in the Government Savings Bank, Malacca.

	No.	Amount.
		\$ c.
Europeans and Eurasians, ...	46	7,707 86
Chinese, ...	4	360 30
Sikhs, ...	7	924 39
Cingalese and Klings, ...	2	152 10
Malays, ...	7	713 19
	66	\$9,857 84

ANNUAL EDUCATION REPORT, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Revenue and Expenditure.

1. The revenue collected by this Department consists of fees from pupils attending the Government English Schools, and receipts from the sale of books. The amounts collected in each of the Settlements in 1895 were, Singapore \$4,326.08, Penang \$1,294.45, Malacca \$1,813. Besides these sums, subscriptions amounting to \$351 were given to the Malacca High School, making a total collected of \$7,784.53. The receipts in 1894 were \$6,529.49.

2. The total expenditure for the year was \$181,393.68. The expenditure for 1894 was \$186,444.49. There was, therefore, a decrease in the expenditure of the Department of \$5,050.81. This reduction is chiefly owing to retrenchment on the Government and Vernacular Schools. The grants-in-aid paid in 1895 being those earned in 1894, the elision of Grammar as a grant-earning subject, and the cutting down of grants for extra subjects, did not have their effect in the year under review, otherwise there would have been a considerably larger reduction in the expenditure.

3. The chief headings of expenditure in 1894 and 1895 were as follows:—

Head of Expenditure.	1894.		1895.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
Grants for Results, ...	45,692	50	50,956	00
Government English Schools, Singapore, ...	15,710	78	13,680	99
Do., Penang, ...	6,538	45	4,043	59
High School, Malacca, ...	9,070	20	8,314	16
Vernacular Boys' Schools, Singapore, ...	7,117	85	6,622	59
Do., Penang, ...	21,808	80	19,789	94
Do., Malacca, ...	17,637	41	16,964	12
Expenditure —Queen's Scholarships, ...	15,054	09	17,269	04

Departmental Changes.

4. Mr. E. C. HILL proceeded to Malacca and took up the Acting Appointment of Resident Councillor in April. He, however, continued in charge of the Education Department in addition to the duties of Resident Councillor until June 19th, when I took up the appointment of Acting Inspector of Schools.

5. The Malay College was finally closed at the end of July, the few remaining pupils all passing out and qualifying for teacherships in the Vernacular Schools. Mr. PRINGLE, who was in charge of the Malay College, took charge of the Cross Street School, which was short-handed owing to several of the European Masters being on leave, until the end of the year, when he was sent to Malacca to take up the post of Sub-Inspector of Schools, a revival under a new name of that of Superintendent of Education, Malacca, abolished in 1894.

6. Messrs. HELLIER and ATKINSON returned from leave during the year. Mr. HELLIER is now in charge of Cross Street School and Mr. ATKINSON of Kampong Glam English School. Mr. MILLER was absent from Penang on leave throughout the year, and Mr. HARTLEY was in charge of the Government English School with a considerably reduced staff, owing to retrenchment.

Aided Boys' Schools.

7. The average enrolment and attendance at the English aided schools in the different Settlements in 1894 and 1895 were as follows:—

Settlement.	Average Enrolment.		Average Attendance.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Singapore,	2,241	2,314	1,956	2,039
Penang,	1,523	1,634	1,291	1,367
Malacca,	297	345	279	318
Total,...	4,061	4,293	3,526	3,724

The number of boys presented for examination in English subjects, 1895, was 2,848, as against 2,604 examined in the previous year. These figures exclude boys examined for passes in Vernacular aided schools.

8. The following table shows the percentage obtained, and the amount of the Results Grant earned by each of the principal aided schools at the 1894 and 1895 inspections: —

Name of Schools.	Percentage of Passes obtained at Inspection of 1894.	Percentage of Passes obtained at Inspection of 1895.	Results Grants earned at Inspection of 1894.	Results Grants earned at Inspection of 1895.
<i>Singapore.</i>			\$	\$
Raffles Institution,	85	91	5,982	4,789
Brothers' School,	88	79	4,345	2,907
American Mission Anglo-Chinese School,	93	85	6,334	5,940
Eastern School,	98	88	1,670	1,675
<i>Penang.</i>				
Free School,	90	88	7,071	5,510
Brothers' School,	96	90	3,727	3,079
American Mission Anglo-Chinese School,	83	85	1,972	2,313
<i>Malacca.</i>				
St. Francis School,	88	86	2,313	2,689

9. The inspections of the Singapore and Malacca Schools were conducted by me, those of the Penang Schools by Mr. E. C. HOWARD, Acting Superintendent of Education. The large falling off in the Results Grants is due to the elision of Grammar as a grant-earning subject and to the limitation of the number of extra subjects which can be taken up.

10. The results of the inspection of the aided schools in Singapore and Malacca do not appear so good as in recent years. No doubt this was due, to some extent, to my system of examining differing somewhat from Mr. HILL'S. This was, I believe, the fact chiefly with regard to subjects in which the pupils' comprehension of English is tested.

11. In my opinion, in a large proportion of the schools here, sufficient attention is not paid to this most important subject. I fully appreciate the difficulties which have to be overcome in giving an English education to boys to whom English is a foreign language. But this very fact renders it even more important than it would otherwise be that the staff employed to give instruction should be thoroughly competent, and especially should be thoroughly conversant with the grammatical structure, pronunciation, and exact meaning of words, in the language they are teaching. This, I regret to say, is by no means always the case. At many schools, the lower standards are taught by Eurasian Masters or Mistresses who have anything but a correct knowledge of English, do not even speak it correctly and are absolutely incapable of

explaining niceties of meaning to their pupils. It is of course impossible to get really efficient teachers for the salaries which in many cases are paid. In some schools economy of this sort may be unavoidable, however much it is to be regretted. When this is the case, good results can hardly be expected, and managers of schools cannot be surprised when their schools obtain a low percentage. In other schools economy in the staff is, I believe, carried on to an unnecessary extent.

12. The Code provides that a certain number of teachers should be kept, but does not provide any standard of efficiency to which the teachers should come up, which can only be tested by the inspection.

13. That the instruction in English has not in the past, at a large proportion of the schools, been as thorough as it should be, requires, I think, no further evidence to persons living in the Colony than the low average standard of English writing and speaking among the Clerks in Government offices and mercantile firms, who have passed the highest standard at English schools.

14. I must confess that I was on the whole considerably disappointed at the want of efficiency in English shown at a large proportion of the schools which I examined.

15. The inspections in Penang were satisfactory. When I visited that Settlement in December, I was much pleased with what I saw of the principal schools there. The higher English education at the Penang Free School appeared to be most efficient and this in spite of the fact that an immense majority of the boys at this school are non-English speaking. This school is about to largely extend and improve its buildings. The Penang Chinese have subscribed most liberally towards the expense, to which Government is also contributing.

Aided Girls' Schools.

16. The average attendance at the Girls' Schools shows a slight falling off from the previous year, as shown by the following table :—

Settlement.	Average Enrolment.		Average Attendance.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Singapore,	556	562	502	483
Penang,	396	396	347	312
Malacca,	174	171	161	156
Total,	1,126	1,129	1,010	951

Inspection.

17. Five hundred and fifty-six (556) girls were presented for examination in 1895, as against 507 in 1894. The inspections were conducted by me in Singapore and Malacca, and by Mr. HOWARD in Penang. The results obtained by the chief schools were as follows :—

Name of School.		Percentage of Passes at Inspection of 1894.	Percentage of Passes at Inspection of 1895.	Results Grant earned at Inspection of 1894.	Results Grant earned at Inspection of 1895.
<i>Singapore.</i>					
Raffles Girls' School, ... ..	...	97	97	Fixed grant of \$1,700	
Convent do., ... ..	...	96	95	2,579	2,500
<i>Penang.</i>					
St. George's Girls' School, ... ..	...	94	78	787	684
Convent do., ... ..	...	95	94	2,558	2,369
<i>Malacca.</i>					
Convent School, ... ..	...	97	89	924	889

18. The results grants earned have suffered, as in the case of the Boys' Schools, by abolition of passes in Grammar and the cutting down of extra subjects. The percentages given include passes in needle-work, and consequently do not compare on equal terms with those of the Boys' Schools. Failures in needlework are very rare. In future, needle-work will not be reckoned in the percentages, nor will a pass in needle-work prevent a girl who has not passed in half the other subjects, from being reckoned as a total failure, as is the case with the boys.

19. The Raffles Girls' School and the Convent, Singapore, did exceedingly well at the inspection, and I was very much pleased with the work at both these institutions. The Convent School in Penang also did exceedingly well, but I regret that a considerable falling off was apparent in the results at St. George's School.

Government English Schools.

20. The following table gives the average enrolment and attendance at the Government English Schools, and the percentage of passes obtained at the inspections in 1894 and 1895:—

Name of School.	Average Enrolment, 1894.	Average Enrolment, 1895.	Average Attendance, 1894.	Average Attendance, 1895.	Percentage of Passes, 1894.	Percentage of Passes, 1895.
Cross Street School, ...	275	354	265	337	98	94
Kampong Glam English Class, ...	62	108	51	95	95	85
Do. Chinese Branch School,	49	45	44	41	87	56
Do. Malay do., ...	67	58	59	48	98	88
Kampong Bharu do., do., ...	37	30	33	27	97	78
High School, Malacca, ...	317	230	304	214	91	91
Branch School, Penang, ...	135	129	120	117	99	95

21. The larger Government Schools have done very satisfactory work during the year. Cross Street is an excellent preparatory school. The boys are taught up to the fourth standard only, after passing which they should leave for one of the aided English Schools, and I am glad to say that a very large proportion of boys do so continue their studies.

22. The Kampong Glam English Class has made great strides in numbers, and in spite of the seemingly larger drop in the percentage of passes obtained, is a very efficient school.

23. The Malacca High School has done most excellent work. The numbers at this school have fallen largely. This is due chiefly to the fact that the fees were raised in 1894 from \$1.50, \$1, and 50 cents to \$3, \$2 and \$1. This has resulted in a very large proportion of the Portuguese boys migrating to the St. Francis' School, the numbers at which school have consequently largely increased. The staff at the Malacca High School was considerably reduced by retrenchments in 1894.

24. With regard to the Penang Branch School, the Acting Superintendent of Education says :—"The numbers attending this school would have considerably increased, and might now have reached a total of about two hundred, if they had not been adversely affected by the following circumstances. In the preceding year the Committee of the Penang Free School determined, for certain reasons, to increase their monthly fee from \$1 to \$2, subsequently modifying the stringency of this rule on the near approach of the date fixed for its introduction, by applying it only to new boys. As a consequence, and to avoid any appearance of competition, the fees at the Government English School were altered to \$2 for Chinese pupils and \$1 for Malays, and at the same time the number of pupils exempted from the payment of fees was considerably reduced. Early in the year under review a further reduction was carried out, bringing the exempted list to 58. As this number has since steadily diminished, and it has been laid down that no fresh exemptions are to be per-

“mitted, the number of pupils who pay no fees is now at the end of the year only 48. The result of these measures was that in the interval from November, 1894, to March, 1895, the average enrolment had fallen from 167 to 117 and the average attendance from 132 to 108. On the 1st of March the rule of the Committee of the Penang Free School which was the original cause of these losses was finally rescinded and new boys admitted in great numbers at a fee of \$1 a month. After an unavailing effort to effect an agreement among the principal schools of the Settlement for the purpose of enforcing a uniform fee of \$2, the fee of the Government English School was again altered to \$1 throughout, to correspond with the rule obtaining for the time being at the Penang Free School. The average numbers attending have increased from that date, and now (December, 1895) stand at 137 and 120 for enrolment and average attendance respectively.

“Mr. W. MILLER went on leave to Europe on the 29th January, and since that time Mr. F. W. HARTLEY has been in charge of the school. Mr. STEWART, an Assistant Master, resigned in May, and there are now only three Assistant Masters—two Chinese and one Tamil—for whom provision has been made in the Estimates for 1896 at a salary of \$50 each per month. This staff is inadequate for the efficient teaching and supervision of seven standards, when, as was the case during 1895, and will probably again be the case in 1896, one of the two European Masters is on leave.” In spite, however, of the staff being short-handed, the result of the annual inspection was very good, and on my visit to Penang in December, I was much pleased with what I saw of the work of the school, for the efficiency of which Mr. HARTLEY deserves great credit.

25. This school and the Kampong Glam English class in Singapore are of importance, as being especially schools for Malay boys, who are, as a rule, unwilling to attend the mixed schools. Very few Malays are to be found in any of the aided schools of the Colony.

Vernacular Boys' Schools.

26. One hundred and thirty-eight (138) Malay Boys' Schools, all of which are entirely supported by Government, were inspected during the year. There was a large falling off in the number of boys presented for examination, 3,243 being presented, as against 4,000 in 1894, and 4,514 in 1893. The greatest decrease was in Malacca—1,713 boys being examined in 1894, and only 1,216 in 1895.

The percentage of passes in the different Settlements was:—

Singapore,	...	...	...	93
Penang,	...	...	...	81
Province Wellesley,	...	...	...	75
Malacca,	...	...	...	76

27. The enrolment and attendance during 1894 and 1895 in the different Settlement were as follows:—

	Average Enrolment.		Average Attendance.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Singapore, ...	803	758	644	640
Penang, ...	1,414	1,343	1,265	1,154
Province Wellesley, ...	1,385	1,178	1,197	942
Malacca, ...	2,768	2,405	1,854	1,559
Total, ...	6,370	5,684	4,960	4,295

This would seem to shew at first glance a very large falling off in numbers during the year. Most of this really, however, took place during 1894, the numbers given in last year's report for the average enrolment and attendance in December, 1894, being 5,683 and 4,463.

28. It is satisfactory that while the average enrolment and attendance for the whole year in both Penang and Malacca was lower than in 1894, the decrease was checked during the year, at the end of which the numbers had increased considerably. The Acting Superintendent of Education, Penang, writes:—“Happily there is now good reason to believe that the decline has been checked, at any rate for the time, for, during the last three months the numbers on both sides of the water have more than recovered what had been lost since the beginning of the year. In December, the average attendance in Penang and Province Wellesley was 1,280 and 1,047 respec-

"tively." In Malacca, also, the numbers in average enrolment and average attendance in December were 2,528 and 1,759. During 1896, I hope that the numbers in Penang will not again fall, and, owing to the appointment of a Sub-Inspector of Schools in Malacca, I anticipate a large increase in that Settlement.

29. The results of the inspection in Singapore were excellent. With regard to that in Penang, the Acting Superintendent of Education reports that "the Reading, Writing and Composition were good, as a rule; the Geography poor; the Arithmetic bad." I visited Penang in December, and I found these latter subjects still somewhat below the Singapore level in most schools, but close attention is paid to Arithmetic, which should be better at the next inspection. The Geography is of course but exceedingly elementary at all these schools, the teachers themselves, as a rule, knowing but very little of the subject.

30. The Malacca inspection was far from satisfactory. The schools had been going steadily down in numbers and efficiency since the abolition of the appointment of Superintendent of Education in 1893. The arrangement by which one of the High School Masters was placed in charge of the Vernacular Schools, while continuing his own work, could not possibly be successful. I visited Malacca in September, and found the schools in a worse state even than I anticipated. I am glad to say that a Sub-Inspector of Schools has now been appointed and Mr. PRINGLE took over charge on the 1st January, 1896. This arrangement will, I am confident, soon restore the Malacca schools to efficiency and cause a large increase in numbers.

Vernacular Girls' Schools.

31. Three hundred and seventy-three (373) girls were presented for inspection in all from 28 schools, of which 9 were in Singapore, 11 in Penang and Province Wellesley, and 8 in Malacca. The percentage of passes obtained was:—

Singapore, ...	...	...	...	86
Penang, ...	...	...	...	67
Province Wellesley, ...	...	...	...	64
Malacca, ...	...	...	...	84

32. The average enrolment and attendance for 1894 and 1895 were:—

	Average Enrolment.		Average Attendance.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Singapore, ...	154	163	122	131
Penang, ...	174	170	153	145
Province Wellesley, ...	220	206	193	167
Malacca, ...	199	220	130	128
Total,...	747	759	598	571

33. There is great difficulty at present in getting Mistresses for these schools who are really able to teach. At a large proportion of the schools, the Mistresses only teach needle-work, the rest of the work being done by their husbands or other male relations. At Rochor School in Singapore, and Kedah Road in Penang, however, we have efficient School-mistresses, and although in most of the other schools the instruction given is extremely elementary, they are, I believe, doing a very important work among Malay female children, less perhaps in the actual instruction given, than in the mere fact that we are getting a certain proportion of them to attend schools and endeavour to learn. The instruction also at these schools is gradually improving, and I am glad to say that the needle-work is as a rule very good.

34. The usual tables are appended.

J. B. ELCUM,
Acting Inspector of Schools, S. S.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Singapore, 4th March, 1896

RD VI.						
sed in				No. Presented.		
Geography.	Composition.	Needle-work.			Reading.	Writing.
62	63	63	...	51	49	45
15	20	15	...	30	20	26
50	53	39	...	40	28	24
6	4	2	...	2	2	1
...
...
...
...
...
33	140	119	...	123	99	96
...
8	6	8	...	...	...	...
...
...
...
...
8	6	8	...	...	...	...
7	8	8	9	10	7	10
12	8	12	12	17	14	13
0	1	1	1	...	...	...
1	1	0	1	...	...	...
20	18	21	23	27	21	23
31	29	33	...	72	48	52
22	22	22	...	19	16	13
5	4	9	...	6	4	6
...
...
...
58	55	64	...	97	68	71

I.				
NAME OF SCHOOLS.			Composition.	Needle-work.
				No. presented.
PENANG,—Continued.				
Boys' Schools,—Contd.				
Grant-in-aid.				
Brought forward,...			5	64 ... 97
St. George's Mission Anglo-Tamil School, ...			...	...
American Mission Anglo-Tamil School, ...			...	...
Nibong Tebal Anglo-Tamil School, ...			...	...
Prye Estate School, ...			...	...
Batu Kawan Estate School, ...			...	...
Byram Estate School, ...			...	...
			5	64 ... 97
GOVT. ENGLISH SCHOOL.				
Government English School, ...			0	2 ... 5
			..	2 ... 5
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.				
Grant-in-aid.				
St. George's Girls' School, ...			3	3 3 4
Convent School, ...			5	5 6 13
American Mission Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, ...			...	...
			8	8 9 17
MALACCA.				
Boys' Schools.				
Grant-in-aid.				
St. Francis' School, ...			8	18 ... 23
The Portuguese Mission Tranquerah Boys' School, ...			...	...
The Portuguese Mission Bandar Ilir Boys' School, ...			...	...
			8	18 ... 23
GOVT. ENGLISH SCHOOL.				
High School, ...			23	16 ... 22
			23	16 ... 22
GIRLS' SCHOOLS.				
Grant-in-aid.				
Convent School, ...			...	...
The Portuguese Mission Tranquerah Girls' School, ...			...	...
		
		
			..	2

"tively." In Malacca, also, the numbers in average enrolment and average attendance in December were 2,528 and 1,759. During 1896, I hope that the numbers in Penang will not again fall, and, owing to the appointment of a Sub-Inspector of Schools in Malacca, I anticipate a large increase in that Settlement.

29. The results of the inspection in Singapore were excellent. With regard to that in Penang, the Acting Superintendent of Education reports that "the Reading, Writing and Composition were good, as a rule; the Geography poor; the Arithmetic bad." I visited Penang in December, and I found these latter subjects still somewhat below the Singapore level in most schools, but close attention is paid to Arithmetic, which should be better at the next inspection. The Geography is of course but exceedingly elementary at all these schools, the teachers themselves, as a rule, knowing but very little of the subject.

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J. B. ELCUM,
Acting Inspector of Schools, S. S.

EDUCATION OFFICE,
Singapore, 4th March, 1896

TABLE A 1.

Shewing the Results of Examination in English.

[illegible]

* Those withheld according to Rule VII (3) considered as having not been presented.

STANDARD VII.							Average Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Total presented.	No. of Passes possible.	No. of Passes obtained.	Average Passes for each Pupil.	Percentage of Passes.
Passed in													
Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Composition.	Extra Subjects.	Needle-work.							
68	71	70	72	79	138	...	1,414	1,190	982	3,490	3,068		
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	32	27	81	80	2.96	99
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	50	33	99	91	2.76	91
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	30	21	63	42	2.00	67
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	36	29	18	54	48	2.67	89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24	20	13	39	29	2.23	74
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18	16	16	48	48	3.00	100
68	71	70	72	79	138	...	1,634	1,367	1,110	3,874	3,406		
5	4	5	4	5	9	...	129	117	92	304	288	3.13	95
5	4	5	4	5	9	...	129	117	92	304	288		
2 13	2 14	1 14	2 13	2 15	4 20	... ...	53 315	36 255	43 135	202 585	159 548	3.70 4.05	78 94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	21	19	76	73	3.84	96
15	16	15	15	17	24	...	396	312	197	863	780		
7	13	15	13	14	6	...	228	214	189	689	577	3.12	86
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	86	79	51	153	143	2.80	93
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	25	14	42	37	2.64	88
7	13	15	13	14	6	...	345	318	254	884	757		
17	17	18	19	13	3	...	230	214	176	666	604	3.43	91
17	17	18	19	13	3	...	230	214	176	666	604		
2	2	2	2	2	...	...	120	110	45	195	174	3.87	89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	51	46	17	68	61	3.59	90
2	2	2	2	2	...	...	171	156	62	263	235		

ANDARD VI.

Passed in					Average Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Total presented.	No. of Passes possible.	No. of Passes obtained.	Average Passes for each Pupil.	Percentage of Passes.
Arithmetic.	Geography.	Composition.	Extra Subjects.	Needle-work.							
...	33	24	10	22	14	1.40	64
...	33	24	10	22	14		
...	91	79	69	166	158	2.29	95
...	42	32	32	64	61	1.91	95
...	60	50	39	82	72	1.85	88
...	68	59	47	96	91	1.94	95
...	67	53	39	96	92	2.36	96
...	19	15	15	35	31	2.07	89
...	29	25	21	47	47	2.24	100
...	40	30	23	46	43	1.87	93
...	416	343	285	631	595		
...	13	6	9	18	18	2.00	100
...	13	6	9	18	18		
...	16	15	17	62	61	3.59	98
4	6	5	44	34	36	126	103	2.86	82

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Geography.	Needle-work.
1	...
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1	...
12	...
4	...
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3	...
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66	...
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...	6
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...	...
...	3
...	15
4	...
1	...
9	...
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2	...
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2	...
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9	...
5	...
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7	...
6	...

TABLE A 1,—Continued.

Shewing the Results of Examination in English.

[illegible]

TABLE A 2.
Shewing the Results of Examination in Tamil and Chinese.

NAME OF SCHOOLS.	STANDARD I.				STANDARD II.				STANDARD III.				STANDARD IV.					STANDARD V.						STANDARD VI.						Average Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Total presented.	No. of Passes possible.	No. of Passes obtained.	Average Passes for each Pupil.	Percentage of Passes.							
	No. presented.	Passed in			No. presented.	Passed in			No. presented.	Passed in			No. presented.	Passed in				No. presented.	Passed in					No. presented.	Passed in																		
		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.		Needle-work.	Reading.	Writing.		Arithmetic.	Needle-work.	Reading.		Writing.	Arithmetic.	Needle-work.	Reading.		Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Translation.	Needle-work.		Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Composition.								Extra Subjects.	Needle-work.	Reading.	Writing.	Arithmetic.	Geography.	Composition.
SINGAPORE. Boys' SCHOOL. Our Lady of Lourdes' Anglo-Tamil School, ...	3	2	3	1	...	7	4	4	33	24	10	22	14	1.40	64			
PENANG. Boys' SCHOOLS. Roman Catholic Mission Anglo-Tamil School, ... St. George's Mission Anglo-Tamil School, ... American Mission Anglo-Tamil School, ... Bukit Tengah School, ... Prye Estate School, ... Batu Kawan Estate School, ... Byram Estate School, ... Nibong Tebal School, ...	3	2	3	1	...	7	4	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	24	10	22	14		
	23	23	23	21	...	17	16	16	11	10	10	13	13	12	5	5	5	4	91	79	69	166	158	2.29	95			
	5	5	5	...	...	14	14	13	...	...	11	11	9	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	32	32	64	61	1.91	95
	15	14	14	2	...	22	20	18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60	50	39	82	72	1.85	88
	17	17	16	...	...	13	12	12	...	...	9	9	8	...	...	6	6	5	...	...	...	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	68	59	47	96	91	1.94	95
	27	25	26	18	...	11	10	11	...	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	67	53	39	96	92	2.36	96
	5	5	5	3	...	4	3	3	...	...	6	5	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19	15	15	35	31	2.07	89
	12	12	12	5	...	9	9	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29	25	21	47	47	2.24	100
	10	7	10	...	...	6	6	6	...	...	7	7	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	30	23	46	43	1.87	93
GIRLS' SCHOOL. St. George's Mission Tamil School, ...	114	108	111	49	...	69	90	88	45	43	41	23	23	21	7	7	7	6	416	343	285	631	595					
SINGAPORE. Chinese School. Bukit Timah Boys' School, ...	4	4	4	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	9	18	18	2.00	100
PENANG. Chinese School. Roman Catholic Mission Balik Pulau Boys' School, ...	4	4	4	...	...	5	5	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	6	9	18	18		
	2	2	...	2	...	5	5	5	5	...	7	7	7	6	...	3	3	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	15	17	62	61	3.59	98
	9	8	...	8	...	8	7	5	7	...	2	2	2	2	...	7	7	7	5	7	...	3	3	3	2	3	2	...	7	6	2	4	6	5	44	34	36	126	103	2.86	82

Standard IV.																		
Reading.	No. Present- ed.		Passed in									Average Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Total presented.	No. of Passes possible.	No. of Passes obtained.	Average Passes for each Pupil.	Percentage of Passes.
			Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.	Composition.	Geography.	Needle-work.	Extra Subjects.							
	Arabic.	Romanized.	Arabic	Romanized.	Arabic.	Romanized.												
68	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	18	15	5	28	16	3.20	57
	2	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	1	...	...	75	61	36	198	186	5.17	94
	21	21	20	20	...	20	18	18	20	...	...	242	212	152	829	786	5.10	95
	6	6	6	6	...	6	6	5	6	...	...	46	39	39	221	219	5.62	99
	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	30	23	15	82	73	4.87	89
...	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	30	24	16	89	76	4.75	85
	7	7	7	7	...	2	5	5	6	...	...	34	28	27	148	114	4.22	77
...	4	4	4	3	...	4	4	4	4	...	...	16	12	10	58	53	5.30	91
	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	...	...	102	84	41	230	226	5.51	98
...	4	4	4	4	...	4	4	3	4	...	...	40	37	21	117	115	5.48	98
...	3	3	2	1	...	1	2	2	1	...	...	22	19	9	52	31	3.44	60
...	6	6	5	5	...	5	6	6	6	...	...	44	38	28	156	150	5.36	96
...	2	2	2	2	...	1	1	1	2	...	...	17	13	5	27	19	3.80	70
68	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	42	35	27	135	134	4.96	99
	59	59	56	54	...	49	52	50	54	...	...	758	640	431	2,370	2,198	5.10	79
5												*						
5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	11	9	5	22	20	4.00	91
	3	...	2	...	...	...	0	0	...	2	...	15	13	6	25	7	1.17	28
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	10	8	32	29	3.63	91
2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	7	28	19	2.71	68
13	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	49	41	27	114	111	4.11	97
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	17	5	25	20	4.00	80
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	15	12	10	35	34	3.40	97
	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	10	10	40	35	3.50	87
15	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12	7	6	24	23	3.83	96
	5	...	4	...	...	...	2	2	...	4	...	163	131	84	345	298	3.55	86
7												*						
...	6	6	6	6	...	6	5	6	6	...	...	42	36	26	132	110	4.23	83
...	8	8	7	8	...	8	1	8	7	...	...	40	35	19	85	62	3.26	73
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	33	28	21	99	90	4.29	91
	3	3	3	3	...	3	2	3	3	...	...	27	19	17	64	58	3.41	91
7	2	2	2	2	...	2	1	2	2	...	...	52	49	27	103	86	3.19	83
	7	7	6	7	...	7	2	7	4	...	...	56	48	32	157	117	3.66	75
	6	6	6	6	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	133	115	62	256	245	3.95	96
17	4	4	4	4	...	4	1	4	4	...	...	38	31	28	116	93	3.32	80
	5	5	5	5	...	5	2	5	3	...	...	42	34	27	116	83	3.07	72
17	3	3	3	3	...	3	1	3	3	...	...	40	35	22	83	74	3.36	89
	6	6	6	6	...	6	6	6	6	...	...	58	51	37	145	134	3.62	92
	8	8	8	8	...	7	5	8	6	...	...	93	81	52	210	180	3.47	86
2	5	5	5	5	...	5	3	5	5	...	...	46	41	35	157	133	3.80	85
	7	7	7	7	...	7	3	7	6	...	...	63	55	40	159	150	3.75	94
...	7	7	7	7	...	4	1	7	5	...	...	34	31	20	85	68	3.40	80
	9	9	9	8	...	9	4	9	6	...	...	40	34	25	112	70	2.80	63
2	3	3	3	...	...	...	...	3	3	...	...	50	42	35	160	127	3.63	79
	7	7	6	5	...	6	...	5	3	...	...	35	30	18	79	16	.89	20
	5	5	5	5	...	5	2	5	5	...	...	54	50	34	159	114	3.06	72
	6	6	5	4	...	4	2	5	3	...	...	33	29	18	77	65	3.61	84
												37	30	22	88	59	2.68	67

Standard IV.																	
No. presented.	Passed in										Average Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Total presented.	No. of Passes possible.	No. of Passes obtained.	Average Passes for each Pupil.	Percentage of Passes.
	Romanized.	Arabic.	Romanized.	Arabic.	Romanized.	Arithmetic.	Composition.	Geography.	Needle-work.	Extra Subjects.							
30	...	310	...	...	...	24	310	...	310	...	3744	3142	2535	83110	4286	1.682.46	5178
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5246	4620	2064	4964	49	2.45	77
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3728	2817	61	37	37	2.77	61
3	...	13	...	...	...	613	...	...	13	...	170	145	97	318	214	2.20	67
4	4	4	4	...	3	4	4	2	...	...	*}		33	119	94	2.85	79
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	16	20	68	32	1.60	47
4	4	4	4	...	4	2	4	2	...	...	38	31	25	95	77	3.08	81
5	5	5	4	...	4	2	5	5	...	...	43	34	36	159	128	3.56	81
9	9	9	9	...	9	4	9	8	...	...	43	39	34	165	136	4.00	82
8	8	8	8	...	8	5	8	8	...	...	67	56	37	163	145	3.92	89
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	22	27	97	61	2.26	63
2	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	31	26	21	77	72	3.43	94
2	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	20	15	11	47	27	2.45	57
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32	25	25	115	46	1.84	40
2	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	...	36	31	21	81	73	3.48	90
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34	28	20	64	45	2.25	70
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	22	17	12	44	28	2.33	64
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	28	24	17	51	48	2.82	94
9	9	9	9	...	9	8	9	7	...	...	48	40	38	157	147	3.87	94
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	27	20	30	104	78	2.60	75

Total,...		26	...	20	...	15	...	17
...		2	...	2	...	1	...	1

TABLE A 3.

Showing the Results of Examination in Malay.

NAME OF SCHOOLS.	Standard I.								Standard II.								Standard III.								Standard IV.								Average Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Total presented.	No. of Passes possible.	No. of Passes obtained.	Average Passes for each Pupil.	Percentage of Passes.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	No. present-ed.	Passed in						No. Present-ed.	Passed in						No. Present-ed.	Passed in						No. Present-ed.	Passed in																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
		Reading.		Writing.		Needle-work.	Reading.		Writing.		Needle-work.	Reading.		Writing.		Needle-work.	Reading.		Writing.		Needle-work.		Reading.		Writing.		Needle-work.	Extra Subjects.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
		Arabic.	Romanized.	Arabic.	Romanized.		Arabic.		Romanized.	Arabic.		Romanized.	Arabic.	Romanized.			Arabic.	Romanized.	Arabic.	Romanized.			Arabic.	Romanized.	Arabic.	Romanized.			Arabic.	Romanized.	Arabic.	Romanized.								Arabic.	Romanized.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Changi,	3	3	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1

TABLE A 3,—Continued.
Shewing the Results of Examination in Malay.

NAME OF SCHOOLS.	Standard I.							Standard II.							Standard III.							Standard IV.							Average Enrolment.	Average Attendance.	Total presented.	No. of Passes possible.	No. of Passes obtained.	Average Passes for each Pupil.	Percentage of Passes.							
	No. present-ed.	Passed in						No. present-ed.	Passed in						No. present-ed.	Passed in						No. present-ed.	Passed in																			
		Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.	Needle-work.		Reading.		Writing.		Arithmetic.	Composition.		Geography.	Needle-work.	Reading.		Writing.			Arithmetic.	Composition.	Geography.	Needle-work.	Extra Subjects.															
		Arabic.	Romanized.	Arabic.	Romanized.				Arabic.	Romanized.	Arabic.	Romanized.						Arabic.	Romanized.	Arabic.	Romanized.							Arabic.								Romanized.	Arabic.	Romanized.	Arabic.	Romanized.	Arabic.	Romanized.
PENANG.																																										
Girls' Schools.																																										
Balik Pulau, ...	6	...	3	...	3	...	4	8	...	2	...	2	...	1	5	8	...	8	...	7	...	...	8	...	8	...	3	...	3	...	...	3	37	31	25	83	42	1.68	51			
Bayan Lepas, ...	10	...	8	...	8	...	9	10	...	9	...	9	...	8	9	5	...	5	...	5	...	...	5	...	4	...	10	...	10	...	...	10	44	42	35	110	86	2.46	78			
Kedah Road, ...	14	...	9	...	10	...	12	12	...	2	...	1	...	1	2	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	52	46	20	64	49	2.45	77				
Telok Kumbar, ...	2	...	1	...	1	...	2	5	...	5	...	5	...	4	4	10	...	7	...	2	...	6	...	6	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	28	17	61	37	2.77	61					
Total,...	32	...	21	...	22	...	27	35	...	18	...	17	...	14	20	27	...	24	...	18	...	10	23	...	23	...	13	...	13	...	6	13	...	13	...	170	145	97	318	214	2.20	67
PROVINCE WELLESLEY.																																										
Boys' Schools.																																										
Aur Gading, ...	19	...	16	...	18	...	11	8	...	8	...	8	...	5	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	4	4	4	4	...	3	4	4	4	...	43	36	33	119	94	2.85	79	
Ara Rendang, ...	13	...	9	...	10	...	9	5	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	26	16	20	68	32	1.60	47				
Bagan Ajam, ...	14	...	11	...	12	...	10	5	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	4	4	4	4	...	4	2	4	2	...	38	31	25	95	77	3.08	81	
Bagan Blat, ...	13	...	13	...	13	...	11	9	...	7	...	7	...	6	...	9	9	8	8	8	7	5	5	7	...	5	5	5	4	...	4	2	5	5	...	43	34	36	159	128	3.56	81
Bagan Jermal, ...	10	...	10	...	10	...	7	6	...	5	...	5	...	4	...	9	9	8	8	8	4	8	3	...	9	9	9	9	...	9	4	9	8	...	43	39	34	165	136	4.00	82	
Bagan Tuan Kechil, ...	19	...	19	...	19	...	14	3	...	3	...	3	...	3	...	7	7	5	7	6	7	4	7	3	...	8	8	8	8	...	8	5	8	8	...	67	56	37	163	145	3.92	89
Indra Muda, ...	8	...	4	...	6	...	5	15	...	10	...	9	...	5	...	4	4	3	3	2	2	4	4	...	2	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	28	22	27	97	61	2.26	63	
Jalan Bharu, ...	12	...	12	...	12	...	12	5	...	4	...	3	...	4	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	...	2	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	31	26	21	77	72	3.43	94	
Juru, ...	5	...	5	...	5	...	4	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	2	2	1	1	...	1	...	2	2	...	20	15	11	47	27	2.45	57
Kelang Ubi, ...	5	...	3	...	4	...	4	10	...	2	...	2	10	10	7	5	7	...	2	7	3	...	2	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	32	25	25	115	46	1.84	40
Kota Aur, ...	12	...	11	...	11	...	11	4	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	3	3	3	3	3	1	1	3	3	...	2	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	36	31	21	81	73	3.48	90
Kuala Bekah, ...	9	...	6	...	9	...	6	10	...	9	...	9	...	6	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	34	28	20	64	45	2.25	70		
Kuala Juru, ...	7	...	5	...	5	...	5	3	...	3	...	2	...	1	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	22	17	12	44	28	2.33	64		
Kuala Muda, ...	17	...	17	...	17	...	14	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	...	9	9	9	9	...	9	8	9	7	...	48	40	38	157	147	3.87	94	
Kuala Prai, ...	16	...	13	...	15	...	14	9	...	9	...	9	...	9	...	4	4	4	4	4	3	4	4	...	9	9	9	9	...	9	8	9	7	...	48	40	38	157	147	3.87	94	
Lahar Minyak, ...	17	...	10	...	12	...	10	9	...	8	...	8	...	3	...	10	10	5	5	6	5	6	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	37	30	30	104	78	2.60	75	
Paya Kladi, ...	4	...	2	...	2	...	2	5	...	2	...	2	10	10	5	5	6	5	6	2	...	2	...	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	28	17	24	127	60	2.50	47	
Penaga, ...	13	...	8	...	10	...	8	4	...	3	...	3	...	2	...	9	9	8	7	8	6	4	8	4	...	7	7	6	5	...	5	1	6	2	...	39	32	33	156	104	3.15	67
Permatang Kuala, ...	3	...	1	...	1	...	...	5	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	21	16	13	56	10	1.23	20			
Permatang Pasir, ...	13	...	10	...	12	...	8	5	...	5	...	4	...	5	...	4	4	4	3	4	3	2	3	4	...	4	4	4	4	...	4	1	4	4	...	32	25	26	106	88	3.38	83
Permatang Pau, ...	13	...	10	...	10	...	10	5	...	5	...	4	...	4	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	5	5	5	4	...	4	3	5	5	...	37	30	24	91	76	3.17	84	
Permatang Sintok, ...	7	...	5	...	7	...	6	6	...	5	...	5	...	4	...	4	4	2	3	3	3	3	1	...	3	3	3	3	...	2	3	1	3	2	...	32	23	20	85	58	2.90	68
Permatang To' Jaya, ...	5	...	5	...	5	...	4	4	...	4	...	4	...	4	...	7	7	5	4	5	3	3	5	1	...	2	2	2	2	...	2	2	2	2	...	32	25	18	88	64	3.55	73
Permatang To' Kandu, ...	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	4	...	4	...	4	...	3	...	6	6	5	4	5	3	5	2	...	5	5	4	4	...	3	2	4	3	...	35	29	22	105	75	3.41	71	
Permatang To' Mahat, ...	10	...	8	...	9	...	8	6	...	4	...	4	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	23	17	16	48	35	2.19	73			
Pulau Mertajam, ...	9	...	8	...	9	...	8	17	...	14	...	14	...	9	...	7	7	7	6	7	7	2	6	6	...	4	4	4	4	...	4	3	4	4	...	47	41	37	151	126	3.41	83
Sempang Ampat, ...	7	...	6	...	5	...	5	4	...	2	...	1	...	1	...	7	7	5	5	5	5	2	4	4	...	4	...	4	4	...	4	3	4	4	...	23	18	18	82	50	2.78	61
Sungei Bakap, ...	10	...	6	...	7	...	7	5	...	5	...	5	...	4	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	3	3	3	3	...	3	1	3	3	...	28	21	20	77	64	3.20	83	
Sungei Puyu, ...	11	...	10	...	10	...	10	13	...	11	...	10	...	4	...	2	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	2	2	2	2	...	2	1	50	38	28	98	73	2.61	74	
Sungei Rambai, ...	11	...	11	...	11	...	8	7	...	7	...	7	...	6	...	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	...	2	...	2	2	29	26	20	68	62	3.10	91	
Sungei Tumbus, ...	12	...	8	...	9	...	9	2	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	...	1	...	1	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	31	25	16	55	44	2.75	80		
Tasek Junjong, ...	22	...	15	...	16	...	18	8	8	8	8	6	6	2	8	8	...	8	8	8	8	...	8	6	42	31	22	66	49	2.23	74
Telok Ayer Tawar, ...	17	...	14	...	15	...	14	8	...	6	...	5	...	5	...	8	8	8	8	6	6	2	8	8	...	8	8	8	8	...	8	6	64	52	41	179	151	3.70	84
Total,...	370	...	298	...	323	...	278	203	...	162	...	153	...	106	...	133	133	103	98	103	85	49	100	73	...	99	99	95	91	...	85	57	95	79	...	1,178	942	805	3,244	2,430	3.02	75
PROVINCE WELLESLEY.																																										
Girls' Schools.																																										
Bagan Ajam, ...	18	...																																								

Standard IV.

[illegible]

TABLE B.
Shewing the Character of the various Schools.

NAME OF SCHOOLS.	No. of Schools.	Religious Character of School: (S.) Se- cular. (P.) Protest- ant. (R.) Roman Catholic.	Europeans and Eura- sians.	Chinese.	Malays.	Indians and other Asiatics.	Total (Inspection Schedule).
English Schools.							
SINGAPORE.							
Raffles Institution, ...	1	S.	111	151	24	30	316
St. Joseph's Institution, ...	1	R.	137	97	...	3	237
Anglo-Chinese School, ...	1	P.	75	292	12	38	417
Eastern School, ...	1	P.	9	127	...	5	141
Anglo-Chinese Free School, ...	1	S.	...	122	...	1	123
St. Anthony's Boys' School, ...	1	R.	68	24	...	3	95
Cheang Jim Hean's Free School, ...	1	S.	...	66	...	...	66
St. Andrew's Church Mission School, ...	1	P.	2	65	1	4	72
Our Lady of Lourdes' School, ...	1	R.	1	8	...	8	17
Cross Street School, ...	1	S.	1	160	3	21	185
Kampong Glam English Class, ...	1	S.	...	...	61	9	70
Kampong Glam Malay Branch School, ...	1	S.	...	...	33	...	33
Kampong Glam Chinese Branch School, ...	1	S.	...	28	...	...	28
Kampong Bharu Malay Branch School, ...	1	S.	...	5	13	...	18
Raffles Girls' School, ...	1	S.	79	...	...	...	79
Convent School, ...	1	R.	121	11	...	4	136
St. Anthony's Girls' School, ...	1	R.	47	...	...	1	48
American Mission Girls' School, ...	1	P.	18	11	...	5	34
Bukit Timah Chinese Boys' School, ...	1	P.	...	17	...	...	17
Our Lady of Lourdes School, (Tamil), ...	1	R.	...	...	...	10	10
PENANG.							
Free School, ...	...	S.	24	359	15	20	418
St. Xavier's Institution, ...	1	R.	126	92	9	5	232
American Mission Anglo-Chinese School, ...	1	P.	1	183	11	8	203
Bukit Tengah School, ...	1	P.	2	2	...	45	49
Pulau Tikus Boys' School, ...	1	R.	11	21	...	2	34
Roman Catholic Anglo-Tamil Boys' School, ...	1	R.	...	...	6	40	46
St. George's Anglo-Tamil Boys' School, ...	1	P.	...	...	13	14	27
American Mission Anglo-Tamil Boys' School, ...	1	P.	...	...	1	32	33
Nibong Tebal Anglo-Tamil Boys' School, ...	1	S.	...	...	2	19	21
Prye Estate School, ...	1	S.	...	...	2	16	18
Batu Kawan Estate School, ...	1	S.	...	...	...	13	13
Byram Estate School, ...	1	S.	...	...	...	16	16
Government English School, ...	1	S.	1	8	82	1	92
St. George's Girls' School, ...	1	P.	32	5	1	5	43
Convent School, ...	1	R.	105	18	1	11	135
American Mission Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, ...	1	P.	3	13	...	3	19
Roman Catholic Mission Anglo-Tamil Boys' School (Tamil), ...	1	R.	...	...	6	63	69
St. George's Mission Anglo-Tamil School, (Tamil), ...	1	P.	...	...	14	18	32
American Mission Anglo-Tamil School, (Tamil), ...	1	P.	...	...	1	38	39
Bukit Tegah School, (Tamil), ...	1	P.	...	1	...	46	47
Prye Estate School, (Tamil), ...	1	S.	...	...	3	36	39
Batu Kawan Estate School, (Tamil), ...	1	S.	...	...	...	15	15

Shewing the Results of Examination in Malay.

[illegible]

* The Average Enrolment and Attendance of all the Schools in existence in 1895

TABLE B.

Shewing the Character of the various Schools.

NAME OF SCHOOLS.	No. of Schools.	Religious Character of School: (S.) Secular. (P.) Protestant. (R.) Roman Catholic.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Chinese.	Malays.	Indians and other Asiatics.	Total (Inspection Schedule).
English Schools.							
SINGAPORE.							
Raffles Institution, ...	1	S.	111	151	24	30	316
St. Joseph's Institution, ...	1	R.	137	97	...	3	237
Anglo-Chinese School, ...	1	P.	75	292	12	38	417
Eastern School, ...	1	P.	9	127	...	5	141
Anglo-Chinese Free School, ...	1	S.	...	122	...	1	123
St. Anthony's Boys' School, ...	1	R.	68	24	...	3	95
Cheang Jim Hean's Free School, ...	1	S.	...	66	...	...	66
St. Andrew's Church Mission School, ...	1	P.	2	65	1	4	72
Our Lady of Lourdes' School, ...	1	R.	1	8	...	8	17
Cross Street School, ...	1	S.	1	160	3	21	185
Kampong Glam English Class, ...	1	S.	...	...	61	9	70
Kampong Glam Malay Branch School, ...	1	S.	...	...	33	...	33
Kampong Glam Chinese Branch School, ...	1	S.	...	28	...	...	28
Kampong Bharu Malay Branch School, ...	1	S.	...	5	13	...	18
Raffles Girls' School, ...	1	S.	79	...	...	...	79
Convent School, ...	1	R.	121	11	...	4	136
St. Anthony's Girls' School, ...	1	R.	47	...	...	1	48
American Mission Girls' School, ...	1	P.	18	11	...	5	34
Bukit Timah Chinese Boys' School, ...	1	P.	...	17	...	...	17
Our Lady of Lourdes School, (Tamil), ...	1	R.	...	...	...	10	10
PENANG.							
Free School, ...	...	S.	24	359	15	20	418
St. Xavier's Institution, ...	1	R.	126	92	9	5	232
American Mission Anglo-Chinese School, ...	1	P.	1	183	11	8	203
Bukit Tengah School, ...	1	P.	2	2	...	45	49
Pulau Tikus Boys' School, ...	1	R.	11	21	...	2	34
Roman Catholic Anglo-Tamil Boys' School, ...	1	R.	...	...	6	40	46
St. George's Anglo-Tamil Boys' School, ...	1	P.	...	...	13	14	27
American Mission Anglo-Tamil Boys' School, ...	1	P.	...	...	1	32	33
Nibong Tebal Anglo-Tamil Boys' School, ...	1	S.	...	...	2	19	21
Prye Estate School, ...	1	S.	...	...	2	16	18
Batu Kawan Estate School, ...	1	S.	...	...	...	13	13
Byram Estate School, ...	1	S.	...	...	...	16	16
Government English School, ...	1	S.	1	8	82	1	92
St. George's Girls' School, ...	1	P.	32	5	1	5	43
Convent School, ...	1	R.	105	18	1	11	135
American Mission Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, ...	1	P.	3	13	...	3	19
Roman Catholic Mission Anglo-Tamil Boys' School (Tamil), ...	1	R.	...	...	6	63	69
St. George's Mission Anglo-Tamil School, (Tamil), ...	1	P.	...	...	14	18	32
American Mission Anglo-Tamil School, (Tamil), ...	1	P.	...	...	1	38	39
Bukit Tegah School, (Tamil), ...	1	P.	...	1	...	46	47
Prye Estate School, (Tamil), ...	1	S.	...	...	3	36	39
Batu Kawan Estate School, (Tamil), ...	1	S.	...	...	...	15	15

TABLE B,—Continued.
Shewing the Character of the various Schools.

NAME OF SCHOOLS.	No. of Schools	Religious Character of School: (S.) Secular. (P.) Protestant. (R.) Roman Catholic.	Europeans and Eurasians.	Chinese.	Malays.	Indians and other Asiatics.	Total (Inspection Schedule.)
PENANG,—Continued.							
Byram Estate School, (Tamil), ...	1	S.	...	...	..	21	21
Nibong Tebal Anglo-Tamil School, (Tamil),	1	S.	...	...	...	23	23
St. George's Mission Tamil Girls' School,	1	P.	...	...	...	9	9
Roman Catholic Mission Balik Pulau							
Chinese Boys' School, ...	1	R.	...	36	...	...	36
MALACCA.							
St. Francis' School, ...	1	R.	99	80	2	8	189
Portuguese Mission Tranquerah Boys' School, ...	1	R.	6	39	...	6	51
Portuguese Mission Bandar Ilir Boys' School, ...	1	R.	7	6	1	...	14
High School, ...	1	S.	23	138	9	6	176
Convent School, ...	1	R.	31	11	...	3	45
Portuguese Mission Tranquerah Girls' School, ...	1	R.	11	6	...	...	17

TABLE C.

Shewing the Income and Expenditure of the various Schools, and the Cost of Instruction.

NAME OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBERS.				INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.			
	Average Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number examined.	No. of Passes obtained.	Government Allowance.	Fees.	Private Sources.	Total.	Cost of each Pupil. (Average Attendance.)	Cost of each Pass gained.	Cost to Government of each Pupil. (Average Attendance.)
SINGAPORE.					\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Raffles Institution, . .	433	378	316	1,201	13,922.00	5,115.00	1,691.00	20,898.86	55.29	17.40	36.83
St. Joseph's Institution,	340	335	237	684	4,345.00	1,978.00	2,500.00	7,385.00	22.04	10.80	12.97
American Mission Anglo-Chinese School,	572	507	417	1,347	6,334.00	5,308.25	...	8,163.85	16.10	6.06	12.49
Eastern School, ...	240	193	141	428	1,670.00	1,289.00	1,066.41	3,977.77	20.61	9.29	8.65
Anglo-Chinese Free School, ...	264	224	123	332	1,830.00	933.00	...	3,066.09	13.69	9.24	8.17
St. Anthony's Boys' School, ...	167	143	95	256	881.00	173.90	191.16	1,152.09	8.05	4.50	6.16
Cheang Jim Hean's Free School,	116	108	66	180	837.00	...	...	1,311.00	12.13	7.28	7.75
St. Andrew's Church Mission School, ...	149	127	72	197	918.00	769.44	...	1,336.51	10.52	6.78	7.23
Our Lady of Lourdes' Anglo-Tamil School,	33	24	17	32	243.50	...	...	164.00	6.83	5.12	10.15
Bukit Timah Chinese Boys' School, ...	16	15	17	61	62.00	...	198.00	260.00	17.33	4.26	4.13
Cross Street School, ...	354	337	185	522	6,743.70	3,334.00	...	6,743.70	20.01	12.92	10.12
Kampung Glam English Class, ...	108	95	70	191	2,915.18	...	...	2,915.18	30.69	15.26	30.69
Kampung Glam Malay Branch School, ...	58	48	33	87	1,321.49	53.80	...	1,321.49	27.53	15.19	26.42
Kampung Glam Chinese Branch School, ...	45	41	28	47	1,620.54	404.00	...	1,620.54	39.53	34.48	29.67
Kampung Bharu Malay Branch School, ...	30	27	18	42	874.76	49.00	...	874.76	32.40	20.83	24.92
Raffles Girls' School, ...	168	139	79	351	1,700.00	3,421.00	364.66	5,302.79	38.15	15.11	12.23
Convent School, ...	215	200	136	583	2,579.00	2,500.00	210.00	5,289.00	26.44	9.07	12.89
St. Anthony's Girls' School, ...	81	73	48	194	494.00	214.45	146.65	1,078.84	14.78	5.56	6.77
American Mission Girls' School, ...	98	71	34	122	582.00	144.00	331.00	1,422.65	20.04	11.66	8.20
Vernacular Boys' Schools, ...	758	640	431	2,198	6,622.59	...	...	6,622.59	10.35	3.01	10.35
Vernacular Girls' Schools, ...	163	132	84	298	1,849.93	...	...	1,849.93	14.01	6.21	14.01
PENANG.											
Free School, ...	537	464	418	1,369	8,271.00	6,308.00	2,601.70	20,068.40	43.25	14.66	17.83
St. Xavier's Institution,	344	287	232	770	3,727.00	2,150.00	392.00	6,269.00	21.84	8.14	12.99
American Mission Anglo-Chinese School,	327	263	203	589	1,972.00	3,136.00	309.46	5,210.71	19.81	8.85	7.50
Pulau Tikus Boys' School, ...	47	38	34	97	439.00	270.00	13.57	924.00	24.32	9.53	11.55
Roman Catholic Anglo-Tamil School, ...	91	79	46	108	630.50	140.35	...	822.95	10.42	7.62	7.98
St. George's Mission Anglo-Tamil School,	42	32	27	80	372.00	180.50	...	835.70	26.12	10.45	11.62
American Mission Anglo-Tamil School,	60	50	33	91	483.00	110.00	240.00	703.00	14.06	7.73	9.66
Bukit Tengah School,	68	59	49	135	1,139.50	365.25	120.00	1,696.86	28.76	12.57	19.31
Prye Estate School, ...	36	29	18	48	424.50	...	...	269.50	9.29	5.61	14.64

TABLE C,—Continued.

Shewing the Income and Expenditure of the various Schools, and the Cost of Instruction,—Continued.

NAME OF SCHOOLS.	NUMBERS.				INCOME.			EXPENDITURE.			
	Average Enrolment.	Average Daily Attendance.	Number examined.	No. of Passes obtained.	Government Allowance.	Fees.	Private Sources.	Total.	Cost of each Pupil. (Average Attendance.)	Cost of each Pass gained.	Cost to Government each Pupil (Average Attendance.)
PENANG,—Continued.					\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Batu Kawan Estate School, ...	24	20	13	29	206.50	...	...	270.00	13.50	9.31	10.3
Byram Estate School,...	18	16	16	48	...	116.90	83.91	192.88	12.05	4.02	...
Nibong Tebal Anglo-Tamil School, ...	40	30	21	42	...	205.50	...	506.06	16.87	12.05	...
Balik Pulau Chinese Boys' School, ...	44	34	36	103	249.50	...	332.50	582.00	17.12	5.65	7.3
Government English School, ...	129	117	92	288	4,043.59	853.00	...	4,043.59	34.56	14.04	27.2
St. George's Girls' School, ...	53	36	43	159	787.00	1,064.00	1,612.72	3,121.51	86.71	19.63	21.8
Convent School, ...	315	255	135	548	2,558.00	275.00	3,308.00	4,885.00	19.16	8.91	10.0
American Mission Anglo-Chinese Girls' School, ...	28	21	19	73	220.50	228.00	490.50	939.00	44.71	12.86	10.5
St. George's Mission Tamil Girls' School,	13	6	9	18	44.50	20.95	60.00	170.05	28.34	9.45	7.4
Vernacular Boys' Schools, ...	2,521	2,096	1,596	5,206	22,539.94	...	...	22,539.94	10.75	4.33	10.7
Vernacular Girls' Schools, ...	376	312	221	466	3,778.80	...	...	3,778.80	12.11	8.11	12.1
MALACCA.											
St. Francis' School, ...	228	214	189	577	2,313.00	250.00	1,360.00	3,292.00	15.38	5.71	10.8
Portuguese Mission Tranquerah Boys' School, ...	86	79	51	143	612.00	...	61.37	643.90	8.15	4.50	7.7
Portuguese Mission Bandar Ilir Boys' School,	31	25	14	37	130.00	...	200.00	262.96	10.52	7.11	5.2
High School, ...	230	214	176	604	8,314.16	1,813.00	351.00	8,314.16	38.85	13.76	30.3
Convent School, ...	120	110	45	174	924.00	27.00	300.00	1,475.00	13.41	8.48	8.4
Portuguese Mission Tranquerah Girls' School, ...	51	46	17	61	327.00	35.00	545.00	907.00	19.72	14.87	7.1
Vernacular Boys' Schools, ...	2,405	1,559	1,216	5,063	16,964.12	...	...	16,964.12	10.88	3.35	10.8
Vernacular Girls' Schools, ...	220	127	68	236	1,537.90	...	...	1,537.90	12.11	6.52	12.1

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS
IN THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

REGISTRAR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
Singapore, 23rd March, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows on the Registration of Births and Deaths for the year 1895.

2. Appendix *A*, calculated according to the method advocated by Dr. KERR in his paper on Vital Statistics submitted in October, 1893, shews the estimated population, racially and collectively, of the Settlements, for 1895, and on this the various birth and death-rates have been calculated.

BIRTHS.

3. The total number of births registered in 1895, throughout the Settlements, was 12,544 and is equivalent to a crude birth-rate of 23.16 per mille of the population.

4. Appendix *B* shews the births registered at each Settlement, and the ratio of births per thousand of the population, for the years 1895, 1894 and 1893. The birth-rate is a very little lower than that of each of the two preceding years. As usual, it is higher, and apparently about the normal rate, in Malacca and Province Wellesley, where the sex constitution of the population is more natural than in Singapore and Penang. The rate in the Province for 1895 is, however, somewhat lower than it was for the two previous years.

5. Of the total number of births registered (see Appendix *C*), 6,565 were those of males, and 5,979 those of females. The relative proportion of male children born to female children is 52.34 of the former to 47.66 of the latter, and the ratio of still-births to children born alive is 1.91 per cent.

DEATHS.

6. Appendix *D* shews the number of deaths registered in the several Settlements, for 1895, and for the two years previous, and shews also the crude death-rate per thousand of population.

7. The total number of deaths registered throughout the Colony for the year was 20,397—14,708 males, 5,689 females—as against 17,234 for 1894, and 16,945 in 1893. The mortality rate for the whole Colony is a good deal higher than it was in the two previous years, in fact than it has been in any previous year since the commencement of registration. This rise in the death-rate is caused chiefly by the very high rate which prevailed in Singapore during the greater part of the year, but all the Settlements, except Province Wellesley, shew an increase, Malacca coming next to Singapore in this respect. There was an outbreak of cholera in Singapore in the middle of the year, but the deaths from this disease were not in sufficient numbers to

materially alter the rate, which had begun to rise before the cholera appeared. Investigation during the year produced no evidence of the prevalence of any epidemic disease, in fact, except for the outbreak of cholera, epidemic disease was conspicuous by its absence throughout the Colony, but there is no doubt that the year was an unhealthy one, and that there was unusual prevalence of fevers, beri-beri, and bowel diseases.

8. Appendices *F*, *G* and *H* shew the number of deaths registered during each month of the year, the deaths and mortality rates according to nationalities, and the chief causes of death, so far as they can be ascertained under our present system of registration. The greatest number of deaths was registered, as is usual, during the months of May, June and July, the least number in February; the number registered in December was large, as also was that in April. The death-rate among Europeans was somewhat higher than it was for 1894 in Singapore and Penang, but was much lower in Province Wellesley and Malacca, but it is a very low death-rate as it stands for the whole Colony, and it must be remembered that many of the deaths of Europeans registered are those of persons who have been brought ill to hospital, and have died there, so that the real death-rate among Europeans resident in the Colony is still lower than these figures indicate. The mortality rate among all the other races, except Indians, was higher in 1895 than in 1894, though in that for Malays the difference is very small indeed. Fever and beri-beri account for the largest increase in deaths among the specified causes, deaths from small-pox were much fewer in 1895 than in 1894, as also were those traced to poisons. Cholera accounted for 334 deaths in the whole Colony, of which 309 occurred in Singapore.

9. Appendix *E* shews the infant mortality throughout the Settlements.

This mortality is still very high, higher than it was in 1894, for which year the rate per thousand births was 235.06; for 1895 the rate is 263.07 per thousand. It is higher for Singapore and Penang and for Malacca, for 1895, but lower for Province Wellesley and the Dindings.

I have, &c.,

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D.,
*Registrar-General of
Births and Deaths, S.S.*

A.

Estimated Population, racially and collectively, of the Settlements, for the year 1895.

Settlement.	European.	Eurasian.	Chinese.	Malay.	Indian.	Other Nationalities.	Total.
Singapore, ...	5,679.	3,878	131,751	38,882	17,327	1,912	199,429.
Penang, ...	1,182	1,569	69,631	38,744	21,523	1,437	134,086
Province Wellesley, ...	106	271	23,002	69,606	16,334	456	109,775
Dindings, ...	6	8	966	2,503	275	10	3,768
Malacca, ...	142	1,807	18,637	72,162	1,681	155	94,584
Total,...	7,115	7,533	243,987	221,897	57,140	3,970	541,642

B.

Births registered at the several Settlements, for the year 1895, and the Ratio per thousand of the Population.

Settlement.	Population Census 1891.	Estimated Population 1895.	Births registered during 1895.	Crude Birth-rate per mille of Population.		
				1895.	1894.	1893.
Singapore, ...	184,552	199,429	3,562	17.86	16.98	17.31
Penang, ...	123,886	134,086	2,210	16.48	17.50	17.81
Province Wellesley, ...	108,117	109,775	3,243	29.54	32.71	31.99
Dindings, ...	3,615	3,768	130	34.50	34.29	29.76
Malacca, ...	92,170	94,584	3,399	35.94	35.64	33.77
Total,...	512,340	541,642	12,544	23.16	23.73	23.46

C.

Table shewing the relative Population of Male to Female Children of the Births registered in 1895.

Settlement.	Number of Births.			In every 100 Births there were		For every 100 Male Births the Females were	No. of Still-births.	Percentage of Still-births to born alive.
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Males.	Females.			
Singapore, ...	1,868	1,694	3,562	52.44	47.56	90.69	159	4.46
Penang, ...	1,160	1,050	2,210	52.49	47.51	90.52	32	1.45
Province Wellesley, ...	1,730	1,513	3,243	53.35	46.65	87.46	37	1.14
Dindings, ...	81	49	130	62.31	37.69	60.49	2	1.54
Malacca, ...	1,726	1,673	3,399	50.78	49.22	96.93	10	0.29
Total,...	6,565	5,979	12,544	52.34	47.66	91.07	240	1.91

D.

Deaths registered at the several Settlements, for the year 1895, and the Ratio per thousand of the Population.

Settlement.	Deaths registered, 1895.			Total for 1894.	Total for 1893.	Ratio per thousand of estimated Population.		
	Males.	Females.	Total.			1895.	1894.	1893.
Singapore, ...	6,800	1,991	8,791	6,216	6,776	44.08	31.72	35.21
Penang, ...	3,556	1,156	4,712	4,428	4,167	35.14	33.62	32.23
Province Wellesley, ...	2,024	1,139	3,163	3,654	2,956	28.81	33.40	27.12
Dindings, ...	76	38	114	111	95	30.25	29.74	25.70
Malacca, ...	2,252	1,365	3,617	2,825	2,951	38.24	30.04	31.57
Total,...	14,708	5,689	20,397	17,234	16,945	37.66	32.22	32.10

E.

Table shewing the Infant Mortality in the several Settlements, in 1895.

Settlement.						Births.	Deaths.	
Singapore, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,562	1,345	377.59 per mille.
Penang, ...	...	...	...	...	...	2,210	548	247.96 do.
Province Wellesley, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,243	469	144.62 do.
Dindings, ...	...	...	...	...	...	130	15	115.38 do.
Malacca, ...	...	...	...	...	...	3,399	923	271.55 do.
Total,...						12,544	3,300	263.07 per mille.

F.

Deaths registered in the Straits Settlements, during each month of 1895.

MONTHS.	SINGAPORE.					THE DINDINGS.	PENANG.					PROVINCE WELLESLEY.					MALACCA.				Grand Total.	
	Central Station.	Kandang Kerbau Station.	Rochor Station.	Sepoy Lines Station.	Total.		Central Station.	Pitt Street Station.	Magazine Station.	Relau Station.	Balik Pulau Station.	Total.	Penaga Station.	Butterworth Station.	Bukit Mertajam Sta- tion.	Bukit Tambun Station.	Total.	A. Division.	B. Division.	C. Division.		Total.
January, ...	175	144	119	88	518	11	28	92	146	52	26	344	67	78	63	76	284	37	201	57	295	1,452
February, ...	130	122	112	75	439	4	17	91	89	44	19	260	64	60	52	50	226	25	147	54	226	1,155
March, ...	134	174	134	97	539	5	16	112	132	34	24	318	44	62	54	65	225	27	123	58	208	1,295
April, ...	204	213	235	118	770	12	21	106	165	36	58	386	46	65	60	56	227	35	194	80	309	1,704
May, ...	256	315	267	140	978	17	31	142	176	68	42	459	70	84	76	60	290	50	239	112	401	2,145
June, ...	381	374	263	190	1,208	12	29	150	179	50	32	440	62	69	78	65	274	51	208	127	386	2,320
July, ...	260	349	208	151	968	8	30	133	201	40	45	449	63	93	74	55	285	53	162	91	306	2,016
August, ...	181	257	153	134	725	7	32	123	167	44	38	404	58	79	64	69	270	34	138	86	258	1,664
September, ...	183	232	128	106	649	9	22	141	166	42	32	397	66	84	56	60	266	39	137	65	241	1,562
October, ...	149	225	143	137	654	6	39	126	171	35	33	404	54	96	65	72	287	39	183	78	300	1,651
November, ...	165	203	144	96	608	10	34	139	190	38	39	440	55	76	56	61	248	36	216	59	311	1,617
December, ...	210	254	165	106	735	13	27	122	194	32	36	411	65	82	57	77	281	48	252	76	376	1,816
Total, ...	2,428	2,862	2,071	1,430	8,791	114	326	1,477	1,970	515	424	4,712	714	928	755	766	3,163	474	2,200	943	3,617	20,397

G.

Deaths registered in the Straits Settlements, during the year 1895, according to Nationalities.

SETTLEMENTS.	EUROPEAN.		EURASIAN.		CHINESE.		MALAY.		INDIAN.		OTHER NATIONALITIES.		TOTAL.	
	Number.	Ratio per Mille.	Number.	Ratio per Mille.	Number.	Ratio per Mille.	Number.	Ratio per Mille.	Number.	Ratio per Mille.	Number.	Ratio per Mille.	Number.	Ratio per Mille.

Singapore,	...	15.85	112	28.88	6,159	46.75	1,751	45.03	558	32.20	121	63.28	8,791	44.08
Penang,	...	21.15	46	29.32	2,931	42.38	995	25.68	601	27.92	94	65.41	4,712	35.14
Province Wellesley,	...	9.43	4	14.76	805	34.99	1,731	24.87	598	36.61	24	52.63	3,103	28.81
Dindings,	33	34.16	74	29.56	6	21.82	1	100.00	114	30.25
Malacca,	...	7.04	71	39.29	899	48.24	2,550	35.34	73	43.43	23	148.39	3,617	38.24
Total,	117	16.44	233	30.93	10,847	44.46	7,101	32.00	1,836	32.13	263	66.25	20,397	37.66

H.

Deaths registered in the Straits Settlements from different Causes, and Ratio per Mille of Population.

SETTLEMENTS.	CHOLERA.		SMALL-POX.		BERI-BERI.		FEVER.		BOWEL COMPLAINTS.		INJURIES.		POISON.		OTHER CAUSES.		ALL CAUSES.	
	Number.	Ratio per Mille.	Number.	Ratio per Mille.	Number.	Ratio per Mille.	Number.	Ratio per Mille.	Number.	Ratio per Mille.	Number.	Ratio per Mille.	Number.	Ratio per Mille.	Number.	Ratio per Mille.	Number.	Ratio per Mille.

Singapore,	309	1.55	3	.02	631	3.16	2,404	12.05	791	3.97	3	.02	5	.03	4,645	23.29	8,791	44.08
Penang,	22	.16	...	...	133	.99	1,634	12.19	483	3.60	3	.02	4	.03	2,433	18.14	4,712	35.14
Province Wellesley,	3	.03	9	.08	10	.09	1,357	12.36	276	2.51	2	.01	...	...	1,506	13.72	3,103	28.81
Dindings,	...	...	...	...	...	...	45	11.94	8	2.12	1	.27	...	...	60	15.92	114	30.25
Malacca, ...	...	...	...	...	64	.68	1,769	18.70	53	.56	...	...	...	...	1,731	18.30	3,617	38.24
Total,	334	.62	12	.02	838	1.55	7,209	13.31	1,611	2.97	9	.02	9	.02	10,375	19.15	20,397	37.66

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D.,
Registrar-General of
Births and Deaths, S.S.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE PRISONS OF THE COLONY,
FOR THE YEAR 1895.

SINGAPORE.

CRIMINAL PRISON.

1. The total number of prisoners who passed through the Criminal Prison during the year was as follows :—

	In Prison on 1st January, 1895.	Received during the year.	Discharged, died, &c. dur- ing the year.	Remaining on 31st Dec., 1895.
Europeans and Eurasians,	40	145	161	24
Natives,	767	3,063	3,034	796
Total,...	807	3,208	3,195	820

2. The total daily average was 797, against 816 in 1894, 884 in 1893, and 948 in 1892. The highest number in Prison during the year was 856, on the 21st September, and the lowest number 731, on the 16th April.

Europeans and Eurasians.

	In Prison on 1st January, 1895.	Received during the year.	Discharged, died, &c. dur- ing the year.	Remaining. on 31st Dec., 1895.
<i>Europeans.</i>				
Naval,	2	7	9	...
Military,	18	72	81	9
Civilians,	11	58	60	9
<i>Eurasians,</i>	9	8	11	6
Total,...	40	145	161	24

3. The number received during the year was 145, against 165 in 1894, but the daily average was 27, against 22.24 in 1894. A large proportion of the Europeans are, as a rule, Military prisoners. Their conduct was good, the average number of offences per head being 3.55, and their health was good. There was one death from peritonitis, the prisoner being a Eurasian.

Native Prisoners.

4. The number of Native Prisoners received during the year was as follows :—

Long-sentence,	202
Short-sentence,	1,714
Revenue Grade,	1,129
Females,	18

Total, ... 3,063

NOTE.—Where no decimals are given in the averages, fractions of $\frac{1}{2}$ and over have been treated as 1, and fractions under $\frac{1}{2}$ have been disregarded.

Females.—The daily average was 7, against 6 in 1894. Their health and conduct were very good.

Males.—The decrease in the number of long-sentence prisoners during the last five years is very remarkable. The numbers received in each year are as follows:—

1891, ...	340
1892, ...	410
1893, ...	378
1894, ...	306
1895, ...	202

These figures seem to show that long sentences are not appreciated by native criminals, and that they act as a deterrent to serious crime.

5. The daily average was 770, against 793 in 1894. The daily averages in the different grades were as follows:—

	1894.	1895.
Upper Grade, ...	78	65
Middle Grade, ...	276	268
Lower Grade, ...	156	104
Short-sentence, ...	235	257
Revenue Grade, ...	38	66
Confined during Her Majesty's pleasure, ...	4	3
Females, ...	6	7
Total,...	793	770

There is a decrease of 73 in the long-sentence prisoners, and an increase of 50 in the short-sentence and Revenue Grade.

Prison Offences.

6. The number of prison offences was 2,534, or 3.17 per head, against 3.35 in 1894. The following table shows the number of offences in each grade:—

Grade.	Daily Average.	No. of Offences.	Average No. of offences per head.
Europeans and Eurasians, ...	27	96	3.55
Upper Grade, ...	65	116	1.78
Middle Grade, ...	268	456	1.70
Lower Grade, ...	104	726	6.98
Revenue Grade, ...	66	175	2.65
Short-sentence, ...	257	965	3.75
Detained during Her Majesty's pleasure, ...	3	...	...
Females, ...	7	...	...
Total,...	797	2,534	

The Lower Grade again heads the list in the averages, and the short-sentence prisoners come next. The latter always give a good deal of trouble. Being mostly in for short periods, they try to shirk work as much as possible, and require constant and unremitting supervision. Towards the end of the year several short-sentence prisoners who had been passed fit for tread-mill by the Medical Officer flatly refused to go on the tread-mill, and seemed to think that there the matter ended. Corporal punishment was inflicted in a few cases and had a good effect. The number of cases in which prisoners were charged with smoking, or having tobacco and other prohibited articles in their possession, was 396.

Escapes.

7. On the 7th August a short-sentence prisoner named TĒ CHUI bolted from the cart-party at the landing-place near Kim Seng Bridge, ran up a narrow lane between some houses on the other side of Kim Seng Road, and succeeded in escaping into some jungle behind. The Warder in charge of the party ordered the Sikh guard not to fire, as there were too many people about. The prisoner, however, did not enjoy his liberty long. He was seen the same afternoon by one of the Chinese Inter-

preters of the Prison in Tringganu Street, and at once re-arrested. He was sentenced to five months' rigorous imprisonment for escaping from legal custody. His original sentence was only three months.

8. A prisoner named MOHAMMED HUSEIN, who escaped from the Prison with two others in April, 1888, was arrested on another charge on the 18th October. Having been duly identified, he was sentenced by the Magistrate to six months' rigorous imprisonment for escaping from legal custody, in addition to his original sentence of six years' rigorous imprisonment, the balance of which he will now have to serve.

Suicides.

9. Three suicides occurred during the year :—

- (a) Short-sentence prisoner No. 207, LOW AH SING, hanged himself in his cell between 12 and 1 A.M. on the 1st April. His sentence was only 14 days, and as far as was known he had no special motive for putting an end to his life.
- (b) On the 23rd July, between 1 and 4 A.M., short-sentence prisoner No. 73, TAN TOI, hanged himself in his cell. His sentence was only six months, and he had given no indication of any intention of committing suicide.
- (c) Short-sentence prisoner No. 156, CHUA LOK, strangled himself with a bandage in one of the cells in the new wing of the hospital about 8 P.M. on the 31st August. He was suffering from venereal disease in a severe form, and it is probable that his miserable condition led him to commit suicide.

Assaults.

10. There were no serious assaults, but for attempted assaults and assaults not of a serious nature on Prison Officers, four prisoners were sentenced to various terms of imprisonment from six months downwards, and one prisoner was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment for assaulting another prisoner with a hammer.

Executions.

11. There were no executions.

Health.

12. The total number of prisoners treated in hospital during the year was as follows :—

	Remain- ing from 1894.	Admit- ted dur- ing 1895.	Total treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percen- tage of deaths to total treated.
Europeans and Eurasians, ...	...	15	15	1	6.66
Natives, Criminal, ...	30	1,102	1,132	80	7.06
Do., Civil, ...	...	15	15	...	...
Total,...	30	1,132	1,162	81	6.97

The total number treated in the previous year was 1,169, and the number of deaths was 46, the percentage of deaths to total treated being 3.93.

13. The total daily average in hospital in 1895 was 48.39, against 48.7 in 1894, being made up as follows :—

Europeans and Eurasians, ...	...	0.45
Natives, Criminal, ...	...	47.65
Do., Civil, ...	...	0.29
Total,...		48.39

14. The ratio of deaths per mille of the average daily strength was 96.19, against 53.17 in 1894.

15. It will be seen from the above figures that although the number of admissions to hospital, and the daily average in hospital, were practically the same as in 1894, the death-rate of the Prison was nearly double that of 1894. Moreover, all the

deaths, with one exception, occurred among the native criminal prisoners, and the increased mortality is found almost entirely in that class.

16. This serious increase in the death-rate was very carefully enquired into by the Acting Medical Officer (Dr. LEASK). In his annual report on the health of the Prison he says:—"During a continuous investigation, extending over six months, "into this remarkable increase in mortality, I have been unable to find any condition "within the Prison to which it can reasonably be attributed." He also says:—"The "sanitary condition of the Prison has been good, and further improvements have "been effected during the year."

17. To what, then, is the increased mortality to be attributed? Apparently to the condition of the prisoners themselves. There was a large number of broken-down, feeble prisoners left in Prison at the end of 1894, and Dr. LEASK states that "the condition of prisoners coming into jail is steadily deteriorating." This he attributes to the "rapid increase of the native population, without proportionate increase in accommodation or increase of means of subsistence," which results in overcrowding and other evils.

18. There is little doubt that the habitual criminal, as stated in paragraph 15 of my report for 1894, gradually breaks down in health as time goes on, and the following figures seem to show that many first offenders have taken to crime because they are not physically fit to gain a livelihood by honest means:—Out of 1,916 long-sentence and short-sentence native prisoners admitted during the year, 576, or 30%, were declared unfit for penal hard labour (*i.e.*, stone-breaking with fixed task, and tread-mill), and 84 more were passed as fit for penal hard labour without tread-mill. The total number, therefore, unfit for tread-mill was 660, or 34.44 per cent. of those admitted.

19. Many of the short-sentence prisoners who are received now-a-days are quite unfit for any labour at all, and the proper place for them is the Pauper Hospital rather than the Prison.

20. The following table shews the distribution of the deaths and the diseases to which they were due:—

Disease.	Long-sentence.			Short-sentence.	Revenue Grade.	Total.
	Upper Grade.	Middle Grade.	Lower Grade.			
Anæmia,	3	...	...	...	3
Apoplexy,	2	...	2
Cancer of Abdomen,	1	...	...	...	1
Cardiac Thrombosis,	1	...	...	...	1
Cholera,	1	1	...	...	2
Chronic Diarrhœa,	5	...	1	...	6
Chronic Dysentery,	15	...	1	...	16
Debility,	4	...	1	...	5
Diarrhœa,	2	...	2	...	4
Dysentery,	1	...	...	...	1
Enteric Fever,	1	...	1
Gangrene of Lung,	1	...	...	...	1
Heart Disease,	1	...	...	...	1
Peritonitis,	1	1	...	2
Phthisis,	23	...	4	1	28
Pneumonia,	4	...	...	...	4
Remittent Fever,	1	...	1	...	2
Rupture of Spleen,	1	...	1
Total,...	...	63	2	15	1	81

It will be noticed that phthisis, diarrhœa and dysentery account for 55 deaths, or 67.90 per cent. of the whole number. The number of deaths from each of these diseases is far higher than in 1894, or in any year since 1888, as will be seen from the following table:—

	DEATHS.							
	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Phthisis, ...	...	3	4	5	7	21	14	28
Diarrhœa, ...	6	2	5	3	3	2	2	10
Dysentery, ...	3	7	3	5	4	6	7	17

The Acting Medical Officer was at one time inclined to believe that the diet had something to do with the increase in the number of cases of diarrhœa and dysentery, but he has informed me that he is not now of that opinion. It may be added that the diet is very much the same now, as it was 10 years ago, except that the Penal or "B" diet was introduced in 1890.

21. *Phthisis*.—There seems to be no doubt that this disease is on the increase among the outside population. The following table shews the number of cases treated in the Prison Hospital during the last eight years:—

	Remaining.	Admitted.	Total treated.	Deaths.	Percentage to total treated.
1888, ...	...	5	5	...	...
1889, ...	1	6	7	3	42.85
1890, ...	...	8	8	4	50.00
1891, ...	2	13	15	5	33.33
1892, ...	3	28	31	7	22.58
1893, ...	4	35	39	21	53.84
1894, ...	2	25	27	14	51.85
1895, ...	4	70	74	28	37.83

Out of 28 prisoners who died from phthisis in 1895, 16 had previous convictions and 12 had not, while 7 were suffering from the disease when admitted to prison. Of the 4 short-sentence prisoners who died from phthisis, all had previous convictions (one had 21) and three of them were suffering from the disease when they were admitted. Altogether, out of 70 new cases admitted to hospital during the year, 12 had contracted the disease before they came into prison.

22. *Cholera*.—Although cholera was endemic in the town of Singapore for several months, only two cases occurred in the Prison. Special precautions were taken by the Acting Medical Officer to prevent an outbreak of the disease, and it was probably to those precautions that the comparative immunity of the Prison was due. The two cases which occurred may, or may not, have been connected with the outbreak outside—probably not. As I have remarked before, isolated cases occur almost every year, even when there is no cholera reported outside, the origin of which it is impossible to trace.

23. *Venereal Disease*.—The number of persons who, on admission to Prison, were suffering from, or shewed unmistakable marks of having had venereal disease, was 1,692 out of a total of 3,208, or 52.74 per cent., against 597 out of a total of 2,979, or 20.04 per cent., in 1894. These figures bear sufficient testimony to the great increase of preventible disease among the population of the Settlement. Of this disease Dr. LEASK remarks that "though it is seldom immediately fatal, it induces a "low vitality in its victims and predisposes them to other diseases which they would "not otherwise contract; in short it lessens their power of resistance to disease."

24. The following table shows the number of deaths that occurred in each month in 1894 and 1895, together with the rainfall for the month:—

				1894.		1895.	
				Deaths.	Rainfall.	Deaths.	Rainfall.
					Inches.		Inches.
January, ... ..	...	...	...	1	8.95	2	6.44
February, ... ..	...	...	...	3	0.85	...	1.99
March, ... ..	...	...	...	4	11.42	3	4.96
April, ... ..	...	...	...	5	6.63	2	9.76
May, ... ..	...	...	...	7	3.19	10	8.96
June, ... ..	...	...	...	3	9.85	7	4.68
July, ... ..	...	...	...	4	7.46	14	10.82
August, ... ..	...	...	...	4	10.68	7	8.08
September, ... ..	...	...	...	2	5.73	9	4.73
October, ... ..	...	...	...	4	5.65	15	9.60
November, ... ..	...	...	...	3	10.09	8	13.81
December, ... ..	...	...	...	6	5.70	4	13.49
Total,...				46	86.20	81	97.32

In both years the number of deaths was smallest in the first quarter. In 1894 the 2nd quarter was the driest, but the number of deaths in that quarter was higher than in any other. This is contrary to the general experience, as, among natives, it is as a rule cold, wet weather that sends up the death-rate. In 1895 the first quarter was very dry and the number of deaths during that quarter was only five; the last quarter was very wet, and the death-rate was high, but, curiously enough, not quite so high as in the previous quarter when the rainfall was about the average.

25. Speaking generally, it may be said that 1895 was a very unhealthy year. Setting aside the deaths from cholera, the general death-rate of the town and that of the Pauper Hospital, were considerably higher than usual, and there is no doubt that this general unhealthiness, together with the causes mentioned above in paragraph 17, brought about the increase in the death-rate in the Prison.

26. *Hospital Accommodation.*—In spite of the increased accommodation given by the new wing built in 1893, the Native Hospital has been inconveniently full during a great part of the year. If further accommodation is required, the European ward, which is seldom used, might be given up to the natives, and a small infirmary for Europeans might be built elsewhere.

27. Two Tamil prisoners were admitted to hospital who had wilfully put chunam into their eyes so as to get off work. One of them got more than he bargained for, as he entirely lost the sight of both eyes. He was afterwards transferred to the Lunatic Asylum and died there.

Works and Buildings.

28. During the year, the inside walls of all the buildings in both the Criminal and Civil Prisons were thoroughly scraped, and all the old white-wash was removed. This was very necessary, especially in the Civil Prison, where coat after coat of white-wash had been laid on till in some places it was falling with its own weight. The whole of this work was done with Prison labour, and a considerable saving was thereby effected, as, if it had been done by contract under the Public Works Department, it would have cost a large sum.

29. In accordance with a suggestion made by one of the Visiting Justices (the late Mr. J. MACRITCHIE) a double line of tramway was constructed from the European work-yard to the lower part of the Prison, by which the granite blocks are carried up and the broken stone brought down. At the same time an arrangement was made for shooting the broken granite out through the wall, and by this means the practice of bringing in carts from outside to remove the broken stone has been done away with—the only carts that now enter that part of the Prison being the three carts which come in daily to remove the night-soil.

30. On the recommendation of the Medical Authorities a disinfecting chamber was built in which the prisoners' clothing is disinfected once a week, before being washed, by being exposed for two hours to a temperature of 240° Fahrenheit.

31. A number of very necessary repairs to wood-work, &c. were carried out in the Civil Prison, the external wood-work was painted and the walls colour-washed.

Staff.

32. There have been a good many changes in the European staff. One Warden was dismissed at the beginning of the year, for intemperance; three Warders resigned their appointments, and two were transferred to Penang. Six new Warders have, in consequence, been engaged in Singapore during the year. I am glad to say that there is no difficulty in filling up vacancies with men of good character from Her Majesty's troops stationed here. The conduct of the European staff has been, almost without exception, excellent, and their performance of their arduous duties most satisfactory.

33. The conduct of the Native Sub-Warders has been slightly better than during the last two years. I have had some difficulty in filling vacancies, as I have been endeavouring to get Malays or Javanese in preference to Sikhs or Klings, my experience of whom as Prison Officers is that they are equally unreliable. All Sub-Warders on joining have had to sign an agreement to serve for at least a year, with the option of renewing the agreement, and I hope in time to get a better class of men than those who have been employed in the past.

34. One Sub-Warder, who had only been about three months in the service, was fined \$45, and sentenced to three months' rigorous imprisonment in default of payment, for trafficking in letters. He underwent a portion of the sentence, but his friends paid the fine before he had completed it.

35. The Clerical Staff, consisting of two Clerks and two Interpreters, has been entirely changed during the year. CHO KAY SWEE, the Senior Chinese Interpreter, who had been employed in the Department for over twenty-three years, was obliged by ill-health to retire on a pension on the 30th April; but I regret to say that he only enjoyed his pension for a month and-a-half, as he died on the 15th June. In him the Government has lost a hardworking and trustworthy servant. From his long service he was especially useful in identifying old offenders.

36. The 2nd Chinese Interpreter resigned his appointment, and both the Chief Clerk and the 2nd Clerk were promoted to other Departments. The 2nd Clerk was twice changed during the year. Such a complete change of staff would be a disadvantage to any Department, but it is especially so in the Prisons Department, as much of the work is of a special nature and takes some time to learn.

37. The Matron, Mrs. STONEHOUSE, whose health had been far from good for some time, was taken ill at the beginning of October and was subsequently reported by a Medical Board to be unfit for further service. She, therefore, retired with a gratuity, having unfortunately not served long enough to entitle her to a pension.

General.

38. The Sikh Guard, which was removed last year from the new watch-tower on the South-East angle of the wall, was re-posted in February, and has mounted guard regularly ever since. There are, however, no sentries on the walls after 6 P.M., and it is very desirable that there should be an electric alarm-bell at the Sikh Police Barracks which could be rung from the Prison in the event of an escape at night, or any other emergency. This would ensure the alarm being given as soon as possible, and in case of an escape every minute is of importance.

39. All the Un-official Visiting Justices resigned office in January, and for some months the duty of visiting and inspecting the Prison was carried out by the Official Justices only. The reason which led to the resignation of the Un-officials having been removed, most of them were re-appointed in September.

40. On the 28th May, about 11 A.M., a fire broke out in a store-room at the end of one of the Middle Grade work-sheds. The contents of the store-room were destroyed, and a portion of the roof of the work-shed was damaged, but the fire was got under by the Prison Staff and a party of prisoners before the arrival of the Fire Brigade, who, however, rendered valuable assistance in finally extinguishing it. Several Upper Grade prisoners who worked conspicuously well were rewarded by having additional marks given to them. Since the fire, a hydrant has been placed near the work-sheds and sufficient hose has been supplied to reach any part of them. No clue was obtained as to the origin of the fire, which was discovered during the prisoners' meal-hour; but it is probable that a lighted match, or a match with a red-hot end, was thrown in through the window by a prisoner, either with the express purpose of setting fire to the building, or to conceal the match. The Warders in charge of the work-sheds have now strict orders to examine the store-rooms carefully before leaving the sheds.

41. *Weights of Prisoners.*—Of 223 prisoners promoted to the Middle Grade during the year, 162 had lost weight in the Lower Grade, 56 had gained, and 5 remained the same. Of 186 prisoners discharged, 105 had gained weight, 76 had lost,

and 5 remained the same. The percentage of those who gained weight was 72.65 per cent., against 64.93 per cent. in 1894.

42. *Life Prisoners.*—The number of life prisoners in Prison on the 1st January, 1895, was 38, and 2 were received during the year—1 from Singapore and 1 from Penang. Twelve died during the year, 1 was released after having undergone 15 years' imprisonment, and 1, who was sentenced to imprisonment for life for returning from banishment, was again banished, leaving 26 remaining at the end of the year.

43. *Prisoners detained during Her Majesty's pleasure.*—The health of these prisoners—two males and one female—has been good, and their conduct excellent. If they were insane at the time when they committed the offences for which they are detained, the female and one of the males are now perfectly sane; the other male is subject to occasional hallucinations, *e.g.*, that people come into his cell at night, but he is always quiet and well-behaved.

44. *Banishment.*—Two habitual criminals were banished during the year on the expiration of their sentences.

45. *Re-convicted Prisoners.*—The number of persons convicted during the year, who had already undergone sentences of 2 years and upwards, was 14, and their sentences were as follows:—

8 years, ...	...	...	1
7 " ...	...	...	1
6 " ...	...	...	1
5 " ...	...	...	1
4 " ...	...	...	4
3 " ...	...	...	4
2 " ...	...	...	2
Total,...			14

Of these, 3 had undergone 3 previous sentences of 2 years and upwards, 5 had undergone 2, and the remainder 1.

CIVIL PRISON.

46. The number of persons who passed through the Civil Prison during the year was as follows:—

	In Prison on 1st January, 1895.	Received during the year.	Discharged, died, &c. during the year.	Remaining on 31st December, 1895.
<i>Europeans and Eurasians.</i>				
Simple Imprisonment, ...	...	51	49	2
Debtors, ...	...	2	1	1
Safe Custody, ...	1	54	54	1
Total,...	1	107	104	4
<i>Natives.</i>				
Simple Imprisonment, ...	7	806	802	11
Debtors, ...	1	28	28	1
Safe Custody, ...	40	1,861	1,868	33
Total,...	48	2,695	2,698	45
Grand Total,...	49	2,802	2,802	49

47. The daily average was 45, against 49 in 1894.

48. There were no escapes or suicides.

49. The health of the prisoners was good. The daily average in hospital was only .287, and there were no deaths.

Revenue and Expenditure.

50. *Revenue* (Criminal Prison).—The total amount collected was \$4,289.29 on an estimate of \$3,750. There is a satisfactory increase under the head “Sale of Manufactures” (including articles sold to other Government Departments) of \$682.77, as compared with the collections in 1894. The orders received during the year were almost more than could be executed, and however satisfactory a low daily average may be from other points of view, from a manufacturing point of view, it is to be regretted. With more men to work and more money to spend on materials, the collections under this head might be a good deal larger.

51. The small number of long-sentence prisoners also accounts for the deficit under the head “Breaking stone.” The Lower Grade has been very small all the year (daily average 104), and the short-sentence men, apart from a large proportion of them being sickly and unfit to break stone, are not such good workers as the Lower Grade men, who, as a rule, work hard and try to get into the Middle Grade as soon as they can.

52. Taking the actual revenue with the value of stock and prison labour given in Table X, the total earnings of the Prison were \$28,883.16, against \$26,543.61 in 1894.

53. *Expenditure* (Criminal and Civil Prisons).—The actual expenditure was \$84,146.87 on an estimate of \$82,500. Setting aside Exchange Compensation Allowance (\$6,756.76) for which there was no estimate, there was a nett saving of \$5,109.89, principally under “Salaries” and “Rations for Warders and Prisoners,” and the expenditure was less by \$1,590.88 than in 1894.

54. The saving under the vote “Travelling and Personal Allowances” is chiefly due to the fact that no personal allowance was given to me for the period during which I was unavoidably detained by illness in Penang when on inspection duty.

55. Deducting the total earnings of the Criminal Prison from the expenditure, the nett cost of the Prisons (Criminal and Civil) was \$55,263.71, against \$52,437.38 in 1894.

PENANG.

CRIMINAL PRISON.

56. The total number of persons who passed through the Prison during the year was as follows:—

Nationalities.	In Prison on 1st January, 1895.	Received during the year.	Discharged, died, &c. during the year.	Remaining on 31st December, 1895.
Europeans and Eurasians,	...	18	17	1
Natives, ...	303	3,226	3,237	292
Total,...	303	3,244	3,254	293

57. The total daily average was 308.6, against 290.09 in 1894, and 273.59 in 1893.

European and Eurasian Prisoners.

58. Only 18 were received during the year. Their conduct and health were satisfactory. The daily average was 1.8.

Native Prisoners.

Females.—The daily average was 5.01, against 4.81 in 1894. Their conduct and health were very good.

Males.—The daily average was 301.8, against 284.61 in 1894. Their conduct, with a few exceptions, was good. As in Singapore, there was a decrease in the number of long-sentence prisoners received, and an increase in the short-sentence and Revenue Grade prisoners. Of the former, 115 were received, against 147 in 1894, and of the latter, 3,111, against 2,944 in 1894.

Prison Offences.

59. The total number of prison offences was 957, against 768 in 1894, or an average of 3.10 per head, against 2.64 in 1894.

Escapes and Suicides.

60. There were no escapes or suicides.

Assaults.

61. There were three cases of assaults by prisoners on Prison Officers, two of which were dealt with by the Superintendent and the other by the Visiting Justices.

Executions.

62. Two Indians and a Chinese were executed on the 8th July, 19th September and 11th November, respectively.

Health.

63. The health of the prisoners was satisfactory. The daily average in hospital was 5.82, the total number treated was 177, and there were 7 deaths. The percentage of deaths to total treated was 3.95, and the ratio of deaths per mille of the daily average number of prisoners was 20. The Colonial Surgeon states that in the majority of the cases admitted into hospital "the disease existed prior to the prisoners' admission to Gaol, so that prison life cannot in any way have contributed to the result."

Staff.

64. Mr. H. T. HAUGHTON, who was in charge of the Prison from the beginning of the year, went on leave on the 22nd August, and was succeeded by Mr. A. T. BRYANT.

65. The Gaoler (Mr. D. HARRINGTON) also went on leave on the 7th August, and Warder J. BURKE was appointed Acting Gaoler. Warder EID went to England on leave, on the 11th December. Warder J. KYDD was appointed Chief Warder of the Kuala Lumpur Gaol, and Warder T. RYAN died, their places being filled by the transfer of two Warders from Singapore.

66. The Acting Superintendent reports that the conduct of the European Warders has been good on the whole, but that the Native Sub-Warders have given no more satisfaction than in previous years.

CIVIL PRISON.

67. The number of persons who passed through the Civil Prison during the year is as follows:—

Nationalities.	In Prison on 1st January, 1895.	Received during the year.	Discharged, died, &c. during the year.	Remaining on 31st December, 1895.
<i>Europeans and Eurasians.</i>				
Debtors, ...	...	2	2	...
Safe Custody, ...	1	6	7	...
Total,...	1	8	9	...
<i>Natives.</i>				
Simple Imprisonment, ...	10	91	94	7
Debtors, ...	1	13	13	1
Safe Custody, ...	30	1,439	1,445	24
Condemned, ...	...	4	3	1
Total,...	41	1,547	1,555	33
Grand Total,...	42	1,555	1,564	33

Revenue and Expenditure.

Revenue (Criminal Prison).—The total amount collected exceeded the estimate by \$231.14, of which \$217 is for breaking stone. This is due to the increase in the daily average number of prisoners. The price paid by the Penang Municipality for breaking stone is only 10 cents per cubic yard, while in Singapore it is 20 cents. In either case the charge is merely a nominal one, but I can see no reason why it should not be the same in Penang as in Singapore.

Expenditure (Criminal and Civil Prisons).—The total amount expended was \$32,325.07, the estimate being \$30,191. Setting aside the amount paid for Exchange Compensation Allowance, which was not estimated for, there was an excess of \$1,349.31 under the votes "Rations for Warders and Prisoners" and "Miscellaneous Expenses," which was nearly balanced by savings under other votes amounting to \$1,292.55. The excess under the ration vote was due to the increased number of prisoners. The cost of prisoners' photographs, which is now high owing to their being taken by an outside photographer, will be reduced this year. Materials have been indented for from home, and as soon as they are received a prisoner trained in the Singapore Prison will be sent to Penang to act as photographer.

General.

68. I visited and inspected the Penang Prison in November. In the previous year I made two visits of inspection, but in consequence of instructions received from His Excellency the Governor that the number of inspections was not to exceed one per annum, only one visit was made in 1895. It is difficult to keep oneself well informed of what goes on in the Penang Prison with only one visit a year; but as it has been laid down that this Prison is not "directly and departmentally under the Inspector of Prisons" the necessity for more frequent inspections is possibly not considered to be so great as it otherwise would be. I found the Prison buildings generally in good order, although certain repairs which I recommended after my last inspection in 1894 had not yet been executed. I understand, however, that provision has been made in the Estimates for 1896 for all necessary repairs and alterations.

MALACCA.

CRIMINAL PRISON.

69. The total number of persons who passed through the Prison during the year is as follows :—

	In Prison on 1st January, 1895.	Received during the year.	Discharged, died, &c. dur- ing the year.	Remaining on 31st Dec., 1895.
Europeans and Eurasians,	...	1	1	...
Natives, ...	8	187	191	4
Total,...	8	188	192	4

70. The total daily average was 8. The conduct and health of the prisoners was good, there being only 11 prison offences and 9 admissions to hospital during the year. There were no deaths, and the daily average in hospital was only 0.16. No female prisoners were received.

Escapes, Suicides, &c.

71. There were no escapes. One case of suicide occurred, viz., on the 22nd February, when a Revenue Grade prisoner hanged himself in his cell with a portion of his blanket. His sentence was only 3 weeks. There were no assaults and no executions.

CIVIL PRISON.

72. The total number of persons who passed through the Prison during the year is as follows :—

	In Prison on 1st January, 1895.	Received during the year.	Discharged, died, &c. dur- ing the year.	Remaining on 31st Dec., 1895.
Simple Imprisonment, ...	1	21	22	...
Safe Custody, ...	1	63	64	...
Debtors, ...	...	7	7	...
Lunatics, ...	...	13	12	1
Total,...	2	104	105	1

73. The daily average was 4. There were 3 admissions to hospital during the year, and 1 death. A prisoner under remand made 2 attempts to commit suicide by hanging himself, on the 2nd and 3rd September. Both attempts were unsuccessful, and the Acting Superintendent of Prisons reports that the prisoner's life was saved by the prompt action of the Gaoler.

Revenue and Expenditure.

74. *Revenue* (Criminal Prison).—The revenue was practically nil, a sum of \$2.64 only having been collected; but with so few prisoners no revenue can be looked for.

75. *Expenditure* (Criminal and Civil Prisons).—Setting aside the Exchange Compensation Allowance, for which there was no estimate, there was a saving of \$127.58 on the estimated expenditure.

General.

76. During the year under review, the Magistrate, Malacca, was appointed Superintendent of Prisons for the Settlement. Previous to this there was no Superintendent, and the Gaoler, under the directions of the Resident Councillor, was the chief officer in charge of the Prison.

77. I visited and inspected the Malacca Prison on the 29th December, and found everything in excellent order. Only one inspection was made during the year, for the same reason as stated in paragraph 68.

E. M. MEREWETHER,
Inspector of Prisons, S. S.

APPENDICES.

SINGAPORE.

I.—EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN PRISONERS.

A.—Long-sentence.

In prison on 1st January, 1895,...	...	...	16
Received during 1895,	...	...	12
Total,...			28

Released on remission of sentence,	...	...	2
Released by order of H. E. the Governor,	...	...	1
Released by order of the General Officer Commanding,	15
Died,	1
Total,...			19

Remaining on 31st December, 1895,	9
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B.—Short-sentence and Revenue Grade.

In prison on 1st January, 1895,...	24
Received during 1895,	133
Total,...			157

Released on expiration of sentence,	...	...	96
Released on payment of fine,	...	...	10
Released by order of the General Officer Commanding,	...	...	7
Released by order of Marine Magistrate,	...	...	23
Released by order of Senior Naval Officer,...	6
Total,...			142

Remaining on 31st December, 1895,	15
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Total European and Eurasian Prisoners remaining on 31st December, 1895,	24
---	-----	-----	----

II.—CRIMES OF EUROPEAN & EURASIAN LONG-SENTENCE PRISONERS.

A.—Prisoners in Prison on 1st January, 1895.

Attempting to commit suicide,	...	...	1
Criminal Breach of Trust as a Public Servant,	...	...	4
Forgery; (2) Criminal Breach of Trust; (3) Cheating,	...	...	1
Forgery and Theft,	...	...	1
Forgery; (2) Using as genuine a forged document,	...	...	1
House-breaking and Theft,	...	...	1
Murder (sentence of death commuted),	...	...	1
Offering violence to his Superior Officer (Military prisoner),	...	...	1
Stealing money, the property of a comrade (Military prisoner),	...	...	1
Striking his Superior Officer (Military prisoner),	...	...	4
			16

B.—Prisoners received during 1895.

Attempting to commit an unnatural offence; (2) Wrongful confinement,	...	...	1
Cheating,	...	...	1
Criminal Breach of Trust as a Public Servant; (2) Forgery,	...	...	1
Desertion; (2) Losing, by neglect, his clothing; (3) Insubordinate language (Military prisoner),	...	...	1
Desertion; (2) Losing, by neglect, his clothing (Military prisoner),	...	...	2
Failing to appear at the place of parade appointed by Commanding Officer (Military prisoner),	...	...	1
Making away with, by destruction, his arms; (2) Making away with, by destruction, his equipment; (3) Losing, by neglect, his clothing and Regimental necessities (Military prisoner),	...	...	1
Offering violence to his Superior Officer; (2) Making away with, by destruction, his equipment (Military prisoner),	...	...	1
Striking his Superior Officer (Military prisoner),	...	...	2
Wilfully injuring the arms of a comrade; (2) Making away with, by destruction, his equipment (Military prisoner),	...	...	1
			12

Total European and Eurasian Long-sentence Prisoners in 1895,	28
--	-----	-----	----

III.—RETURN SHEWING THE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Sentence.	Number of Previous Convictions.																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
6 months and under, ...	7					1															
Over 6 months and under 1 year, ...																					
1 year and under 2 years, ...	1																				
2 years and under 3 years, ...																					
3 years and under 4 years, ...				1																	
4 years and under 5 years, ...																					
5 years and over, ...																					

IV.—NATIVE PRISONERS.

	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Natives of India.	Other Nationalities.	Total.
<i>A.—Long-sentence.</i>					
In prison on 1st January, 1895, ...	348	74	42	...	464
Received during the year, ...	157	26	19	2	204
Total,...	505	100	61	2	668
Released on remission of sentence, ...	125	14	10	...	149
Do. on expiration of sentence, ...	13	...	1	...	14
Do. on pardon, ...	6	1	...	...	7
Do. on appeal, ...	3	...	1	...	4
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum, ...	1	...	1	...	2
Died, ...	47	8	9	...	64
Total,...	195	23	22	...	240
Remaining on 31st December, 1895, ...	310	77	39	2	428
<i>B.—Short-sentence and Revenue Grade.</i>					
In prison on 1st January, 1895, ...	285	8	10	...	303
Received during 1895, ...	2,542	154	160	3	2,859
Total,...	2,827	162	170	3	3,162
Released on expiration of sentence, ...	2,397	125	136	2	2,660
Do. on payment of fine, ...	57	14	12	...	83
Do. on appeal, ...	6	2	2	...	10
Do. by Marine Magistrate, ...	2	3	1	...	6
Do. on bail, ...	14	...	...	...	14
Transferred to Penang, ...	...	1	...	...	1
Do. to Malacca, ...	1	...	...	...	1
Died, ...	14	...	2	...	16
Committed suicide, ...	3	...	...	...	3
Total,...	2,494	145	153	2	2,794
Remaining on 31st December, 1895, ...	333	17	17	1	368
Total Number of Native Prisoners remaining on 31st December, 1895, ...	643	94	56	3	796

Chinese received during the year:—Hokkien, 1,303; Cantonese, 528; Teo-chew, 465; Kheh, 108; Hailam, 295; Total 2,699.

Received during the year 1895.																	TOTAL.	GRAND TOTAL.
SINGAPORE.				PENANG.				MALACCA.				SELANGOR.						
Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Natives of India.	Other Nation- alities.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Natives of India.	Other Nation- alities.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Natives of India.	Other Nation- alities.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Natives of India.	Other Nation- alities.			
4	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5
22	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	24
4	2	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10	14
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12	3	1	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5	17
10	4	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	8	18
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
12	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	12
1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	2
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	3
4	6	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	9	5
17	9	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	26
58	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	58
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
1	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	3
78	30	2	..	10	5	2	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	51	129
6	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	10
..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1
1	2	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1

III.—RETURN SHEWING THE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Sentence.	Number of Previous Convictions.																				
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21
6 months and under, ...	7					1															
Over 6 months and under 1 year, ...																					
1 year and under 2 years, ...	1																				
2 years and under 3 years, ...																					
3 years and under 4 years, ...				1																	
4 years and under 5 years, ...																					
5 years and over, ...																					

IV.—NATIVE PRISONERS.

	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Natives of India.	Other Nationalities.	Total.
<i>A.—Long-sentence.</i>					
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Do. on expiration of sentence, ...	13	...	1	...	14
Do. on pardon, ...	6	1	7
Do. on appeal, ...	3	...	1	...	4
Transferred to Lunatic Asylum, ...	1	...	1	...	2
Died, ...	47	8	9	...	64
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Do. on appeal, ...	6	2	2	...	10
Do. by Marine Magistrate, ...	2	3	1	...	6
Do. on bail, ...	14	14
Transferred to Penang,	1	1
Do. to Malacca, ...	1	1
Died, ...	14	...	2	...	16
Committed suicide, ...	3	3
Total,...	2,494	145	153	2	2,794
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Total Number of Native Prisoners remaining on 31st December, 1895, ...	643	94	56	3	796

Chinese received during the year :—Hokkien, 1,303; Cantonese, 528; Teo-chew, 465; Kheh, 108; Hailam, 295; Total 2,699.

V.—CRIMES OF LONG-SENTENCE NATIVE PRISONERS.

CRIMES.	In Prison on 1st January, 1895.						Received during the year 1895.										TOTAL.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	SINGAPORE.			PENANG.			MALACCA.			SINGAPORE.			PENANG.			MALACCA.			SRLANGOR.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.		Malays, &c.		Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	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Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.

Released, &c., (179), and died (6), during the year, ...
Remaining on 31st December, 1895, ...

VI.—RETURN SHEWING THE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OF NATIVE PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Sentence.	Number of Previous Convictions.																					Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
6 months and under,...	356	148	75	41	33	27	17	12	3	6	7	5	3	1	2	...	1	2	2	1	1	743
Over 6 months and under 1 year, ...	3	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
1 year and under 2 years, ...	4	4	7	7	2	3	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
2 years and under 3 years, ...	3	1	2	2	1	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	13
3 years and under 4 years, ...	3	5	1	3	2	2	2	...	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	24
4 years and under 5 years, ...	2	...	1	2	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
5 years and over, ...	5	3	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Total,...	376	162	86	58	39	34	24	13	5	8	8	7	3	2	2	...	2	2	2	1	1	835

VII.—RETURN SHEWING THE SENTENCES OF PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Nationality.	10 days and under.	Over 10 days and under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 3 years.	3 years and under 4 years.	4 years and under 5 years.	5 years and under 6 years.	6 years and under 7 years.	7 years and under 8 years.	8 years and under 9 years.	9 years and under 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years (Life).	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians,...	34	42	36	10	13	5	4	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	145
Chinese, ...	686	634	648	354	237	66	23	20	10	8	4	3	3	...	1	...	2	2,699
Natives of India, ...	31	37	47	38	9	4	3	5	...	2	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	179
Malays, &c., ...	24	51	42	23	16	6	7	4	5	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	180
Other Nationalities, ...	1	1	...	...	1	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Total,...	776	765	773	425	276	81	37	32	15	10	5	6	3	...	2	...	2	3,208

VIII.—RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER OF PRISON OFFENCES, DURING
THE YEAR 1895, AND THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY WERE
DEALT WITH.

Caned :—							
30 Strokes,	...	...	...	...	...	1	
20 Do.,	...	...	...	...	...	3	
15 Do.,	...	...	...	...	...	2	
12 Do.,	...	...	...	...	...	21	
10 Do.,	...	...	...	...	...	38	
8 Do.,	...	...	...	...	...	56	
6 Do.,	...	...	...	...	...	13	134
Caned and cells,	...	...	...	...	...		6
Cells,	...	...	...	...	...		1,077
Deprived of marks,	...	...	...	...	...		85
Do., and cells,	...	...	...	...	...		191
Do., and crank,	...	...	...	...	...		11
Reduced to Lower Grade,	...	...	...	...	...		73
Do. Middle Grade,	...	...	...	...	...		7
Crank,	...	...	...	...	...		701
Do., and cells,	...	...	...	...	...		1
To pick oakum in cell,	...	...	...	...	...		1
Warned,	...	...	...	...	...		143
Referred to Police Magistrate,	...	...	...	...	...		9
Do. Colonial Secretary,	...	...	...	...	...		1
Discharged,...	...	...	...	...	...		93
Remanded for Observation,	...	...	...	...	...		1
Total,...							2,534

IX.—REVENUE, 1895.

Heads of Revenue.	Esti- mated.	Actual.	Excess.	Deficit.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
REIMBURSEMENTS.				
Sale of manufactures, ...	1,600 00	2,023 76	423 76	...
Breaking stone, ...	1,000 00	786 31	...	213 69
Cost of subsistence of Military and Native States' prisoners and crews of foreign vessels, recoverable, ...	1,000 00	1,322 47	322 47	...
Miscellaneous, ...	150 00	156 75	6 75	...
Total,...	3,750 00	4,289 29	752 98	213 69

X.—VALUE OF ARTICLES IN STOCK, LABOUR, &c.

	AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
	\$ c.	\$ c.
By value of Stock on the 31st December, 1895, (including materials),	1,652 11	
By value of Articles manufactured for Prison use,	3,779 46	
		5,431 57
Estimated cost of printing forms, binding books, &c., for the Prisons at Singapore, Penang and Malacca,	662 25	
		662 25
<i>Estimated Value of Labour of Prisoners.</i>		
To 12,780 Prisoners pumping water for the Prison and Lunatic Asylum at 20 cents per diem,	2,556 00	
„ 9,248 Prisoners carting stone to the Prison at 20 cents per diem,	1,849 60	
„ 5,099 Prisoners scraping walls and plastering at 20 cents per diem,	1,019 80	
„ 5,463 Prisoners cutting grass and weeding at 10 cents per diem,	546 30	
„ 1,549 Masons at 50 cents per diem,	774 50	
„ 7,979 Tailors (male and female) at 25 cents per diem,	1,994 75	
„ 4,512 Dhobies at 20 cents per diem,	902 40	
„ 7,050 Cooks at 20 cents per diem,	1,410 00	
„ 282 Prisoners cutting and marking cloth at 50 cents per diem,	141 00	
„ 1,095 Photographers at 50 cents per diem,	547 50	
„ 2,820 White-washers at 25 cents per diem,	705 00	
„ 564 Prisoners cleaning drains, &c. outside the Prison at 20 cents per diem,	112 80	
„ 372 Prisoners employed at the General Hospital at 20 cents per diem,	74 40	
Estimated cost of labour employed in breaking 5,866 cubic yards of granite at \$1 per cubic yard (in addition to 20 cents per cubic yard received from the Municipality),	5,866 00	18,500 05
Total, ... ..	...	\$24,593 87

XI.—EXPENDITURE, 1895.

Items of Expenditure.	Estimated.	Actual.	Excess.	Saving.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Salaries,	41,324 00	39,992 66	...	1,331 34
<i>Exchange Compensation Allowance,</i> ... ..	...	6,756 76	6,756 76	...
<i>Allowances.</i>				
Travelling & Personal Allowances,	400 00	291 09	...	108 91
<i>Services exclusive of Establishments.</i>				
Allowance for Instruction in Prison School,	440 00	438 00	...	2 00
Rations for Warders & Prisoners,	27,000 00	23,624 33	...	*3,375 67
Clothing for Prisoners,	2,000 00	1,977 13	...	22 87
Clothing and Accoutrements for Warders,	2,000 00	1,934 82	...	65 18
Lighting,	1,200 00	1,199 58	...	0 42
Passage of Prisoners,	500 00	330 10	...	169 90
Materials for Manufactures,	2,500 00	2,498 90	...	1 10
Gratuities to Prisoners on discharge,	600 00	438 37	...	161 63
Police Guards,	1,796 00	1,728 99	...	67 01
Upkeep of Burial Ground,	100 00	96 00	...	4 00
Miscellaneous Expenses,	2,640 00	2,840 14	†200 14	...
Total,	82,500 00	84,146 87	6,956 90	5,310 03

* \$200 transferred to "Miscellaneous Expenses."

† \$0.14 paid in error by Treasury.

PENANG.

I.—EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN PRISONERS.

A.—Long-sentence.

In prison on 1st January, 1895,	...	...	...
Received during 1895,	...	...	2
Total,...			2
Released on expiration of sentence,	...	...	...
Do. on remission of sentence,	...	...	...
Do. by order of His Excellency the Governor,	...	...	...
Do. by order of the Officer Commanding the Troops,	...	...	1
Transferred to Singapore Prison,	...	...	1
Total,...			2
Remaining on 31st December, 1895,	...	...	...

B.—Short-sentence and Revenue Grade.

In prison on 1st January, 1895,...	...	...	...
Received during 1895,	...	...	16
Total,...			16
Released on expiration of sentence,	...	...	13
Do. by order of the Officer Commanding the Troops,	...	...	2
Total,...			15
Remaining on 31st December, 1895,	...	...	1
Total European and Eurasian Prisoners remaining on 31st December, 1895,			1

II.—CRIMES OF EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN LONG-SENTENCE PRISONERS.

A.—Prisoners in Prison on 1st January, 1895.

Nil.

B.—Prisoners received during 1895.

Forgery and Criminal Breach of Trust,	...	...	1
Breaking out of Barracks and Striking his Superior Officer (Military prisoner),	...	...	1
Total,...			2

III.—RETURN SHEWING THE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OF EUROPEAN
AND EURASIAN PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR.

Sentence.	Number of Previous Convictions.																			
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
6 months and under,
Over 6 months and under 1 year,
1 year and under 2 years,
2 years and under 3 years,	Nil.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
3 years and under 4 years,
4 years and under 5 years,
5 years and over,

IV.—NATIVE PRISONERS.

	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Natives of India.	Other Nationalities.	Total.
<i>A.—Long-sentence.</i>					
In prison on 1st January, 1895, ...	28	14	18	...	60
Received during 1895, ...	73	20	22	...	115
Total,...	101	34	40	...	175
Released on remission of sentence, ...	44	16	21	...	81
Transferred to Singapore Prison, ...	30	10	14	...	54
Died, ...	...	1	...	...	1
Total,...	74	27	35	...	136
Remaining on 31st December, 1895, ...	27	7	5	...	39
<i>B.—Short-sentence and Revenue Grade.</i>					
In prison on 1st January, 1895, ...	149	48	46	...	243
Received during 1895, ...	2,039	258	805	9	3,111
Total,...	2,188	306	851	9	3,354
Released on expiration of sentence, ...	1,909	262	776	9	2,956
Do. on pardon by H. E. the Governor,...	...	...	1	...	1
Do. on payment of fines, ...	73	11	23	...	107
Do. by order of Marine Magistrate, ...	4	...	...	...	4
Do. on bail, ...	7	2	2	...	11
Do. on appeal, ...	4	1	4	...	9
Transferred to Leper Asylum, Penang, ...	5	...	1	...	6
Do. to Lunatic Asylum, ...	1	...	...	...	1
Banished from the Colony, ...	1	...	...	...	1
Died in prison ...	4	1	...	...	5
Total,...	2,008	277	807	9	3,101
Remaining on 31st December, 1895, ..	180	29	44	...	253
Total Number of Native Prisoners remaining on 31st December, 1895, ...	207	36	49	...	292

V.—CRIMES OF LONG-SENTENCE NATIVE PRISONERS.

Crimes.	In prison on 1st January, 1895.					Received during 1895.					Grand Total.
	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Natives of India.	Other Nationalities.	Total.	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Natives of India.	Other Nationalities.	Total.	
Abetment of Robbery,	1	...	1	1
Assisting in concealing stolen Property,	1	...	...	1	1
Attempt to administer Stupefying Drug,	1	...	1	1
Attempt to commit Housebreaking,	2	...	...	2	2
Attempt to commit Unnatural Offence,	4	...	4	4
Attempt to Murder,	1	...	...	...	1	1
Cheating,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	2
Committing an Unnatural Offence,	1	...	1	...	2	2
Counterfeiting Coin,	2	...	...	...	2	2
Criminal Breach of Trust,	3	1	1	...	5	5
Dishonestly receiving stolen Property,	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	2	3
Dishonestly retaining stolen Property,	1	1	...	2	4	2	...	...	6	8
Fabricating false Evidence,	1	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	1	2
Forgery,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Gang Robbery,	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Giving false Information,	1	...	1	1
Housebreaking by Night,	8	1	1	10	16	9	...	...	25	35
House Trespass,	1	...	...	...	1	1
Instituting a false Charge,	1	...	...	...	1	1
Kidnapping,	2	...	2	3	...	...	...	3	5
Lurking House Trespass,	1	1	2	3	...	...	...	3	5
Making a false Charge,	1	...	1	2	...	...	1	...	1	3
Mischief by Fire,	2	...	2	...	...	1	...	1	3
Personating a Public Servant,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1
Robbery,	2	...	...	2	2	...	2	...	4	6
Rioting,	3	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3
Retaining stolen Property,	2	1	1	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Theft,	6	2	6	14	24	4	7	...	35	49
Theft in a Dwelling,	2	...	2	4	...	...	...	...	...	4
Unlawfully returning from Banishment,	1	...	...	...	1	1
Voluntarily causing Grievous Hurt,	2	1	...	3	2	...	1	...	3	6
Voluntarily causing Hurt,	1	2	...	3	6	1	...	...	7	10
Wilfully making a false Statement,	1	...	...	...	1	1
Total,...	28	14	18	...	60	73	20	22	...	115	175

VI.—RETURN SHEWING THE PREVIOUS CONVICTIONS OF NATIVE PRISONERS RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1895.

Sentence.	Number of Previous Convictions.																				Total.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	
6 months and under, ...	575	201	115	67	36	26	19	18	17	5	4	4	4	2	2	3	...	1	...	1	1,100
Over 6 months and under 1 year, ...	5	4	...	5	1	2	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19
1 year and under 2 years, ...	8	4	...	2	3	2	2	2	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	24
2 years and under 3 years, ...	2	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
3 years and under 4 years, ...	1	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
4 years and under 5 years, ...	1	2	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
5 years and over, ...	2	2	...	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7
Total,...	594	215	122	70	46	28	23	22	18	6	4	4	4	2	2	3	...	1	...	...	1,165

VII.—RETURN SHEWING THE SENTENCES OF PRISONERS
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1895.

Nationality.	10 days and under.	Over 10 days and under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 3 years.	3 years and under 4 years.	4 years and under 5 years.	5 years and under 6 years.	6 years and under 7 years.	7 years and under 8 years.	8 years and under 9 years.	9 years and under 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians, ...	6	4	5	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	18
Chinese ...	825	521	420	180	100	37	8	4	6	3	...	3	2	...	1	...	2	2,112
Malays, &c., ...	34	79	96	27	25	7	3	2	3	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	...	278
Natives of India, ...	329	240	177	44	19	8	1	5	...	1	...	2	...	...	...	...	1	827
Other Nationalities, ...	3	2	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Total,...	1197	846	700	253	146	52	13	11	9	4	1	5	2	...	2	...	3	3,244

VIII.—RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER OF PRISON OFFENCES DURING
THE YEAR 1895, AND THE MANNER IN WHICH THEY WERE
DEALT WITH.

Caned:—																	
20 Strokes,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
12 Do.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
10 Do.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	
8 Do.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	
6 Do.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	
5 Do.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25	
4 Do.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	
3 Do.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	
2 Do.,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3	
																	64
Cautioned, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		164
Cells, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		429
Crank, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		98
Deprived of marks,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		7
Discharged, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		6
Labour changed,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		3
Labour increased,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		171
Promotion delayed,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1
Reduced to Lower Grade,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		13
Reduced to Lower Grade and Cells,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...		1
																Total,...	957

IX.—REVENUE FOR 1895.

Heads of Revenue.	Estimated.	Actual.	Excess.	Deficit.
<i>Reimbursements.</i>	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Sale of Manufactures, ...	50 00	48 96	..	1 04
Breaking Stone, ...	450 00	667 00	217 00	...
Cost of Subsistence of Military Prisoners, recoverable, ...	30 00	59 40	29 40	...
Miscellaneous, ...	100 00	85 78	...	14 22
Total,...	630 00	861 14	246 40	15 26

X.—VALUE OF ARTICLES IN STOCK, &c., OF LABOUR, &c.

	\$	c.	\$	c.
By Value of Stock on the 31st December, 1895, ...	32	05		
By Value of Articles manufactured for Prison use, ...	112	39		
			144	44
<i>Estimated Value of Labour of Prisoners.</i>				
1,437 Dhobies at 20 cents per diem, ...	287	40		
3,326 Cooks at 20 cents per diem, ...	665	20		
2,390 Tailors at 25 cents per diem, ...	597	50		
3,703 Coolies employed at the Residency at 20 cents per diem, ...	740	60		
			2,290	70
Estimated value of labour employed in breaking 6,256 cubic yards of granite at \$1 per cubic yard (in addition to 10 cents per cubic yard received from the Municipality), ...			6,256	00
Total, ...			\$8,691	14

XI.—STATEMENT SHEWING THE EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Items of Expenditure.	Esti- mated.	Actual.	Excess.	Saving.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Salaries, ...	15,741 00	14,993 77	...	747 23
Exchange Compensation Allowance, ...	...	2,077 31	2,077 31	...
<i>Services exclusive of Establishments.</i>				
Rations for Warders and Prisoners, ...	10,000 00	11,300 72	1,300 72	...
Clothing for Prisoners, ...	800 00	797 87	...	2 13
Clothing and Accoutrements for Warders, ...	800 00	583 64	...	216 36
Lighting, ...	700 00	677 10	...	22 90
Passage of Prisoners, ...	800 00	623 23	...	176 77
Materials for Manufactures, ...	200 00	102 24	...	97 76
Gratuities to Prisoners on discharge, ...	150 00	120 60	...	29 40
Miscellaneous Expenses, ...	1,000 00	1,048 59	48 59	...
Total,...	30,191 00	32,325 07	3,426 62	1,292 55

MALACCA.

I.—EUROPEAN AND EURASIAN PRISONERS.

A.—Long-sentence.

Nil.

B.—Short-sentence and Revenue Grade.

In prison on 1st January, 1895, ...	...	...	...	...
Received during 1895, ...	...	...	...	1
Total,...				1
Released on expiration of sentence, ...	...	...	...	1
Remaining on 31st Decembor, 1895, ...	...	...	...	...

II.—Crimes of European and Eurasian Prisoners.

Voluntarily Causing Hurt, ...	...	...	...	1
Total European and Eurasian Prisoners,...				1

III.—NATIVE PRISONERS.

	Chinese.	Malays, &c.	Natives of India.	Other Na- tionalities.	Total.
<i>A.—Long-sentence.</i>					
In prison on 1st January, 1895, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Received during the year, ...	5	2	...	...	7
Total,...	5	2	...	...	7
Transferred to Singapore, ...	5	2	...	...	7
Remaining on 31st December, 1895, ...	...	...	...	...	...
<i>B.—Short-sentence and Revenue Grade.</i>					
In prison on 1st January, 1895, ...	7	1	...	...	8
Received during the year, ...	147	27	6	...	180
Total,...	154	28	6	...	188
Released on expiration of sentence, ...	124	13	4	...	141
Released on payment of fine, ...	3	4	1	...	8
Released on pardon, ...	...	1	...	...	1
Committed suicide, ...	1	...	...	...	1
Transferred to Singapore, ...	23	9	1	...	33
Total,...	151	27	6	...	184
Remaining on 31st December, 1895, ...	3	1	...	...	4

VI.—RETURN SHEWING THE SENTENCES OF PRISONERS
RECEIVED DURING THE YEAR 1895.

Nationalities.	10 days and under.	Over 10 days and under 1 month.	1 month and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 1 year.	1 year and under 2 years.	2 years and under 3 years.	3 years and under 4 years.	4 years and under 5 years.	5 years and under 6 years.	6 years and under 7 years.	7 years and under 8 years.	8 years and under 9 years.	9 years and under 10 years.	10 to 15 years.	15 to 20 years.	Over 20 years.	Total.
Europeans and Eurasians, ...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1
Chinese, ...	33	73	20	11	12	...	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	152
Malays, &c., ...	3	8	11	4	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29
Natives of India, ...	...	3	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Other Nationalities, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total, ...	36	84	33	17	13	2	1	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	188

VII.—RETURN SHEWING THE NUMBER OF PRISON OFFENCES DURING
THE YEAR 1895, AND THE MANNER IN WHICH
THEY WERE DEALT WITH.

Cells,	...	...	...	6
Warned,	...	...	...	5
Total, ...	...	...	...	11

VIII.—REVENUE, 1895.

Heads of Revenue.	Esti- mated.	Actual.	Excess.	Deficit.
<i>Reimbursements.</i>	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Sale of Manufactures, ...	25 00	1 44	...	23 56
Miscellaneous, ...	10 00	1 20	...	8 80
Total, ...	35 00	2 64	...	32 36

IX.—ESTIMATED VALUE OF STOCK & PRISONERS' LABOUR.

	\$ c.
Value of stock on 31st December, 1895, ...	13 98
Estimated value of labour of 640 Prisoners breaking stone for Municipality at 20 cents each per diem, ...	128 00
Total, ...	\$141 98

IX.—EXPENDITURE, 1895.

Items of Expenditure.	Esti- mated.	Actual.	Excess.	Saving.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Salaries,	2,438 00	2,399 51	...	38 49
Exchange Compensation Allowance, ...	...	294 54	294 54	...
<i>Services exclusive of Establishments.</i>				
Rations for Warders and Prisoners, ...	500 00	496 59	...	3 41
Clothing for Prisoners, ...	30 00	27 24	...	2 76
Clothing and Accoutrements for Warders, ...	54 00	53 27	...	0 73
Lighting, ...	100 00	86 09	...	13 91
Passage of Prisoners, ...	200 00	150 97	...	49 03
Miscellaneous Expenses, ...	96 00	76 75	...	19 25
Total, ...	3,418 00	3,584 96	294 54	127 58

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE CHINESE PROTECTORATE
FOR THE YEAR 1895.

SOCIETIES, CRIME, &c.

1. There has been no serious disturbance in any of the Settlements during the year, as far as the registered Societies are concerned. Nine Societies were registered in Penang but none in Singapore or Malacca. Eight Societies were exempted from registration in Singapore, four in Penang, and one in Malacca.

2. In the middle of 1895 two Hainanese Societies in Singapore called the "Bun Heng" and the "Kheng Ban Seng" quarrelled, and several petty assaults were made by one party on the other. The quarrel, however, was submitted to arbitration, and the dispute was settled.

3. During the year, the Hok-Chiu District Guild Society in Singapore was dissolved, some of the Headmen having absconded with the funds of the Club. This has left a large number of very rough rikisha coolies without any proper controlling authority.

4. In Penang, the rikisha coolies of the surnames TAN and CHIA, in Penang Road and the vicinity, gave some trouble on several occasions, and there was some fighting, but they were dealt with by the Police without any serious difficulty. There was also some rioting on Weld Quay on two occasions, the parties implicated being the coolies employed by rival indigo firms.

5. One TAN THOAN, against whom an order of banishment was issued in 1892 for being implicated in the formation of the Tai Te Ia Society at Jelutong, was arrested in Penang in August and deported to China.

6. The abolition of the registration of brothels having given rise to a belief amongst the lower criminal classes that the Government did not intend in future to give ordinary Police protection to the inmates of brothels, has resulted, as was anticipated, in a great increase of black-mailing and bullying, both in Singapore and Penang.

7. At the close of the year 1894 and through the first few months of 1895, a determined attempt was made in Singapore by the lawless Cantonese in Kreta Ayer, Hokkien Street, Kampong Malacca and Kampong Glam, to re-organize the brothel-squeezing Societies that were suppressed in 1891 and 1892.

8. During these disturbances, the Keng Tak Hong or registered Society of boiler-makers and others working at Tanjong Pagar Dock and other ironworks, joined one of these bands of brothel-squeezers, and one of the chief of the boiler-makers was arrested, but was subsequently released, as there was not sufficient evidence against him.

9. Two rival parties struggled for the monopoly of the extortion aimed at, and were dealt with, by the Government, the ringleaders being banished, while a number of their agents were bound over by the Police Magistrate to keep the peace.

10. In Penang, there is a large number of *samsengs* who infest Campbell Street, practising extortion not only on keepers and inmates of brothels, but even on shop-keepers and hawkers. Assaults are committed in broad daylight, knuckle-dusters being frequently used.

11. Such is the fear inspired by these men, that the victims are reluctant to make any complaint. In a considerable number of cases, however, brothel-keepers have given information, and the Department has assisted them by the arrest of men on the spot, watching cases in the Police Court, and otherwise.

12. Towards the end of the year, information was received of at least one Cantonese Society in Penang organized for the purpose of squeezing brothel-keepers and others, assaulting obnoxious persons, arranging for bail in the Police Court, intimidating witnesses, and getting up false charges. The ringleaders usually describe themselves as goldsmiths, but have really no fixed residence or trade. They are being watched with a view to a case for deportation being established.

13. Enquiries instituted in June disclosed the existence of three Wai Seng Lottery Firms, carrying on operation in Penang from Kedah, to an extent little, if anything, short of a million dollars a year. The law was defied, and stakers swindled out of large sums. Orders of banishment were obtained against the six principal promoters of these lotteries; of these, two absconded and four were deported to China—three for life and one for five years.

14. Numerous prosecutions for assisting in the management of Wai Sengs were also instituted in the Police Court, and 11 convictions obtained, fines ranging from \$250 to \$2,000 being imposed, and terms of imprisonment of from 3 to 6 months being awarded.

15. Hoa-hoe lotteries, a smaller form of gambling, were also rife in Penang during the year, two being opened regularly every day for some time. Many convictions were obtained in spite of the very great difficulty of establishing a case to satisfy legal requirements.

16. I have heard, in several quarters, expressions of sympathy from Europeans with the men banished or otherwise punished for promoting Wai Sengs, there apparently existing a vague idea that because the lottery is on the names of candidates at the Chinese literary examinations, the cause of education amongst the Chinese is somehow thereby advanced. It would be as correct to say that the breed of horses is improved by the operations of the defaulting book-makers.

17. The following list shows the names of the men against whom orders of banishment were issued during 1895 and the cause of banishment:—

Name.	Cause of Banishment.
Lok Ah Kui,	Habitual Criminal.
Koeh Ui,	Do.
Tan Sun,	Do.
Li Biau,	Brothel-squeezing.
Go Bi Bau,	Do.
Lim Chiu,	Do.
Teng Tua Chit,	Do.
Chu Peng,	Do.
Phun Leong,	Do.
Leong Tih,	Do.
Wong Sang <i>alias</i> Mong Kwo Shau,	Do.
Chau Chhiong,	Do.
Ah Leong <i>alias</i> Lam Leong,	Do.
Tai Chek U,	Do.
Tan Li <i>alias</i> Tan Bi <i>alias</i> Tan Chi Bi,	Returning from banishment.
Lai Ping,	Wai Seng Lottery.
Chan Ying,	Do.
Chau Peng,	Do.
Tso Wing,	Do.
Luk Yim Hing,	Do.
Chin Fun Yun,	Do.
Tan Thoan,	Secret Society.

18. Orders of banishment were issued also against two other men early in January, 1896, in consequence of investigations made in 1895.

Immigration and Emigration.

19. During 1895, 190,901 Chinese Immigrants (including 10,391 females and 7,708 children) arrived in Singapore from China, as against 137,695 in 1894, and 189,843 in 1893.

20. The following table shews the immigration of males to Singapore and Penang during the last two years.

SINGAPORE.			
<i>From</i>	1894.	1895.	<i>Difference.</i>
Hongkong, ...	36,491	53,701	+ 17,210
Swatow, ...	32,975	44,742	+ 11,767
Amoy, ...	47,961	61,907	+ 13,946
Hainan, ...	8,256	12,340	+ 4,084
Shanghai, ...	75	112	+ 37
Total,...	125,758	172,802	+ 47,044

PENANG.			
<i>From</i>	1894.	1895.	<i>Difference.</i>
Hongkong, ...	8,958	12,831	+ 3,873
Swatow, ...	265	546	+ 281
Amoy, ...	10,001	11,336	+ 1,335
Hainan, ...	176	289	+ 113
China <i>via</i> Singapore, ...	15,376	21,423	+ 6,047
Singapore, ...	7,830	8,691	+ 861
Malacca, ...	...	14	+ 14
Total,...	42,606	55,130	+ 12,524

21. The immigrants were distributed as follows :—

Landed in Singapore :—

Men,	137,277
Women,	6,997
Children,	5,883
	150,157

Proceeded direct to Penang :—

Men,	31,743
Women,	3,303
Children,	1,696
	36,742

Proceeded direct to Malacca :—

Men,	131
Women,	...
Children,	...
	131

Proceeded direct to other places :—

Men,	3,651
Women,	91
Children,	129
	3,871

190,901

22. The following are the total arrivals in the two Settlements for the ten years :—

	<i>Singapore.</i>	<i>Penang.</i>
1886, ...	87,331	57,186
1887, ...	101,094	65,348
1888, ...	103,541	78,175
1889, ...	102,429	44,441
1890, ...	96,230	36,044
1891, ...	93,843	49,066
1892, ...	93,339	45,227
1893, ...	144,558	68,251
1894, ...	106,612	46,230
1895, ...	150,157	60,559

23. The total numbers of unpaid passengers for the same period are :—

		<i>Singapore.</i>		<i>Penang.</i>
1886,	...	15,733	...	23,459
1887,	...	19,496	..	22,904
1888,	...	18,421	...	16,186
1889,	...	11,962	...	9,251
1890,	...	8,152	...	6,813
1891,	..	6,229	...	8,416
1892,	...	9,118	...	6,281
1893,	...	18,973	...	9,967
1894,	...	8,983	...	6,083
1895,	...	14,518	...	8,731

24. The following are the figures for female immigration :—

		<i>Singapore.</i>		<i>Penang.</i>
1886,	...	2,345	...	1,733
1887,	...	3,037	...	2,784
1888,	...	3,164	...	2,675
1889,	...	3,837	...	1,980
1890,	...	3,820	...	1,726
1891,	...	4,710	...	2,416
1892,	...	4,804	...	2,529
1893,	...	6,387	...	3,868
1894,	...	5,007	...	2,425
1895,	...	6,997	...	3,653

25. Chinese immigration to Singapore in 1895 reached its highest figure since the Chinese Protectorate was established—190,000 odd Chinese Immigrants having arrived here—a larger number of Chinese than the resident Chinese population in Singapore.

26. To give the Officers of the Chinese Protectorate in Singapore a fair chance to control and regulate efficiently this great growing Chinese immigration traffic, it is necessary to have a Government Immigration Wharf and Examination Dépôt at some convenient situation near the town. This measure has been urged upon the Government by the Chinese Protectorate since the seventies, and it is to be hoped that at the coming amendment of the Chinese Immigrants Ordinance this important recommendation will be carried out.

Contracts.

27. The number of contracts to labour made in Singapore, Penang and Malacca, during 1895, was 23,746, 11,725 and 917, respectively, as against 11,086, 10,893 and 323 in 1894, being a total of 36,388, against 22,302. The total revenue in Stamps has increased from \$13,621.88 to \$23,803.

28. There was a notable increase in the number of contracts made in Singapore by Cantonese and Hailams during the year, the number being as follows :—

		1894.		1895.
Cantonese,	...	1,838	...	5,086
Hailams,	...	324	...	2,852

29. This may be accounted for by a rise in the price of tin and consequent increase in the number of contracts made by coolies in Singapore for work in Selangor from 5,132 to 8,175.

30. During 1895, the Chinese Immigrants Ordinance IV of 1880 and the Crimping Ordinance III of 1877 have been carried out in Singapore more strictly than in previous years, the result being that the number of contracts made by "paid" passengers rose from 93 to 7,538. By strictly enforcing these two Ordinances, a large number of Chinese who would otherwise have left the Colony without sufficient knowledge of what they were doing have been protected, by their employers being required to make contracts.

31. In Penang, this class of passengers has for years been specially looked after; but the number of contracts for 1895 is 3,575, as compared with 4,233 for 1894. I attribute the falling off chiefly to the fact that the Penang Office has now no boat or boatmen, and is, therefore, handicapped in the matter of collecting "paid" immigrants and detecting breaches of Ordinance III of 1877.

32. The brunt of this work has fallen on Mr. FERNANDEZ, the Boarding Officer, who has given satisfaction in this and other respects. He should, however, be provided with quarters near the Jetty as other Boarding Officers are, so as to be always on the spot, instead of having to come from some distance.

33. The following table shews the distribution of labourers who signed contracts during the years 1894 and 1895 :—

Table shewing the Places for which Contracts were made in Singapore, Penang and Malacca, during the years 1894 and 1895.

	STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.					Protected States and Johore.	British North Borneo.	Dutch Possessions.	Siamese Territory.	Other Countries.	Total.
	Singapore.	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	Dindings.	Malacca.						
<i>1894.</i>											
Singapore, ...	284	...	27	...	15	6,175	1,612	2,388	...	585	11,086
Penang, ...	...	624	1,290	33	...	6,257	161	1,505	850	173	10,893
Malacca, ...	...	...	...	...	219	104	...	...	...	...	323
Total, ...	284	624	1,317	33	234	12,536	1,773	3,893	850	758	22,302
<i>1895.</i>											
Singapore, ...	1,009	391	17	...	1,146	12,222	2,056	6,370	...	535	23,746
Penang, ...	...	979	1,884	41	...	6,377	132	1,719	470	123	11,725
Malacca, ...	...	...	...	...	713	204	...	...	...	...	917
Total, ...	1,009	1,370	1,901	41	1,859	18,803	2,188	8,089	470	658	36,388
<i>Difference.</i>											
Singapore, ...	+ 725	+ 391	— 10	...	+ 1,131	+ 6,047	+ 444	+ 3,982	...	— 50	+ 12,660
Penang, ...	...	+ 355	+ 594	+ 8	...	+ 120	— 29	+ 214	— 380	— 50	+ 832
Malacca, ...	...	...	...	...	+ 494	+ 100	...	...	...	...	+ 594
Total Difference, ...	+ 725	+ 746	+ 584	+ 8	+ 1,625	+ 6,267	+ 415	+ 4,196	— 380	— 100	+ 14,086

34. The following tables shew the different classes of contracts signed during the years 1894 and 1895:—

SINGAPORE.				
	1894.	1895.	Difference.	
Sinkhehs, ...	8,239	13,168	+ 4,929	
Laukhehs, ...	1,540	9,639	+ 8,099	
Natives (Javanese, &c.),	1,307	939	— 368	
Total, ...	11,086	23,746	+ 12,660	

PENANG.				
	1894.	1895.	Difference.	
Sinkhehs, ...	5,526	7,499	+ 1,973	
Laukhehs, ...	5,356	4,216	— 1,140	
Natives (Javanese, &c.),	11	10	— 1	
Total, ...	10,893	11,725	+ 832	

35. The trouble referred to in Mr. EVANS' Report for 1894, paragraph 25, as arising from the repudiation of contracts by Sumatra planters on the ground of the unfitness of the labourer for field work, has not since been heard of. A somewhat similar difficulty, however, arose in 1895. The planters accused the Penang depôt-keepers of knowingly giving them *laukhehs* instead of *sinkhehs* and wanted to either repudiate the contract or to receive the difference between the amounts for which a *sinkkeh* and a *laukkeh*, respectively, could be engaged. It was admitted that such cases had occurred, but the depôt-keepers denied the "scienter." After some correspondence, it was arranged that each case should be left to the Assistant Protector to decide on its merits.

Protection of Women and Girls.

36. In accordance with instructions received from Lord RIPON, the Secretary of State for the Colonies, the registration of brothels under Ordinance XIV of 1888 ceased in January, 1895.

37. I have already in former paragraphs of this report mentioned some of the results. After twelve months' experience of the working of the Ordinance for the Protection of Women and Girls without the registration system, the Officers of this Department bear witness that this decision has produced the evils foretold of it and undone much of the good work of past and present Protectors of Chinese.

38. The Singapore and Penang offices were further crippled by the retrenchment of the Inspectors under the Women and Girls' Protection Ordinance, and further, in Penang, of four Detectives, one Clerk and the boat and boat's crew.

39. Two hundred and seventy-two (272) women and girls were received in the Home in Singapore, and 116 in the temporary Home in Penang, during the year: and their subsequent welfare looked after.

40. Of the Singapore number, 25 women were returned to their homes at Government expense, 26 were married from the Home, 39 were placed under Security Bonds, and informal security was taken in many other cases besides.

41. In Penang, 89 prostitutes were, of their own free will, taken from brothels and "married" to respectable Chinese, through the matrimonial agency which the Department undertakes. Fifty-two women were placed under Security Bonds. Informal security was taken in many cases.

42. At the end of December, 1895, there were 80 inmates in the Home in Singapore, and 2 in the Penang Home.

43. Mr. HARE reports that the Matron, Mrs. HANSEN, has proved to be a good manager of the Singapore Home; and the thanks of the Chairman and Committee of the Po Leung Kuk are due to Lady MITCHELL, Mrs. WADDELL and other members of the Ladies' Committee, for the interest they take in, and the work done by them in connection with, this successful institution. It is due to the Ladies' Committee that the Home is now being divided into two sections—one for the permanent residents and one for temporary lodgers.

44. The present members of the Po Leung Kuk Committees are as follows:—

SINGAPORE.

The Protector of Chinese,—*Chairman*.

Mr. TIUN TIAU SIAT, H. I. C. M. Acting Consul-General.

Mr. CHIN A PAT,	Kheh.
Mr. TAN JIAK KIM,	
Mr. LEE CHENG YAN,	} Hokkiens.
Mr. GAN ENG SENG,	
Mr. LIM HO PUAN,	
Mr. TAN HAP SENG,	} Cantonese
Mr. TSHAN CHUN FUK,	
Mr. NG KWAI PHO,	
Mr. AU YU THENG,	} Teochius.
Mr. WEE KIM YAM,	
Mr. TAN ENG CHENG,	
Mr. SEAH SONG SEAH,	

PENANG.

The Assistant Protector of Chinese,—*Chairman*.

Mr. CHEAH TUN KWONG, *Vice Consul for China*.

Mr. KHAW JOO GHEE,	} Hokkiens.
Mr. CHEAH TEK SUN.	
Mr. LOK PENG SI,	} Cantonese.
Mr. AU YI CHIP,	

45. Since my arrival in Penang in May, in only one case, where protection was required, have I received information from a member of the Board.

46. I have reason to believe that a great deal of cruelty is practised on adopted children, and on small girls employed by Chinese to assist in house work, the culprits being invariably women. Cases of this kind are difficult to detect, owing to the unwillingness of neighbours to come forward to give information; but three very bad cases came to light in Penang recently.

Chinese Advisory Board.

47. The members of the Chinese Advisory Board in Singapore resigned their seats during 1895 as a protest against the imposition of the Military Contribution. They were all re-appointed by His Excellency the Governor in September, but in 1895 they only met formally on one occasion to discuss a petition presented by the passenger brokers regarding examination of immigrants by the Protector of Chinese on arrival from China.

48. The Penang Advisory Board met on three occasions—the subjects discussed being the establishment of a Reformatory, the suppression of Hoa-hoe Lotteries, and the Lepers Bill.

49. Looking to the record of 1895, it can hardly, I think, be said that these Boards have been of much service to the Government; though quite the contrary may be said of some of the members individually.

50. The Boards are at present constituted as follows:—

SINGAPORE.

The Protector of Chinese,—*President*.

Mr. TAN JIAK KIM,	} Hokkiens.
Mr. LEE CHENG YAN,	
Mr. GAN ENG SENG,	
Mr. GO SIN KHO,	
Mr. LIM HO PUAN,	
The Hon'ble Dr. LIM BOON KENG,	} Cantonese.
Mr. TSHAN CHUN FUK,	
Mr. NG KWAI PHO,	
Mr. YAU NGAN PAN,	} Khehs.
Mr. LIONG MAN SAU,	
Mr. CHHIN A PAT,	} Teochius.
Mr. LIM SAM,	
Mr. SEAH LEANG SEAH,	
Mr. SIH GOAN.	} Hailams.
Mr. TAN YONG SIAK,	
Mr. WEE KIM YAM,	
Mr. IUN SI LONG,	
Mr. WANG JOON SIANG,	
Mr. CHHUA BUN PHO,	

PENANG.

The Assistant Protector of Chinese,—*President.*

Mr. TAN KIM KENG,	}	Hokkiens.
Mr. TAN SIM HO,		
Mr. IUN CHIANG LIU,		
Mr. CHIA IU GI,		
Mr. LIM HOA CHHIAM,	}	Cantonese.
Mr. LIONG LOK HENG,		
Mr. NG PAK SAN,		
Mr. KHO BU ANN,		
Mr. HENG MENG CHIA,	}	Teochius.

Chinese Agricultural Labourers' Protection Ordinance.

51. All the Estates in Province Wellesley on which 20 or more statute immigrants are employed, were inspected by me personally during the year. The condition of the labourers on these Estates, is, in my opinion, quite satisfactory, with the exception of one Estate, which has been the subject of special enquiry and correspondence.

52. In this case, I prosecuted 2 tindals at Butterworth for ill-treatment of coolies, and they were convicted and sentenced to 3 months' rigorous imprisonment.

53. I also visited a number of the small nutmeg gardens on Bukit Mertajam. It is on the small gardens in Province Wellesley that I think that there may be oppression of coolies, rather than on the larger Estates, where there is what may be described as a "public opinion" amongst the labourers. I hope to be able to give them more attention in 1896.

54. There has been no inspection of the Malacca Estates since 1893.

55. It would, I think, be a desirable thing if the Ordinances affecting immigrants to, and labourers in, the Colony were consolidated into one Code.

Staff.

56. There have been considerable changes in the staff of the Department during 1895. In January, Mr. WRAY resigned his appointment as Protector of Chinese. In May, Mr. EVANS was appointed to succeed him, and I and Mr. HARE to be Assistant Protectors of Chinese in Penang and Singapore, respectively. In September, Mr. EVANS went on leave, and I was appointed to act for him, but to remain in Penang, Mr. HARE acting for me, but remaining in Singapore. Mr. SAUNDERS acted as Assistant in Penang for the first four months of the year, and Mr. LITTON for the last seven months. Mr. FOX, Registration Officer, Singapore, acted as Chinese Secretary, Selangor, all the year, Mr. MCCRAKETT taking his place in Singapore.

57. I desire to take this opportunity of expressing my great appreciation of the zeal and ability shown by Mr. LITTON during the time he was in the Penang Office.

General.

58. The work of the Department has been very heavy during the year, owing to the increase in immigration and contract work, while there have been fewer Officers to cope with it, owing to the recommendations of the Retrenchment Committee. In addition to what has been already mentioned, Cadets and Officers studying Chinese under the Bonus Scheme, and applicants for interpreterships, &c., have been examined; enquiries have been made and reports written on various subjects for the Government; many cases have been taken up and conducted in the Police Courts; Chinese in difficulties have received help and advice; matrimonial and financial disputes have been settled; translations of documents have been made for other Departments; depôts regularly visited; and over 10,000 women arriving from China, Singapore, Perak, Deli and other places have been questioned and the details of their destination, &c. recorded.

59. A new Scheme for the Examination of Cadets in Chinese was sanctioned. The principal differences between it and that hitherto in force are the abbreviation of the course of study from 3 to 2½ years, the Cadets proceeding to China direct, instead of remaining in Singapore for six months; and the substitution of parts of a new valuable Documentary Series, compiled by Mr. HARE, with special regard to the requirements of Officers in the Straits, for WADE'S Documentary Series. The scheme was improved and brought up to date in other respects also.

60. An account of the Wai Seng Lottery, prepared by Mr. HARE, was published by the Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, and should prove useful to Officers in the Protectorate and Police Departments.

61. The services of two Student Interpreters in the Penang Office, who were not making sufficient progress, were dispensed with, and two others appointed in their place. Considerable difficulty is found in getting and keeping these students, owing to the small salary—\$10 a month—offered. I think that, considering the qualification required, the same salary as that of a junior clerk—\$20 a month—should be given.

62. The question of the disproportion between the number of male and female immigrants to the Straits was mentioned in the Legislative Council. I cannot see how this disproportion can, for many years to come, be materially lessened. The fact that the “unpaid” passengers, if married, cannot afford to bring their wives here, and if unmarried, have none to bring, the disinclination of women to leave their country, the influence of relatives or Mandarins, the bad name which, I regret to say, attaches to the Straits in China as regards the dangers to be met here by women, and other considerations connected with Chinese habits and modes of thought, *e.g.*, ancestral worship, filial piety, &c., all tend to keep up the disproportion referred to. The case is different as regards Tamils, whose country is not so distant and whose womenfolk come over as labourers themselves.

63. The Government having offered a sum of \$6,000 as a contribution towards the erection of new buildings for the Penang Free School, provided that the Chinese contributed a similar sum, the matter was taken up with great willingness and a sum of \$12,000 was soon subscribed, over \$11,000 of this amount coming from the Hok-kien and Cantonese communitities.

64. I am of opinion that the Assistant Protector of Chinese, Penang, should be on the Municipal Board as the Protector of Chinese is in Singapore. Questions affecting the Chinese community are constantly coming before the Board, and it is desirable that it should be able to refer to at least one of its members who, while being in constant touch with the Chinese, is yet without a bias towards any particular class of the Chinese community.

Returns.

65. The usual Returns are appended.

A. H. CAPPER,
Acting Protector of Chinese, S. S.

IMMIGRATION AND CONTRACTS.

SINGAPORE A.

Table of Chinese Immigrants arrived and inspected at Singapore, during the year 1895.

	Number of Chinese Immigrants from China examined on board the Vessels and in Landing Depôts.					Immigrants examined in Singapore.			Proceeded direct to					Total.	
	From					Paid Passengers.	Unpaid Passengers re- ceived into Depôts.	Total.	Penang.	Malacca.	Bangkok.	Mauritius.	Saigon.		
	Shanghai.	Hongkong.	Swatow.	Amoy.	Hainan.										Total.
Males,	112	53,701	44,742	61,907	12,340	172,802	122,759	14,518	137,277	31,743	131	2,890	755	6	35,525
Females,	6	7,890	921	1,557	17	10,391	6,997	...	6,997	3,303	...	75	16	..	3,394
Children,	7	2,679	1,123	2,721	1,178	7,708	5,883	...	5,883	1,696	...	114	15	...	1,825
Total,...	125	64,270	46,786	66,185	13,535	190,901	135,639	14,518	150,157	36,742	131	3,079	786	6	40,744

Note 1.—The above Immigrants were brought from China in the following vessels:—Steamers—British 257; German 32; Austrian 12; Italian 12; Dutch 4; Norwegian 3; and Chinese Junks 13; Total 333.
" 2.—Of the females who arrived, 2,239 were reported as Khehs, 2,470 as Hoklos, 5,668 as Puntis, and 14 as Japanese; Total 10,391.
" 3.—Of the children who arrived, 1,110 were reported as Khehs, 3,890 as Hoklos, 1,515 as Puntis, and 1,193 as Hailams; Total 7,708.
" 4.—Of the unpaid Passengers who arrived, 13,142 were from Hongkong, 7,460 from Swatow, 44 from Amoy, and, 2,603 from Hainan; Total 23,249.
" 5.—Of the unpaid Passengers who arrived, 9,566 were reported as Khehs, 6,551 as Hoklos, 4,544 as Puntis, and 2,594 as Hailams; Total 23,249.

SINGAPORE C.

Table shewing the Number of Dépôts licensed under Ordinance IV of 1880 as amended by Ordinance I of 1891, and Ordinance III of 1877, during the year 1895,—Singapore.

Chop of Dépôt.	Keeper.	Situation.	Number licensed for.	Date of Licence.	Licensed under	Remarks.
Sin Kwong Chhiong,	Chhia Ngiuk San,	Nos. 37 and 38 Smith Street,	180	1895.	Ordinance IV of 1880 and Ordinance I of 1891.	Closed 7th January, 1895.
Si Tek Heng,	Lim Moe Kian ⁿ ,	No. 36 New Market Road,	90	9th January,	Do.	
Nam Chhiong Thai,	Vong Chhin Khin,	" 45 Pekin Street,	90	Do.,	Do.	
Kwong Thai Vo,	Iap Thong Sen,	" 135 & 3rd floor of 136 Cross St.,	90	Do.,	Do.	
Long Siang Mui,	Tiu Ke Hi,	Nos. 7-3 and 7-4 Fisher Street,	120	Do.,	Do.	
Kwong Hue Ngien,	Hiu Choi,	" 38 and 39 Pagoda Street,	166	Do.,	Do.	Altered into "Kwong Hap Ngien."
Hin Lung,	Chen Piang Lam,	No. 50 Cecil Street,	100	10th January,	Do.	Closed 14th June, 1895.
Shin Lung,	Fam Shin,	No. 54 Cecil Street,	100	9th January,	Do.	
Kwong Nam Lung,	Lo Ah Jim,	" 99 New Bridge Road,	112	Do.,	Do.	
Si Tek Seng,	Chhua A Noi ⁿ ,	Nos. 89 and 90 New Bridge Road,	100	Do.,	Do.	
Kwong Ngien Lung,	Chiu Fui San,	" 21-13 and 21-14 Sago Street,	210	Do.,	Do.	
Thong Heng,	Ten Kim,	No. 37 Tanjong Pagar Road,	70	12th March,	Do.	
Si Tek Soon,	Chhua A Noi ⁿ ,	" 19 Omar Road,	50	9th January,	Ordinance III of 1877.	Altered into "Tek Thong Heng."
Thiam Choa ⁿ ,	Lo Ah Jim,	" 85 and 86 New Bridge Road,	72	Do.,	Do.	
Long Siang Mui Chan,	Teon Ke Hi,	" 7-2 Fisher Street,	60	Do.,	Do.	
Chiap Ngoan,	Lo Ma Su,	" 40 Cross Street,	45	Do.,	Do.	
Si Tek Hong,	Lim Moe Kia ⁿ ,	" 40 New Market Street,	47	Do.,	Do.	
Kwong Yi Lung,	Chiu Fui San,	" 88 New Bridge Road,	44	Do.,	Do.	
Sin Yi Thai,	Liu Kiu,	" 35 Smith Street,	45	Do.,	Do.	
Tek Ki,	Lim Ah Boe,	" 84 New Bridge Road,	34	Do.,	Do.	
Thiam Hok Huat,	Go Soa ⁿ ,	" 136 Tanjong Pagar Road,	34	8th February,	Do.	Closed 27th April, 1895.
Sin Yi Chhong	Liu Kiu,	" Nos. 37 and 38 Smith Street,	180	11th January,	Ordinance IV of 1880 and Ordinance I of 1891.	Closed 12th August, 1895. Closed 18th February, 1895.
Sam Wo Seng,	Vong Ti Tung,	No. 189 Beach Road,	34	16th January,	Do.	
Yun Hin Lung,	Vong Fu,	" 50 Cecil Street,	100	19th June,	Do.	
Heng Hai Sang,	Lo Hi Jiau,	" 19 Beach Road,	150	24th October,	Do.	

SINGAPORE D.

Return of Emigrants signed on, during the year 1895, from Depôts licensed under Ordinance III of 1877.

Native Depôts.	Chinese Depôts.	
	Chop of Depôts.	Number Signed on.
None.	Si Tek Soon, ...	52
	Thiam Choa, ...	516
	Iong Siang Mui Chan, ...	88
	Chiap Ngoan, ...	81
	Tek Ki, ...	546
	Si Tek Hong, ...	225
	Sin Yi Thai, ...	374
	Kwong Yi Lung, ...	177
	Thiam Hok Huat, ...	42
	Total,...	2,101

SINGAPORE E.

Return shewing the Work, during the year 1895, of Chinese Immigrant Depôts licensed under Ordinance IV of 1880 and Ordinance I of 1891.

Chop of Depôt.	Number of Immigrants.										
	Remaining from 1894.	Received into Depôts.	Left for Penang Depôts.	Left for Malacca.	Signed Contracts.	Absconded either when landing or from Depôts.	Released.	Redeemed by Relatives or Friends.	Returned to China.	Died.	Remaining for 1895.
San Kwong Chhiong, ...	13	5	8	...	8	...	...	1	1	...	...
Li Tek Heng, ...	17	1,741	851	...	687	6	24	177	3	2	8
Nam Chhong Thai, ...	...	555	...	...	554	...	...	1	...	...	...
Kwong Thai Vo, ...	26	3,603	1,860	...	1,648	7	4	89	2	3	15
Iong Siang Mui, ...	3	2,152	1,649	...	278	12	3	198	2	1	12
Kwong Hap Ngien, ...	38	4,547	617	...	3,745	9	6	116	8	3	81
Hin Lung, ...	...	382	5	...	375	...	...	2	...	...	...
Shin Lung, ...	...	1,072	35	...	1,035	...	...	2	...	...	...
Kwong Nam Lung, ...	14	2,706	1,436	...	944	15	17	241	12	5	50
Si Tek Seng, ...	18	231	109	78	47	1	...	14	...	...	...
Kwong Ngien Lung, ...	63	2,894	1,330	...	1,517	18	16	69	7	1	...
San Yi Chhong, ...	...	653	264	...	357	12	1	13	6	...	...
Sam Wo Seng, ...	...	182	...	...	169	...	8	5	...	...	...
Tek Thong Heng, ...	...	893	410	...	405	6	10	48	2	...	12
Yun Hin Lung, ...	...	145	...	...	145	...	...	...	...	...	...
Heng Hai Sang, ...	...	1,488	79	...	1,254	9	5	141	...	...	...
Total,...	192	23,249	8,653	78	13,168	95	94	1,117	43	15	178

PENANG A.

Shewing the Number of Chinese Immigrants who arrived in Penang from China and Singapore, during the year 1895.

	Number of Chinese Immigrants from China and Singapore, examined on board the Vessels and at the Landing Depôts.								Immigrants remained in Penang.			Proceeded direct to			Total.
	From								Paid Passengers.	Unpaid Passengers received into Depôts.	Total.	Calcutta.	Rangoon.	Colombo.	
	Hongkong.	Amoy.	Swatow.	Hainan.	China <i>via</i> Singapore.	Singapore.	Malacca.	Total.							
Males, ...	12,831	11,336	546	289	21,423	8,691	14	55,130	46,263	8,731	54,994	99	25	12	136
Females, ...	2,518	445	23	...	290	377	...	3,653	3,644	...	3,644	6	3	...	9
Children, ...	764	582	30	19	243	138	...	1,776	1,769	...	1,769	7	...	...	7
Total, ...	16,113	12,363	599	308	21,956	9,206	14	60,559	51,676	8,731	60,407	112	28	12	152

Note 1.—The above Immigrants were brought from China and Singapore, &c. in the following vessels :—
Steamers—British 214, German 10, Austrian 12, Italian 11, Dutch 7, Chinese Junks 8; Total 262.

Note 2.—Of the females who arrived, 203 were reported as Khehs, 548 as Hoklos, 2,815 as Puntis, 14 as Siamese, 25 as Burmese, 25 as Japanese, 14 as Straits-born, and 9 other Nationality; Total 3,653.

Note 3.—Of the children who arrived, 84 were reported as Khehs, 776 as Hoklos, 777 as Puntis, 9 as Siamese, 22 as Burmese, 24 as Straits-born, 81 as Hylams, and 3 other Nationality; Total 1,776.

PENANG B.

Shewing the Number of Chinese and other Nationalities who signed Contracts in Penang, during the year 1865, for Labour in :—

During the Month of	Straits Settlements.		British Colonies.		Native States.		Siamese Territories.										Dutch Colonies.							Nationalities.					TOTAL CONTRACTS.													
	Penang.	Province Wellesley.	British North Borneo.	Rangoon.	Melawun.	Tavoy.	Perak.	Larut.	Kedah.	Kulim.	Trang.	Permatang Samar.	Pungha.	Renong.	Karangan.	Tongkah.	Kuala Muda.	Pulau Langkawi.	Renong.	Langkat.	Acheen.	Padang.	Deli.	Edie.	Bedagel.	Serdang.	Pagoerawan.	Sawau.		Tanjong Maroowa.	Batu Baha.	Hui Chiu.	Tiu Chiu.	Kheh.	Hokkien.	Cantonese.	Hailam.	Lin Chau.	Kau Chau.	Kang Sai.	Loteng.	Natives.

| January, | 57 | 178 | 5 | 132 | ... | ... | 125 | 104 | 12 | 5 | 1 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 96 | 43 | 26 | 78 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 349 | 271 | 8 | 73 | 154 | 7 | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 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SUMMARY OF CONTRACTS.

By unpaid Immigrants from China under Ordinance IV of 1880,	7,499
By Coolies from Emigrant Depôts established under Ordinance III of 1887,	...	...	1,641
By Chinese Coolies not from Depôts,	...	...	3,575
By Native Coolies not from Depôts,	...	...	10
Total,...	11,725		

PENANG C.

Table shewing the Number of licensed Depôts under section 7 of Ordinance IV of 1880 and section 2 of Ordinance III of 1877,—Penang.

No.	Chop of Depôt.	Keeper.	Situation.	Number licensed for.	Date of Licence.	Licensed under.	REMARKS.
1	Kong Ngoan Heng, ...	Tan A Ki, ...	No. 294, Chulia Street, ...	85	2nd January, 1895.	Ordinance IV of 1880.	.....
2	Kong Ngoan Heng Chan, ...	Be Kim Chui, ...	" 220, Do., ...	55	Do.	Do.	Licence handed over to Protector, 14th December, 1895.
3	Sin Seng Hong, ...	Ang Khai, ...	" 168, Do., ...	60	Do.	Do.	Licence handed over to Protector, 12th August, 1895.
4	Sin Seng Hong Chan, ...	So Malhai, ...	" 298, Do., ...	90	Do.	Do.	.....
5	Hap Wo, ...	Ng A Ngiuk, ...	Nos. 294-A, & 296, Chulia St., ...	175	Do.	Do.	.....
6	Kia Heng, ...	Chia A Goch, ...	No. 276, Chulia Street, ...	65	7th January, 1895.	Do.	.....
7	Seng Heng, ...	Siau Chin Lak, ...	" 365, Do., ...	30	3rd January, 1895.	Ordinance III of 1877.	Licence withdrawn by Protector, 1st March, 1895.
8	Sui Hoat, ...	Go A Lak, ...	" 54, Queen Street, ...	20	4th January, 1895.	Do.	Licence transferred from Go A Nam, 27th August, 1895.
9	Sin Choan An, ...	Li Ngap Kang, ...	" 210, Chulia Street, ...	50	Do.	Do.	Keeper died, 30th December, 1895.
10	Ju Heng, ...	Sim Hi Hoi, ...	" 370-C, Do., ...	30	Do.	Do.	Licence transferred from Chia A Phai, 10th June, 1895.
11	Sin Li Hoat, ...	Go A Bak, ...	" 417-E, Do., ...	20	18th April, 1895.	Do.	Licence handed over to Protector, 16th November, 1895.

PENANG D.

Returu shewing the Coolies signed on during the year 1895, from Emigrant Depôts, under Ordinance III of 1877.

Name of Chinese Depots.	Number signed on.	Name of Native Recruiter.	Nmber signed on.
Sin Chuan An.	271	Jalil bin Abdul Samat, ...	10
Sin Li Huat,	68		
Seng Hin,	68		
Sui Huat,	106		
Ju Heng,	128		
Total, ...	641	Total, ...	10

PENANG E.

Return shewing the Work of Chinese Sinkkeh Depôts, during the year 1895, established under Ordinance IV of 1880.

Name of Depôts.	Sinkhehs remaining from last year.	Received into Depôts.	Arrested.	Signed Contracts.	Redeemed by Relatives.	Released.	Absconded either when landing or from Depôts.	Returned to China.	Died.	Remaining in Depôt.
Hup Wo,	17	3,087	...	2,703	313	5	33	13	4	33
Kong Ngoan Heng,	34	1,852	...	1,586	235	7	21	16	6	15
Kong Ngoan Heng Chan,	2	640	1	519	93	14	10	4	3	...
Sin Seng Hong,	24	197	...	213	6	1	1	...	...	...
Sin Seng Hong Chan, ... ..	...	1,192	...	1,050	72	12	10	7	7	34
Kia Heng,	10	1,634	...	1,382	209	2	16	12	5	18
Hailam, ... ..	...	129	...	46	54	...	...	...	...	29
Total, ...	87	8,731	1	7,499	982	41	91	52	25	129

MALACCA A.
Table shewing the Number of Chinese Immigrants arrived and inspected at Malacca, during the year 1895.

During the Month of	Number of Chinese Immigrants from China examined on board Vessels, from			Immigrants remained in Malacca.			Proceeded direct to					Nationalities of Immigrants.			Number of Vessels and Rig by which the Chinese Immigrants arrived.			
	Hainan direct.	Hainan <i>via</i> Singapore.	Total.	Passage paid.	Passage un- paid.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Sungei Ujong.	Klang.	Total.	Hylam.	Li Chin.	Total.	British Steamers.	Chinese Junks.	Total.	
Males.	January, ...	1,719	34	1,753	585	748	1,363	51	290	14	35	390	1,431	322	1,753	...	11	11
	February, ...	155	...	155	39	94	133	...	22	...	...	22	151	4	155	...	1	1
	March, ...	36	...	36	33	...	33	3	...	...	...	3	36	...	36	...	1	1
	April, ...	38	...	38	21	2	23	...	15	...	...	15	36	2	38	...	1	1
	May, ...	...	78	78	...	78	78	...	...	...	...	...	78	...	78	2	...	2
	Total, ...	1,948	112	2,060	678	922	1,630	54	327	14	35	430	1,732	328	2,060	2	14	16

MALACCA B.

*Table of Chinese who signed Contracts in Malacca, during the year 1895,
for Labour in the following places:—*

During the Month of	Malacca.	Negri Sembilan.	Sungei Ujong.	Klang.	Muar.	Total.	Nationalities.			Stamp Fees.	Unpaid Passengers redeemed by their Relatives with- out Contract.
							Hailam.	Li Chiu.	Total.		
										\$ c.	
January, ...	553	89	29	21	9	701	472	229	701	350 50	1
February, ...	111	10	15	...	...	136	133	3	136	68 00	...
April, ...	2	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	2	1 00	...
May, ...	47	31	...	...	...	78	78	...	78	39 00	...
Total,...	713	130	44	21	9	917	683	234	917	458 50	1

SOCIETIES—SINGAPORE.

Table showing the number of Societies registered in Singapore under "The Societies Ordinance 1889."

No.	Name of Society.	Place of Meeting.	President or Principal Headman.	Occupation.	Address.	Date of Registration.	Real Property.	No. of Office Bearers.	No. of Members in Register.	Remark.
1	The Straits Settlements Association,	Exchange Room, ...	C. Stringer,	Merchant,	Prince Street,	27th March, 1890.	No.	11	165	
2	Kong Chow Wui Koon	42, Upper Chin Chew St.,	Wong Hong,	Mgr., "Kong Lung"	Market Street,	11th July, 1890.	Yes.	7	Unknown.	
3	Mutual Philanthropic Association,	15, Craig Road,	Uin Keng Ho,	Cashier,	Kim Seng Hill,	12th Do.	No.	6	10	
4	Kim Gi,	69, Neil Road,	Go Swee Beng,	Clerk, ...	50, Telok Ayer Street, ...	14th Do.	Do.	5	33	
5	Nam Sun Chhan Chak Koon,	Not fixed.	Chhan Kuan Ho,	Trader, ...	241, South Bridge Road,	15th Do.	Yes.	9	Unknown.	
6	Cheow Chha Yong Hoe Kuan,	16, Pekin Street.	Chong Tak Kiam,	Do., ...	31, Hokkien Street,	22nd Do.	Do.	6	824	
7	Thung Fuk She,	68, Upper Chin Chew St.,	Tang San,	Shoe-maker,	68, Upper Chin Chew St.,	24th Do.	No.	2	53	
8	Leong Tek Hoe,	120, Middle Road,	Tan Choo Hong,	Cashier,	Neil Road,	25th Do.	Do.	3	17	
9	Ning Yeung Wui Koon,	42, South Bridge Road,	Chang Lin,	Goldsmith,	China Street,	28th Do.	Yes.	5	249	
10	Sui Pi Lin,	86, Amoy St. & 4, Craig Rd.	Tan Sin Hok,	Manager, "Eng Hin,"	12, Chin Chew Street, ...	30th Do.	No.	8	17	
11	Ngo Shang Fui Koon,	45, Hokkien Street,	Ngui Piang Fa,	Planter,	Holland Road,	31st Do.	Do.	7	1,024	
12	Pak Seng Hong,	4, Holloway Lane,	Wong Ah Man,	Bricklayer,	Holloway Lane,	2nd Aug., 1890.	Yes.	3	60	
13	Tong On Wui Koon,	8, Upper Cross St.,	Chim Fuk Seng,	Caulker,	7, Blank Street,	5th Do.	Do.	6	829	
14	Ku Seng Wui Koon,	82, Telok Ayer Street,	Chiu Fuk Theng,	Druggist,	530, North Bridge Road,	5th Do.	Do.	87	87	
15	Kiu Liong Tong,	Not fixed.	Lim Tiong Su,	Trader, ...	6, Carnie Street,	11th Do.	Do.	5	Unknown.	
16	Siu Heng Wui Koon,	13, Upper Macao Street,	Sz-tho Siu,	Goldsmith,	Arab Street,	11th Do.	Do.	5	156	
17	Ying Fo Fui Kuan,	96, Telok Ayer Street,	Ku Tin San,	Clerk,	Upper Nankin St.,	12th Do.	Do.	5	1,159	
18	Keng Tak Hong,	4, Sago Lane,	Tang Hong,	Boiler-maker,	Telok Blangah,	20th Do.	No.	5	829	
19	Hiong San Wui Koon,	12, China Street,	Khok Tai Fuk,	Shop Assistant,	Upper Hokkien St.,	23rd Do.	Yes.	6	193	
20	Kang He Tong,	138, Cecil Street,	Uin Si Chip,	Clerk,	106, Boat Quay,	29th Do.	Do.	4	Unknown.	
21	Nam Sun Wui Koon,	42, North Canal Road,	Wong Tai,	Shop-keeper,	30, South Bridge Road, ...	30th Do.	Do.	5	74	
22	Lu Pak Hong	Lochu's House,	Sz-tho Chin,	Carpenter,	49, Hill Street,	1st Sept., 1890.	Do.	4	171	
23	Eng Chhun Hoe Kuan,	106, Amoy Street,	Ju Seng,	Pork-butcher,	Pekin Street,	5th Do.	Do.	5	Unknown.	
24	Hokkien Hoe Kuan,	29, Market Street,	Koh San Ti,	Trader, ...	Cecil Street,	10th Do.	No.	6	33	
25	Phun Yu Wui Koon,	6, Upper Cross Street, ...	Su Yui Nam,	Watch-maker,	23, South Bridge Road,	15th Do.	Yes.	2	289	
26	Kim Ho,	519, Kallang Road,	Tan Chun Eng,	Cashier,	Kallang Road,	27th Do.	No.	8	56	
27	Sin Nam Hap,	1, Lavender Street,	Tan Tek,	Lemonade Manufacturer,	6, North Bridge Road,	30th Do.	Do.	2	848	
28	Lu Seng Hong,	44, Malabar Street,	Tham Hong,	Ship-builder,	114, Tanjong Ru,	23rd Oct. 1890.	Yes.	4	86	
29	Kheng Tek Lau,	Temple, Telok Ayer St.,	Tan Jin Hock,	Merchant,	Pekin Street,	29th Do.	Do.	5	21	
30	Sun Tek Hoe,	23, Hyam Street,	Go Chiang Kiat,	Shop-keeper,	6, Crauford Street,	31st Do.	No.	3	28	
31	Kwong Gi,	14, Kramat Road,	Cheung Liong Chioh,	Boy,	50, Grange Road,	3rd Dec., 1890.	Yes.	3	75	
32	Gek Ong Siang Te,	Lochu's House,	Pang Tek Teng,	Ship-chandler,	Tanjong Ru,	16th Do.	No.	5	72	

SOCIETIES, SINGAPORE,—Continued.

Table shewing the number of Societies registered in Singapore under "The Societies Ordinance 1889,"—Continued.

No.	Name of Society.	Place of Meeting.	President or Principal Headman.	Occupation.	Address.	Date of Registration.	Real Property.	No. of Office Bearers.	No. of Members in Register.	Remarks.
33	Kheng Chiu Hoe Kuan,	6, Beach Road,	Wang Kek Ui,	Shoe-maker,	North Bridge Road,	18th Oct., 1890.	Yes.	3	146	
34	Sam Wo Wui Koon,	207, Beach Road,	Wong Choi Seng,	Timber Merchant,	182, Beach Road,	8th June, 1891.	No.	6	773	
35	Man Wa Hong, ...	Not fixed.	Chang Seng Lin,	Goldsmith,	Amoy Street,	25th Aug., 1891.	"	2	179	
36	Kheng J ng Teng,	70, Upr. Chin Chew St.,	Low Ki Jiu,	Steward,	Coleman Street,	2th Oct., 1891.	"	3	323	Closed 2nd Sept., 1895.
37	Bun Hin, ...	15, Selegie Road,	Yeo Wui Tang,	Coffee-seller,	Selegie Road,	29th Feb., 1892.	"	3	163	
38	Tiong Heng, ...	1, Bain Court,	Chiu Ah Chi,	Cook,	Beach Hotel,	16th May, 1892.	"	3	221	
39	Fuk Chiu Hoe Kuan,	52, Johore Road,	Kueh U Khe,	Trader,	Telok Ayer Street,	18th Do.	"	3	232	Closed 14th Aug., 1895.
40	Kong Hui, ...	4, Wayang Street,	Lee Jang Nguan,	Spirit Shop-keeper,	37, Havelock Road,	23rd Do.	"	3	301	
41	Lu Pan Sin Sz, ...	142, Tanjong Pagar,	Kwong Cheok,	Carpenter,	New Harbour Dock,	24th Do.	"	3	212	
42	Lai Chin Hoe Kuan,	21, North Bridge Road,	Pang Peng Yam,	Junikisha-owner,	40, Bain Street,	28th Do.	"	3	613	
43	Kheng Pan Seng,	45, Upper Cross Street,	Lim Sia Jin,	Hawker,	Upper Cross Street,	11th July, 1892.	"	3	202	
44	Lu Hin Sian Cho,	Lochu's House,	Lau Kuat,	Barber,	Cross Street,	11th Do.	"	3	607	
45	Tek Seng Tong,	Hailam Street,	Tan In Jin,	Shop-keeper,	583, North Bridge Road,	29th Do.	Yes.	3	Unknown.	
46	Ho Kheng Seah,	43, Selegie Road,	Sih Ong Kiat,	Store-keeper,	43, Selegie Road,	8th Aug., 1892.	No.	2	127	
47	On Teng Tong (Ng),	Not fixed.	Ng Man Yu,	Junikisha-owner,	Cross Street,	6th Sep., 1892.	"	2	50	
48	Kheng Hap, ...	14-16, Club Street,	Go Beng Wan,	Propt. of a Theatre,	Club Street,	8th Do.	"	3	434	
49	long Yee Hian,	Tanlin Road,	Cheang Hong Moh,	Gambler-trader,	North Boat Quay,	15th Do.	"	2	16	
50	Ho Lian Tek or Oriental Association,	598, North Bridge Road,	Wee Kay Hong,	Clerk,	19, Craig Road.	16th Sep., 1892.	"	8	11	Exempted from Registration <i>vide</i>
51	Harbab Askeedan Club,	387, Victoria Street,	Abas bin Awang,	Government Serang,	Rochor Canal Road,	17th Do.	"	10	30	Miscellaneous
52	Wan Ki Association,	36, Almeida Street,	Chua Sew Piat,	Clerk,	95, Outram Road,	28th Oct., 1892.	"	7	5	4172
53	Kau Lun Thong,	Tanjong Pagar Road,	Sz-tho Yiu Sim,	Carpenter,	3, Selegie Road,	7th Nov., 1892.	"	1	113	13-6-95.
54	Datoh Panchor Society,	Not fixed.	Cho Sin Siang,	Asst., "Nan Seng"	Havelock Road,	28th Dec., 1892.	"	1	25	95.
55	Cheng Kue Hian,	18, Neil Road,	Tan Tiang Moh,	Store-keeper,	18, Neil Road,	13th Mar., 1893.	"	5	40	
56	Hok Siu Kok, ...	162, Payah Lebar Road,	Tan Bin Cheng,	Merchant,	Hill Street,	10th May, 1893.	"	4	26	

SOCIETIES, PENANG.

Return shewing the Number of Societies in Penang registered under "The Societies Ordinance 1889," from the passing of Ordinance, 21st February, 1889, to 31st December, 1895.

No.	Name of Society	Place of Meeting.	President or Principal Headman.	Occupation.	Address.	Date of Registration.	No. of Office Bearers.	Real Property.	No. of Members in Register.	Remarks.
1	Khoon Giok Siah,	Current Lochu's House,	Yap Hap Kiet,	Trader,	Beach Street,	28th Aug., 1890.	4	Yes.	69	Parental Society.
2	Hin Chui Hoey Koan,	Kongsi House, Prangin Rd.,	Fu A Fat,	Lodging House K'per,	China Street,	28th Do.,	4	"	Unknown.	District
3	Hong San Seah,	Do., Batu Lanchang,	Yap Hap Kiet,	Trader,	Beach Street,	28th Do.,	4	"	41	Parental
4	Chan Kongsi,	Godown of a member,	Chan Meng Liong,	Merchant,	Penang Street,	4th Oct., 1890.	6	No.	Unknown.	Ji Sen
5	Hong Tien Siah,	Current Lochu's House,	Khu Yan Tong,	Do.,	Beach Street,	22nd Do.	6	"	41	Parental
6	Lun Gi Tong,	Guild House, Rope Walk,	Ma Chin,	Brothel Keeper,	Campbell Street,	22nd Do.	9	"	351	Brothel K'pers
7	Khun Liong Siah,	Current Lochu's House,	Chew Guan An,	Clerk, Hallifax & Co.,	Green Hall,	24th Do.	6	"	31	Parental
8	Chun Gi Siah,	Do.,	Tan Sui Kiet,	Trader,	Tye Sin Street,	27th Do.	14	Yes.	101	"
9	Guan Tek Siah,	Do.,	To Khe Beng,	Do.,	Beach Street,	5th Nov., 1890.	4	No.	20	"
10	Hong Seng Siah,	Do.,	Lim San Hoe,	Draper,	Do.,	5th Do.	3	"	51	"
11	Ban Gim Kongsi,	Guild House, Gladstone Road,	Chop "Heng Mo,"	Do.,	Do.,	5th Do.	3	"	30	Drapers'
12	Chin Guan Siah,	Current Lochu's House,	Chi Hain Tek,	Trader,	Do.,	12th Do.	5	"	83	Parental
13	Beng Gi Siah,	Do.,	Chow Chi Fat,	Toddy Farmer,	Prangin Street,	12th Do.	2	"	17	"
14	Liong Gi Siah,	Do.,	Fu Pu Ju,	Trader,	King Street,	17th Do.	3	"	24	"
15	Chu Gi Siah,	Do.,	Khu Thien Lai,	Opium Farmer,	Malay Street,	20th Do.	2	"	39	"
16	Jin Gi Siah,	Do.,	Wong Chu Chun,	Asst. T'cher, Govt. Sc.	King Street,	9th Dec., 1890.	3	"	45	"
17	Hui Lan Siah,	Do.,	Chia Leng Hun,	Merchant,	Beach Street,	9th Do.	3	"	37	"
18	Tun Bun Tong,	Do.,	Khu Chong Eng,	Do.,	Do.,	9th Do.	4	"	61	"
19	Tong Kheng Siah,	Do.,	Li Phi Yau,	Do.,	Farquhar Street,	31st Do.	13	Yes.	110	"
20	Bien Gi Siah,	Do.,	Chhoa Khe Fung,	Clerk, Logan & Ross,	Penang Street,	31st Do.	2	No.	43	"
21	Chung Gi Siah,	Do.,	Ng Tuk Loi,	Goldsmith,	Do.,	31st Do.	2	"	13	"
22	Hok Ho Siah,	Do.,	Lim Hoa Chhiam,	Medical Practitioner,	Beach Street,	31st Do.	2	"	37	"
23	Tong Gi Siah,	Lo Ban Chuan,	Lim Seng Tek,	Trader,	Do.,	31st Do.	5	"	10	"
24	Hong Bien Siah,	Current Lochu's House,	Chia Seng Chia,	Planter,	Balik Pulau,	31st Do.	5	"	43	"
25	Ka Eng Hun,	Kongsi House, King St.,	Mu Yit,	Barber,	China Street,	10th March, 1891.	6	Yes.	Unknown.	District Society.
26	Lo Seng Hong,	Kongsi House, Queen St.,	Liong Foo,	Mason,	Queen Street,	10th Do.	1	No.	185	Masons' Guild.
27	Siu Beng Siah,	Current Lochu's House,	Go Chong To,	Trader,	Malay Street,	22nd April, 1891.	11	"	20	Parental Society.
28	Eng Sew Tong,	Do.,	Li Chu Ti,	Do.,	Love Lane,	22nd Do.	1	Yes.	47	"
29	Po Hok Siah,	Nos. 59 & 61, Armenian St.,	Chia Tek Thai,	Do.,	Northam Road,	22nd Do.	5	"	32	"
30	Oh Kongsi, An Teng Tong (Kheh),	Do.,	Chia Tek Thai,	Do.,	Beach Street,	29th May, 1891.	4	"	Unknown.	Ji Sen
31	Ki Hi Hong,	No. 75, Penang Street,	Oh Che Tho,	Do.,	Bishop Street,	19th Aug., 1891.	5	No.	112	Blacksmiths'
32	Hong Tek Siah,	Current Lochu's House,	Moy Fuk Choy, Lim Pek Kiu,	Carpenter, Trader,	King Street,	19th Do.	8	"	28	Parental

SOCIETIES, PENANG,—Continued.

Return shewing the Number of Societies in Penang registered under "The Societies Ordinance 1889," from the passing of the Ordinance, 21st February, 1889, to 31st December, 1895,—Continued.

No.	Name of Society.	Place of Meeting.	President or Principal Headman.	Occupation.	Address.	Date of Registration.	No. of Office Bearers.	Real Property.	No. of Members.	Remarks.
33	Pha Thik Hang, ...	Current Lochu's House,	Fu Sun Chin, ...	Blacksmith,	Jelutong Road,	19th Aug., 1891.	1	No.	161	B'smiths' Society.
34	Lo Pak Hong, ...	Guild House, Love Lane,	Li Ah Cheang, ...	Carpenter,	Beach Street,	Do.	1	Yes.	248	Carpenters' "
35	Khun Gi Siah, ...	Current Lochu's House,	Jun Siew Bian, ...	Trader,	Stewart Lane,	Do.	3	No.	31	Parental "
36	Jun Kongsi, Su Ti Tong,	Kongsi House, Chulia Street Ghaut, ...	Jun Cheang Chye, ...	Merchant,	Beach Street,	Do.	25	Yes.	Unknown.	Ji Sen "
37	Pak Seng Hong,	Guild House, Love Lane,	Yong Sin, ...	Carpenter,	Bishop Street,	Do.	1	"	59	Carpenters' "
38	Cheng Ho Siah,...	Current Lochu's House,	Lim Gim Siah,	Merchant,	Beach Street,	Do.	9	"	66	Parental "
39	Techiu Lo Pak Hong,	Kongsi House, Chulia St.,	Eng Chhia, ...	Carpenter,	Muntri Street,	Do.	6	No.	227	Carpenters' "
40	Hang Kong Ki Beo alias	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
41	Techiu Kongsi,	Temple, Chulia Street,...	Kho Bu An, ...	Planter,	Nibong Tebal,	Do.	1	Yes.	Unknown.	District "
42	Ang Sun Gi Siah,	Current Lochu's House,	Chan Meng Liong,...	Merchant,	Penang Street,	Do.	2	No.	107	Parental "
43	Keng Hok Tong,	Do.,	Kho U Lim, ...	Trader,	Beach Street,	Do.	1	"	51	" "
44	Hong Chung Gi Hong,	Do.,	Chung Thien Siew,	Merchant,	Church Street,	Do.	3	"	34	" "
45	Ta Kam Hong, ...	Kongsi House, Bishop St.,	Joey Chin, ...	Goldsmith	Bishop Street,	Do.	1	"	47	Goldsmiths' "
46	San Wai Kun, ...	Kongsi House, Jelutong,	Lo Pong Sang,	Merchant,	Beach Street,	Do.	1	Yes.	Unknown.	District "
47	Chi Yan Tong, ...	Kongsi House, King St.,	Ui Hok Bun, ...	Do.,	Do.,	Do.	12	"	"	Ji Sen "
48	Neng Yong Wai Kun,	...	Ng Sia Wong, ...	Opium and Spirit Farmer,	King Street,	20th Aug., 1891.	12	"	"	District "
49	Oh Kongsi (Hokkien & Kheh),	Current Lochu's House,	Oh Khe Siah,	Trader,	Beach Street,	Do.	5	No.	"	Ji Sen "
50	Chew Kongsi, ...	Temple, Sungei Dua, ...	Chew Guan Chi, ...	Do.,	Green Hall,	Do.	1	"	"	" "
51	Lim Kongsi, Kim Leong Tong,	Kongsi House, Beach St.,	Lim Tiang Chuan,...	Do.,	Beach Street,	Do.	1	Yes.	"	" "
52	To Kongsi, Cheng Luan Siah,	Current Lochu's House,	To Cheng Si, ...	Do.,	Bridge Street,	Do.	1	No.	"	" "
53	Khu Kongsi, Ban San Tong,	Kongsi House, Beach St.,	Khu Cheak, ...	Merchant,	Do.,	Do.	1	Yes.	"	" "
54	Khu Kongsi, Liong San Tong,	Do.,	Khu Thien Po, ...	Do.,	Malay Street,	Do.	9	"	"	" "
55	Tiun Kongsi, ...	Kongsi House, Carnarvon Street, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
56	Chia Kongsi,	Sin Eng Moh, Beach St.,	Tiun Sui Tin, ...	Trader,	Church Street,	Do.	1	"	"	" "
57	Kim Lau Siah, ...	Current Lochu's House,	Chia Un Hap, ...	Do.,	Penang Street,	Do.	14	"	"	" "
58	Yap Kongsi, Tong Yang Siah,	339, Beach Street, ...	Yap Hap Kiet, ...	Do.,	Beach Street,	Do.	4	"	"	Parental "
59	Wong Kongsi, ...	Kongsi House, Penang St.	Do.,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.	1	No.	22	Ji Sen "
60	Ong Kongsi, Sam Huai Tong,	Current Lochu's House,	Wong Yit Seng,	Merchant,	Bridge Street,	Do.	1	Yes.	"	" "
61	Boey Kongsi, ...	Kongsi House, Penang St.,	Ong Han Teng,	Carpenter,	Beach Street,	Do.	1	"	"	" "
62	Ng Kongsi, ...	Current Lochu's House,	Boay Koan Fu, ...	Dyer,	Bishop Street,	Do.	1	"	"	" "
63	Lim Kongsi Toon Poon Tong,	Manager's House, Beach Street, ...	Ng Yi Yuk, ...	Trader,	Penang Street,	Do.	1	"	"	" "
64	Koa Kongsi, ...	Manager's House, Carnarvon Street, ...	Lim Tek Keam, ...	Do.,	Beach Street,	Do.	1	"	"	" "
65	Ang Kongsi, ...	Prangin Road, ...	Koa Chin Giok, ...	Do.,	Do.,	Do.	1	No.	"	" "
66	...	...	Ang Theam Kheng,	Do.,	Do.,	Do.	4	"	"	" "

SOCIETIES, PENANG,—Continued.

Return shewing the Number of Societies in Penang registered under "The Societies Ordinance 1889," from the passing of the Ordinance, 21st February, 1889, to 31st December, 1895,—Continued.

No.	Name of Society.	Place of Meeting.	President or Principal Headman.	Occupation.	Address.	Date of Registration.	No. of Office Bearers.	Real Property.	No. of Members in Register.	Remarks.
65	Chung Cheng Wai Kun, ...	Kongsi House, Prangin Road, ...	Hew Chi Long, ...	Gardener, ...	Pulau Butong, ...	20th Aug., 1891.	1	Yes.	Unknown.	District Society.
66	Gun Kongsi, ...	44, Penang Street, ...	Gun Lung Guan, ...	Cooper, ...	Chulia Street, ...	Do.	2	No.	Do.	Ji Sen Parental
67	Hong Ho Seah, ...	Current Lochu's House, ...	Chhoa Chui Gi, ...	Gardener, ...	Bayan Lepas, ...	Do.	5	Yes.	55	Ji Sen
68	Chhoa Kongsi, ...	Temple, Pulau Tikus, ...	Chhoa Chui Gi, ...	Trader, ...	Beach Street, ...	Do.	1	"	Unknown.	"
69	Li Kongsi (Cantonese), ...	Kongsi House, Love Lane, ...	Li Sin Yang, ...	Goldsmith, ...	Bishop Street, ...	Do.	1	No.	Do.	"
70	Ko Yang Seah Kho Kongsi, ...	Current Lochu's House, ...	Khu Sin Hin, ...	Merchant, ...	Beach Street, ...	Do.	1	Yes.	Do.	District
71	Heong San Wai Kun, ...	Kongsi House, King St., ...	Chiam Yin Leang, ...	Shop-keeper, ...	Carnarvon Street, ...	Do.	1	"	Do.	"
72	Sun Tak Kun, ...	Kongsi House, Bishop St., ...	Phun Peng Nam, ...	Trader, ...	Market Street, ...	Do.	1	"	Do.	Ji Sen
73	Ku Seng Kun, ...	Kongsi House, King St., ...	Chiu Su Yut, ...	Carver, ...	King Street, ...	Do.	4	"	Do.	"
74	Eng Teng Tai Po Kun, ...	Kongsi House, Toh Aka Lane, ...	Fu Yen Yin, ...	Blacksmith, ...	Toh Aka Lane, ...	Do.	1	No.	Do.	District
75	So Lien Kongsi, ...	Manager's House, Penang Street, ...	So Hok Tek, ...	Asst. Thean Chee & Co., ...	Penang Street, ...	Do.	2	Yes.	Do.	Ji Sen
76	Lo Pak Hong (Kheh), ...	Current Lochu's House, ...	Chan A Yam, ...	Carpenter, ...	Armenian Street, ...	Do.	1	No.	161	Carpenters
77	Hok Tek Su, ...	Temple, Sungei Dua, ...	Kung Neng Si, ...	Gardener, ...	Sungei Dua, ...	Do.	4	"	69	Religious
78	Kheng Chiu Hoay Koan, ...	Kongsi House, Church St., ...	Pang Ni Chi, ...	Candle-maker, ...	Penang Street, ...	Do.	1	Yes.	Unknown.	Tribal
79	Leong Kongsi, ...	Kongsi House, Muntri St., ...	Liong Keng Nam, ...	Cigar-maker, ...	Chulia Street, ...	Do.	1	"	Do.	Ji Sen
80	Ong Kongsi Thai Guan Tong, ...	Current Lochu's House, ...	Ong Guan Pheng, ...	Trader, ...	Beach Street, ...	Do.	1	No.	Do.	"
81	Ko Yang Tong, ...	Do., ...	Khu Tun, ...	Do., ...	Do., ...	Do.	1	"	Do.	"
82	Iu Kongsi, ...	Perak Road, ...	Iu Kau, ...	Gardener, ...	Jelutong, ...	Do.	1	"	Do.	"
83	Tseng Leng Jin Seng Koan, ...	Kongsi House, King St., ...	Li Chung Fuk, ...	Trader, ...	Rope Walk, ...	Do.	2	Yes.	Do.	District
84	Sun Gi Seah, ...	Current Lochu's House, ...	Yap Hap Kiet, ...	Do., ...	Beach Street, ...	Do.	2	No.	121	Parental
85	Po Tek Seah, ...	Choh Sin Eng Moh, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
86	Teh Kongsi, ...	Beach Street, ...	Chia Kong Guan, ...	Do., ...	Do., ...	Do.	3	"	31	"
87	Tan Kongsi, ...	Kongsi House, Kimberley Street, ...	Ten Keng Kui, ...	Merchant, ...	Chulia Street, ...	Do.	1	Yes.	Unknown.	Ji Sen
88	Heng Sheng Hong, ...	Kongsi House, Beach St., ...	Tan Kim Kheng, ...	Do., ...	Beach Street, ...	11th Sept., 1891.	15	No.	Do.	Coopers
89	Cheng Kheng Seah, ...	Current Lochu's House, ...	Kong San Kee, ...	Cooper, ...	Chulia Street, ...	Do.	5	"	80	Parental
90	Leng Eng Seah, ...	Do., ...	Ten Glok Chi, ...	Broker, ...	Armenian Street, ...	7th Oct., 1891.	5	"	23	"
91	Li Kongsi, ...	Do., ...	Tan Thuan, ...	Dealer in Coco-nuts, ...	Jelutong, ...	30th Do.	5	"	75	"
92	Lau Teng Koh, ...	No. 2, Stewart Lane, ...	Li Chin Thuan, ...	Trader, ...	Green Hall, ...	10th Nov., 1891.	1	Yes.	Unknown.	Ji Sen
93	Yau Gwai Pet Si, ...	Kongsi House, Church St., ...	Bok Li Heng, ...	Tailor, ...	Chulia Street, ...	7th Jan., 1892.	3	No.	254	Friendly
94	Lin Gi Seah, ...	Kongsi House, Love Lane, ...	Chew Sew Chiong, ...	Fitter, ...	Rope Walk, ...	8th Do., 1892.	4	"	70	Fitters
95	Ng Fuk Thong, ...	Current Lochu's House, ...	Ang Cheng Hon, ...	Gardener, ...	Dato Kramat Road, ...	Do.	5	Yes.	59	Parental
96	Hok Tek Cheng Sin, ...	Kongsi House, Church St., ...	Phon Yan, ...	Trader, ...	Market Street, ...	9th Do.	5	"	Unknown.	District
97	Cantonese, Tiechiu, Sen Iun Kongsi, ...	Current Lochu's House, ...	Iun Tiong Ban, ...	Merchant, ...	Beach Street, ...	11th Oct., 1892.	7	"	23	Religious
		A Restaurant, ...	Iun Chiang Ui, ...	Shop-keeper, ...	Chulia Street, ...	Do.	2	No.	Unknown.	Ji Sen

SOCIETIES, PENANG,—Continued.

Return showing the Number of Societies in Penang registered under "The Societies Ordinance 1889," from the passing of the Ordinance, 21st February, 1889, to 31st December, 1895,—Continued.

No.	Name of Society.	Place of Meeting.	President or Principal Headman.	Occupation.	Address.	Date of Registration.	No. of Office Bearers.	Real Property.	No. of Members in Register.	Remarks.
98	Sew Heng Fu,	Kongsi House, McAllister Road, ...	Lee A Chiong, ...	Carpenter, ...	Bishop Street, ...	18th Jan., 1893.	4	Yes.	Unknown.	District Society.
99	Penang Peranakan Club,	Club House, Maxwell Rd., ...	Mahomed Sahat, ...	Cashier, Bogaardt & Co. ...	...	...	...	No.	25	Friendly Dyers' ...
100	Dyers' Guild (Cantonese),	Current Lochu's House, ...	Chi Hang, ...	Dyer, ...	Campong Java, ...	19th " "	9	No.	1	"
101	Stone-cutters' Guild,	Do., ...	Ang Pian, ...	Stone-cutter, ...	China Street, ...	27th March, ...	1	"	10	"
102	Shoe-makers' Guild,	Do., ...	Ng Chiong Leng, ...	Shoe-maker, ...	Acheen Street, ...	12th April, ...	1	"	6	Stone-cutters' ...
103	Jin Ho Sia, ...	Do., ...	Yu Sian, ...	Pig-rearer, ...	Bishop Street, ...	23rd May, ...	15	"	105	Shoe-makers' ...
104	Hok Tek Cheng Sin, ...	Do., ...	...	Trader, ...	Jelutong, ...	27th July, ...	13	"	39	Parental ...
105	Beng Gi Seah, ...	Temple, Bukit Mertajam, ...	{ U i Ah Song, ...	Owner of Tapioca Mill, ...	{ Bukit Mertajam, ...	1st August, ...	6	Yes.	Unknown.	Religious ...
106	Ho Hong Sia alias Koa Hong Sia,	Current Lochu's House, ...	Chia Gim Seng, ...	Shop-keeper, ...	Carnarvon Street, ...	24th " "	9	No.	25	Parental ...
107	Hui Liong Seah, ...	Do., ...	Iu Kim Kiet, ...	Pig-rearer, ...	Jelutong, ...	26th Sept., ...	9	"	44	"
108	Kim Tin Seah, ...	Temple of Tai Te Ia, } Jelutong ... }	Lim Bee, ... Tan Ju, ...	Gardener, ... Mason, ...	Do., ...	19th October, ...	6	"	42	"
109	Wai Neng Kun, ...	Street, ...	Po Hok, ...	House-builder, ...	Noordin Street, ...	10th Nov., ...	6	"	45	House-builders' ...
110	Liong Fuk Thong, ...	Kongsi House, Muntri St., ...	Ng Sun Yin, ...	Goldsmith, ...	Beach Street, ...	13 Nov., ...	4	Yes.	Unknown.	District ...
111	Bu Ho Sia, ...	At a Restaurant, ...	Wong Yin Ki, ...	Tailor, ...	Campbell Street, ...	16th March, 1894,	6	No.	33	Tailors' ...
112	Chi Hun Sia, ...	Current Lochu's House, ...	Chia Gim Seng, ...	Shop-keeper, ...	Carnarvon Street, ...	29th May, ...	6	"	41	Parental ...
113	Kong Chun Tong, ...	Do., ...	Kho Yoa Siu, ...	Do., ...	Bridge Street, ...	4th June, ...	5	"	45	"
114	Sen Lim Siang Kui Tong,	Do., ...	Fong Pow, ...	Hotel Assistant, ...	Campbell Street, ...	25th " "	2	"	54	Restaurateurs' ...
115	Go Kongsi, ...	Do., ...	Lim Gim Siang, ...	Merchant, ...	Beach Street, ...	6th Sept., ...	6	"	44	Parental ...
116	Leng Eng Sia, ...	Do., ...	Go Ek Chang, ...	Trader, ...	Do., ...	21st " "	3	Yes.	Unknown.	Parental ...
117	Hong Guan Sia, ...	Do., ...	Ang Sim Kiet, ...	Gardener, ...	Permatang Tengah, ...	4th Dec., ...	4	"	24	Ji Seh ...
118	Hap Gi Sia, ...	Do., ...	Li Chai Siam, ...	Trader, ...	Beach Street, ...	22nd " "	4	No.	14	"
119	Hong Lin Sia, ...	Do., ...	Lim Hin Tua, ...	Gardener, ...	Paya Tebaka, P. W. ...	27th " "	4	"	27	"
120	Lun Teng Thong, ...	Current Lochu's House, ...	Lim Boo, ...	Farmer, ...	Julotong, ...	21st March, 1895,	6	"	31	"
121	Heng Fuk Thong, ...	Do., ...	Set Si Fo, ...	Stone-cutter, ...	Chulia Street, ...	22nd " "	4	"	57	Stone-cutters' Guild ...
122	Weng Fuk Thong, ...	Kongsi House, ...	Thee Yi, ...	Shoe-maker, ...	Do., ...	9th May, ...	4	"	78	Shoe-makers' ...
123	San Seng Tong, ...	Manager's House, ...	Chiau Sau, ...	Rattan-worker, ...	Bishop Street, ...	15th Aug., ...	4	"	22	Rattan workers' ...
124	Chung Hing Sia, ...	Chan Kim Pong's Shop, ...	Chan Kim Pong, ...	Shop-keeper, ...	Beach Street, ...	" "	4	"	Unknown.	Tribal Society.
125	Shun Hing Sia, ...	Yi W'o's Shop, ...	Yi Wo, ...	Paddy-planter, ...	Sungei Dua P. W., ...	15th Nov., ...	4	"	100	Religious ...
126	Chong Sang Sia, ...	Temple at Penaga, ...	Lan Ah Chun, ...	Goldsmith, ...	P. Bandhari P. W., ...	16th " "	2	"	155	"
127	Po Teng Sia, ...	Current Lochu's House, ...	Khu Chin Keow, ...	Shop-keeper, ...	Sungei Penang, ...	" "	4	"	69	Parental ...
		Do., ...	Lim Ban Cheang, ...	Farmer, ...	Bukit Mertajam, ...	" "	6	"	14	"

SOCIETIES, MALACCA.

Table shewing the Number of Chinese Societies registered under The "Societies Ordinance 1889."

No.	Name of Society.	Kongsi House or Place of Meeting.	Names of Presidents or Principal Headmen.	Occupation.	Residence.	No. of Office Bearers.	No. of Member in Register Book.	Real Property.
1	Leng Yong Wui Kun,	...	Tang Tung Ho (Lochu),	Shop-keeper,	Java Lane, ...	7	145	Yes.
2	Chha Yong Koan,	...	Ng Hok Hong (Trustee),	Vegetable Gardener,	Bukit China,	...	...	...
3	Lu Seng Hong,...	{	Yong Thien Fu, (Lochu),	Sundry Shop-keeper,	Bunga Raya Road,	4	174	"
4	Yin Fo Koan, ...	{	Ng Wa Teng, (Lochu),	Head Carpenter,	River Side, ...	4	94	No.
5	Eng Chu Hoe Koan,	...	Ng Kiet (Lochu),	Timber Merchant,	Kampong Ulu,	...	...	...
6	Kheng Chiu Hoey Koan,	...	Chong Sung Hi (Trustee),	Druggist, ...	Jonker Street,	8	302	Yes.
7	Hokkien Hoey Koan,	...	Chong Chun Fo (Do.),	Tailor, ...	Kampong Pantei,	...	...	...
8	Ng Shang Fui Kon,	...	Song Muk Yung (Do.),	Head Blacksmith,	1st Cross Street,	...	...	...
9	Vun Fa Hong, ...	{	Li Keng Liat (President, Treasurer and Trustee),	General Merchant,	Heeren Street,	44	44	"
10	Kong Chau Kun,	...	Tan Kui Lim (President and Trustee),	Druggist, ...	Do., ...	...	14	...
11	Lui Chiu Hoey Kuan,	...	Ngan Jun Siang (Lochu and Trustee),	Nil,	Do., ...	...	13	"
12	Moi Yong Fui,	...	Chhu Un Bong (President and Trustee),	General Merchant,	Heeren Street,	...	...	"
13	Luk Shin Fui, ...	...	Chan Hut Seng (Manager),	Shop-keeper,	Temple Street,	7	213	"
		...	Yap Chin Sui (Trustee),	Do., ...	Bunga Raya Road,	...	...	"
		...	Vong Hok Su, (Do.),	Owner of Paddy Field,	Do.,	...	...	"
		...	Liau Shin Siong (Manager),	Goldsmith,	Heeren Street,	4	49	"
		...	Chia On Hap (Lochu),	{	Goldsmith Street,	...	...	...
		...	Hui Kon Hap (Trustee),	{	1st Cross Street,	...	...	...
		...	Liau Chen Hap (Do.),	{	Heeren Street,	...	...	...
		...	Lei Pin (Manager),	Clerk, ...	1st Cross Street,	...	45	No.
		...	Chia Si Chian (Manager and Trustee),	Paddy Planter,	Bachang, ...	5	152	Yes.
		...	Ho Siong Lan (Lochu),	Carpenter, ...	2nd Cross Street,	4	51	No.
		...	Vong Shim Hin (Lochu),	Bullock-cart Builder,	Mill Road, ...	3	58	Yes.

SOCIETIES, MALACCA,—Continued.

Table shewing the Number of Chinese Societies registered under "The Societies Ordinance 1889,"—Continued.

No.	Name of Society.	Kongsi House or Place of Meeting.	Names of Presidents or Principal Headmen.	Occupation.	Residence.	No. of Office Bearers.	No. of Members in Register Book.	Real Property.
14	PoAnn Hoey, ...	Meetings are held in the Lochu's House, ...	Ong Bun Kham (Lochu), Khoo Chiap Sui (President), Choo Ui Kiat (Lochu),	Sundry Shop-keeper, General Merchant, Rice Shop-keeper,	Batu Berendam, 1st Cross Street, Do., ...	2 3	25 157	No. Yes.
15	Han Kang Hoey Koan, ...	65, Jonker Street, ...	Li Beng Liong (Do.), Than Hoan Tin (President), Ten Tok Sip (Lochu), Ng Eng Lan (President), I Kim Cheng (Lochu),	Druggist, ... General Merchant, Shop-keeper, Paddy Planter, Sundry Shop-keeper	Kampong Pantei, Do., Market, ... Bukit Rambai, Klebang, ...	4 ...	115 92	" "
16	Kheng Leong Hoey, ...	Meetings are held in the Lochu's House, ...	Yong Ten Fu (Do.), Tan Chien (President), Chan Hoan Tin (Do.), Chin Shim Khwi (Lochu),	Sundry Shop-keeper, Pig-rearer, ... Tapioca Planter, Blacksmith, ...	Bunga Raya Road, Ujong Pasir, 1st Cross Street, Do., ...	3 4 2	36 43 21	Yes. No. No.
17	Gi Kiet Hoey, ...	Do.,	Li Su Kiam (President), Chan Tek Bi (Lochu), Yeo Kim Yiang (President), Tan Chin Guan (Lochu),	Shop-keeper, Trader, ... Nil, Chinchew, ...	Tanjong, ... Heeren Street, Jonker Street, Heeren Street, Klebang, ...	2 ...	55 16	Yes. No.
18	Kiet Lan Hoey,...	Do.,	Ho Geok Luan (Do.), Yeo Kim Yiang (President), Tan Teng Siong (Lochu), Lan Tjong Hoat (President),	Planter, ... Carriage-builder, Nil, Tapioca Planter, Nil,	Tranquerah, ... Jonker Street, Heeren Street, Bunga Raya Java Lane, ...	3 ...	81 15	Yes. No.
19	Yun Chiong Hui, ...	Do.,	Teo Koeh (Lochu), Sit Wi Ji (President), Sim Yin Chunn (Manager),	Barber, ... Nil, Trader,	1st Cross Street, 1st Cross Street,	4 2 1	33 28 23	Yes. No. Yes.
20	Kiet Gi Hoey, ...	In the Temple, ...						
21	Hock Kheng Hoey, ...	Lochu's House, ...						
22	Hiap Ng Fui, ...	Do.,						
23	Kim Geok Hoey, ...	Do.,						
24	Kim Lan Hoey (Pulau Java),	Do.,						
25	Tek Lan Hoe, ...	Do.,						
26	Kui Lan Tong, ...	Do.,						
27	Chen Liong Koan, ...	Goldsmith Street, Lochu's House,						
28	Hok Eng Tong, (Panchor),	Do.,						
29	Kim Lan Hoey, ...	Do.,						
30	Gi Ho Hoey, ...	Do.,						
31	Hap Tek Gi Ho Hoey,	Do.,						
32	Li Hu Sien Cho,...	Do.,						
33	Gi Hap Hoey, ...	Do.,						
34	Ng Hin Nam Yong Thong, ...	Do.,						

SOCIETIES—STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Return shewing the Number of Societies, in the Straits Settlements, exempted from Registration, from the passing of the Societies Ordinance to the 31st December, 1895.

No.	Name of Society.	Settlement.	Date in Gazette.	No.	Name of Society.	Settlement.	Date in Gazette.
			1890.				1890.
1	Singapore Club, ...	Singapore	28th March	55	Thian Hok Kiong (Temple), ...	Singapore.	26th Sept.
2	Tanglin Club, ...	Do.	"	56	Leisure Hour Society,...	Do.	29th Oct.
3	Teutonia Club, ...	Do.	"	57	Star of the East Lodge of Good Templars,	Do.	1891.
4	Masonic Club, ...	Do.	"	58	Hock Tek Chhi(Temple),	Do.	2nd April.
5	Singapore Cricket Club,	Do.	"	59	The Singapore Philharmonic Society, ...	Do.	24th April.
6	Singapore Rowing Club,	Do.	"	60	Kwong Fuk (Temple),...	Do.	8th May.
7	Ladies' Lawn Tennis Club, ...	Do.	"	61	Ho Lim Kiong, ...	Do.	12th June.
8	Singapore Cycling Club,	Do.	"	62	The Survey School Football Club, ...	Do.	19th June.
9	Engineers' Association,	Do.	"	63	The Singapore Golf Club, ...	Do.	13th Aug.
10	Singapore Photographic Society, ...	Do.	"	64	Straits National Football Association. ...	Do.	24th Aug.
11	Singapore Rifle Association, ...	Do.	"	65	The Chinese Football Club, ...	Do.	"
12	Swiss Shooting Club, ...	Do.	"	66	The Marine Club, ...	Do.	15th Sept.
13	Straits Chinese Recreation Club, ...	Do.	"	67	Tanjong Pagar Football Association, ...	Do.	"
14	E Lam Teng Club, ...	Do.	"	68	The Hindoo Association,	Do.	"
15	Peng Ann Kock Club,...	Do.	"	69	Thung Chai Medical Institution, ...	Do.	18th Sept.
16	Hollandia Club, ...	Do.	"	70	Adolphinen Minstrels,...	Do.	8th Dec.
17	Choo Heng Phoh Club,	Do.	"	71	Choo Eng Pho Club, ...	Do.	"
18	Singapore Chamber of Commerce, ...	Do.	"	72	The St. Andrew's Cycling Club, ...	Do.	1892.
19	Singapore Exchange, ...	Do.	"	73	The Chinese Educational Institute, ...	Do.	5th Jan.
20	German Reading Club,	Do.	"	74	Master and Mates Association of the Straits Settlements, The	Do.	"
21	Singapore Debating Society, ...	Do.	"	75	Marine Club, ...	Do.	22nd Jan.
22	Saranggong Debating Society, ...	Do.	"	76	The Ceylon Mutual Improvement Society,	Do.	19th Feb.
23	Heng Yen Kwan, ...	Do.	"	77	Tea and Tennis Club,...	Do.	25th Mar.
24	The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, ...	Do.	"	78	Mohamedan Starlight Cricket Club, ...	Do.	3rd May.
25	The Association of the Propagation of Faith,	Do.	"	79	Hindoo Youngsters Cricket Club, ...	Do.	2nd June.
26	The Holy Childhood,...	Do.	"	80	Tong King (Temple),...	Do.	14th June.
27	The Peter's Pence Association, ...	Do.	"	81	Singapore Union Cricket Club, ...	Do.	22nd July.
28	The Church Work Association, ...	Do.	"	82	Straits Football Association, ...	Do.	19th Aug.
29	The Catholic Orchestral Society, ...	Do.	"	83	Singapore Football Association, ...	Do.	29th Aug.
30	The Chinese Christian Association, ...	Do.	"	84	Indian Recreation Club, Engineers' Association	Do.	"
31	Methodist Episcopal Mission, ...	Do.	"	85	Football Club ...	Do.	8th Sept.
32	Singapore Recreation Club, ...	Do.	12th April.	86	Eastern Star Minstrels,	Do.	29th Sept.
33	Singapore Sporting Club,	Do.	2nd May.	87	Mohamedan Recreation Club, ...	Do.	"
34	Straits Medical Association, ...	Do.	"	88	The Royal Orange Lodge, The Panglima Prang	Do.	28th Oct.
35	Chew Wah Lim Club,...	Do.	"	89	Football Tennis and Billiard Association,	Do.	15th Dec.
36	Kim Ban Ch'un Club,...	Do.	20th May.	90	The Indian Cricket Club	Do.	1893.
37	Wan Cheng Kok Club,	Do.	28th May.	91	The Straits Philosophical Society.	Do.	16th Feb.
38	Ban Choon Hween Club,	Do.	"	92	The Straits Provident Association, ...	Do.	25th May.
39	Yong Ann Bungalow,...	Do.	"	93	The Singapore Chinese Weekly Entertainment Club, ...	Do.	11th Aug.
40	Mutual Improvement Society, ...	Do.	13th June.	94	The Social Recreation Club, ...	Do.	"
41	Raffles School Cricket Club, ...	Do.	"	95	The Swimming Club,...	Do.	1894.
42	Kwan Chui Huin Club,	Do.	20th June.	96	The Sepoy Lines Golf Club, ...	Do.	29th Jan.
43	Ban Chye Ho Club, ...	Do.	"	97	The Dar-el-adab Association, ...	Do.	"
44	Ban Hock Choon Club,	Do.	8th July.	98	The Whist Club, ...	Do.	19th Mar.
45	Yit Hai Hoe Kuan, ...	Do.	"		The Eastern Primrose Minstrels, ...	Do.	12th April.
46	Hoo Chay Beow (Temple), ...	Do.	"			Do.	"
47	Hong Sun Hoe Kuan,...	Do.	"				
48	Poh Chek Keong (Temple), ...	Do.	"				
49	Kwan Im Thong Hood Cho (Temple), ...	Do.	"				
50	Heng Sun Teng Trustees, ...	Do.	"				
51	Soo Lim Wee Club, ...	Do.	"				
52	Chu Eng Jong Association, ...	Do.	14th July.				
53	Ghee Ann Koon, ...	Do.	21st Aug.				
54	Tan See Hoe Kuan, ...	Do.	"				

Return shewing the Number of Societies in the Straits Settlements, exempted from Registration, from the passing of the Societies Ordinance to the 31st December, 1895,—Continued.

No.	Name of Society.	Settlement.	Date in Gazette.	No.	Name of Society.	Settlement.	Date in Gazette.
			1894.				1891.
99	The Mercantile Marine Officers' Association,	Staits Settlements.	3rd May.	143	Young Men's Institute, Pulau Tikus, ...	Penang.	2nd April.
100	The Raffles Club, ...	Singapore.	"	144	Nibong Tebal Recreation Club, ...	Do.	"
101	The Chong Hiang Suah Club, ...	Do.	"	145	Dindings Club, ...	Do.	18th Sept.
102	The Cheng Hong Kok Club, ...	Do.	16th June.	146	Hok Chuan Tong Society, ...	Do.	6th Oct.
103	The Singapore Mohammedan Cricket Club,	Do.	14th July.	147	The Penang Marine Association, ...	Do.	1892.
104	The Straits Social Club,	Do.	27th July.	148	Penang Atheneum, ...	Do.	18th Mar.
105	The Asiatic Recreation Club, ...	Do.	"	149	The Indian Association,	Do.	14th June.
106	The Darul Ta' Allum Association, ...	Do.	"	150	The Chinese Recreation Club, ...	Do.	22nd July.
107	The Social Reading Room, ...	Do.	"	151	The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Good Templars in England, ...	Do.	2nd Dec.
108	The Straits Junior Football Club, ...	Do.	21st Aug.	152	The Mohammedan Cricket Club, ...	Do.	1893.
109	The Union Football Association, ...	Do.	4th Oct.	153	The Pulau Tikus Recreation Club, ...	Do.	16th Feb.
110	The Ngao Choon Club,	Do.	"	154	The Penang Rowing Club, ...	Do.	"
111	The Singapore Asiatic Marine Club, ...	Do.	22nd Oct.	155	The Sepoy Lines Recreation Club, ...	Do.	4th Mar.
112	The Foh Hin Jan Club,	Do.	2nd Nov.	156	The Sri Majlis Jamished Club, ...	Do.	25th May.
113	The Lew Yuen Club, ...	Do.	1895.	157	The Moslem Recreation Club, ...	Do.	7th June.
114	The Valparaiso Minstrels, ...	Do.	16th Jan.	158	The Penang Civil Service Supply Association,	Do.	1894.
115	The Lock E Hean Club,	Do.	1st March.	159	The St. Xavier's Recreation Club, ...	Do.	3rd May.
116	The Cheng Ann Kok Club, ...	Do.	18th Mar.	160	The Penang Literary Association, ...	Do.	6th Aug.
117	The Harbab Askedan Club, ...	Do.	5th April.	161	The Town Club, ...	Do.	1895.
118	The Lew Choon Huin Club, ...	Do.	25th April.	162	The Malacca Debating Society, ...	Malacca.	16th Jan.
119	The Ee Hoe Hean Club,	Do.	13th June.	163	The Malacca Cricket Club, ...	Do.	1890.
120	Penang and P. W. Planters Association, ...	Penang.	22nd June.	164	The Malacca Billiard Club, ...	Do.	13th June.
121	The Penang Recreation Club, ...	Do.	10th Oct.	165	The Church Work Association, ...	Do.	20th June.
122	The Penang Rowing Club, ...	Do.	1890.	166	Eng Wah Wee Club, ...	Do.	"
123	The Province Wellesley Sports Club, ...	Do.	28th Mar.	167	The Malacca Club, ...	Do.	"
124	The Cheng Hong Kok Club, ...	Do.	"	168	Gok Sio Keng (Tranquerah), ...	Do.	5th Aug.
125	The Anglo-Chinese Reading Room, ...	Do.	"	169	Fuk Lun Tong, ...	Do.	2nd Dec.
126	The Chamber of Commerce, ...	Do.	2nd May.	170	Tiong Lan Hoe (Tanjong Kling), ...	Do.	"
127	The Penang Cricket Club, ...	Do.	"	171	Sam To Tong, ...	Do.	"
128	The Penang Club, ...	Do.	"	172	Cheng Hun Teng, ...	Do.	"
129	"Subscription Room" or "The Drain," ...	Do.	20th May.	173	Saint Anthony Society,	Do.	1892.
130	Penang Dramatic Club,	Do.	"	174	Saint Anthony de Padua Society, ...	Do.	22nd July.
131	The Balik Pulau Club,	Do.	20th June.	175	Saint Francisco Xavier Society, ...	Do.	"
132	The Penang Golf Club,	Do.	"	176	Virgin Mary of Rosary Society, ...	Do.	1st Oct.
133	The En Han Pit Sey, ...	Do.	21st Aug.	177	The Malacca Rifle Club,	Do.	"
134	Tsong Boon Seah, ...	Do.	"	178	The Chinese Lawn Tennis Club, ...	Do.	1893.
135	Hoi Tsou Soo Tai Pak Kong, ...	Do.	"	179	The Malacca Recreation Club, ...	Do.	25th May.
136	Kong Hok Tong, ...	Do.	"	180	The Malacca Golf Club,	Do.	"
137	Hindoossin, ...	Do.	"	181	The High School Chinese Football Club, ...	Do.	14th Sept.
138	Hun Kok Club, ...	Do.	28th Aug.				1894.
139	The Engineers Institute,	Do.	7th Oct.				3rd Sept.
140	Bukit Mertajam Recreation Club, ...	Do.	1891.				1895.
141	Penang Mutual Improvement Association, ...	Do.	4th Feb.				1st Mar.
142	Butterworth Recreation Club, ...	Do.	"				
			4th March.				

ANNUAL METEOROLOGICAL REPORT, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

This is the twelfth report in which the Meteorological Observations of the Colony have been shewn systematically:

2. The following Returns are hereto appended :—

- (a) Annual Abstract of Meteorological Observations.
- (b) Annual Abstract of Rainfall.
- (c) Tabular Statement shewing the Mean Annual and Monthly Rainfall and the Mean Number of Rainy Days in Singapore from 1869 to 1895.
- (d) Charts exhibiting the Mean Annual Range of Atmospheric Pressure, and of Temperature at Singapore from 1886 to 1895.
- (e) Charts shewing the Mean Annual Range of Rainfall and of Rainy Days at Singapore from 1869 to 1895 (embracing a period of 27 years).
- (f) Monthly Meteorological Returns.
- (g) Monthly Rainfall Returns.

3. The contribution of Monthly Returns for Singapore and for Penang to the Meteorological Reporter to the Government of India, for incorporation with the Daily Weather Reports and Charts of the Monsoon Area, published by that Government, and of a daily 9 H. observations for Singapore, for transmission by cable to the Government Astronomer, Adelaide, South Australia, is still being kept up.

4. The following tables shew the mean and extreme results of the year's observations :—

I.—ATMOSPHERIC PRESSURE.

Stations.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range for the year.	Mean for the year.
	Inches.		Inches.		Inches.	Inches.
Singapore,...	30.013	7th Nov.	29.703	12th June.	.100	29.857
Penang, ...	29.976	1st Oct.	29.708	19th May.	.094	29.854
Province Wellesley, ...	29.972	8th Nov.	29.681	14th May.	.087	29.813
Malacca, ...	29.980	1st May.	29.707	18th May.	.025	29.825

II.—TEMPERATURE OF AIR.

Stations.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Range for the year.	Mean for the year.
	°F.		°F.		°F.	°F.
Singapore,...	92.3	19th June.	66.0	10th Feb.	12.9	79.4
Penang, ...	94.5	18th March.	67.0	20th Jan.	17.7	79.2
Province Wellesley, ...	98.5	22nd July.	67.5	22nd Jan.	19.9	81.2
Malacca, ...	93.0	22nd Feb.	64.0	23rd May.	20.2	79.0

III.—TEMPERATURE OF SOLAR RADIATION.

Stations.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean for the year.
	°F.		°F.		°F.
Singapore, ...	164.3	3rd March.	82.5	17th Dec.	146.5
Penang, ...	158.4	1st Jan.	118.0	22nd Aug.	145.7
Province Wellesley, ...	No	observations	taken	during the	year.
Malacca, ...	175.0	31st Jan.	140.0	30th Dec.	163.9

IV.—TEMPERATURE OF NOCTURNAL RADIATION (ON GRASS).

Stations.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean for the year.
	°F.		°F.		°F.
Singapore, ...	77.0	17th June.	67.8	5th July & 8th Aug.	71.1
Penang, ...	74.2	7th April.	64.0	22nd Jan.	70.3
Province Wellesley, ...	76.0	15th March.	66.0	22nd Jan.	71.5
Malacca, ...	70.0	6th May.	60.0	4th Jan.	61.2

V.—RELATIVE HUMIDITY.

Stations.	Highest.	Date.	Lowest.	Date.	Mean for the year.
	%		%		%
Singapore, ...	99	23rd Oct.	47	12th Feb.	79
Penang, ...	96	18th May.	46	27th Jan.	83
Province Wellesley, ...	98	22nd Aug.	52	12th April.	76
Malacca, ...	100	31st Dec.	73	17th June.	91

VI.—WIND—DIRECTION AND VELOCITY.

Singapore.

5. North-East winds predominated during the months of January, February and March, and South-East winds, alternating with calm, during April.

The South-West Monsoon set in in May, and continued up to July, was followed during August, September and October by variables, the predominant winds being South-East and West. With November the North-East Monsoon set in.

The following table shews a summary of the wind directions observed during each month of the year:—

DIRECTIONS.	MONTHS.											
	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
NORTH	21	5	3	11	4	...	...	...	...	1	10	12
N N E. ...	3	4	4	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
N E. ...	44	44	36	9	...	...	...	...	1	10	33	37
E N E. ...	1	...	3	3	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
EAST	...	2	4	3	3	3	1	3	6	6	1	...
S S E. ...	...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	5	2	...	...
S E. ...	1	8	7	14	11	25	12	21	18	15	1	...
S S E. ...	...	1	1	2	2	5	1	5	2	2	1	...
SOUTH	...	...	...	2	1	4	4	10	2	2	...	...
S S W. ...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...
S W. ...	...	...	2	...	17	21	31	16	3	1	...	...
W S W. ...	...	...	...	2	1	1	...	1	18	4	...	...
WEST	...	2	5	6	10	3	1	17	12	20	2	2
W N W. ...	1	...	...	2	10	6	3	8	3	...	3	...
N W. ...	...	...	2	1	6	4	5	4	3	4	13	5
N N W. ...	6	3	2	6	4	...	3	1	4	2	2	9
CALM	16	15	24	26	22	16	29	5	13	24	24	28

7. The mean velocity was 152 miles, and the greatest in 24 hours, 376 miles, registered on 20th February.

Penang.

8. For ten months of the year, the prevailing direction of the wind was North-West, during August North-East, and October South-East.

9. The mean velocity for the twelve months was 63 miles, and the greatest in 24 hours was 368 miles on 17th November.

Province Wellesley.

10. No observations of the wind were taken during the year.

Malacca.

11. From January to July the prevailing direction was North-East. East winds predominated in August, and North-West winds in September. During October, November and December, North-East winds prevailed.

12. The mean velocity was 217 miles, and the greatest in any one day was 397 miles, which was registered on 5th January.

VII.—RAINFALL.

13. Rainfall was registered at 44 stations during the year, viz.:—

- 9 at Singapore.
- 4 at Penang.
- 3 at the Dindings.
- 5 at Province Wellesley.
- 23 at Malacca.

Singapore.

14. The station at 50-1 Grange Road furnished returns for the first four months of the year only, owing to the absence in Europe of Mr. ST. VINCENT DOWN.

15. The annual total fall was 98.14 inches, against 81.24 inches in 1894, and the number of rainy days 160, as compared with 168 in the previous year.

16. The heaviest fall registered was at the Water Works Reservoir, Thompson Road, where a total of 114.71 inches was reached. This station recorded also the maximum monthly fall, which was 18.61 inches for December, and the greatest fall in 24 hours, viz., 7.42 inches, which was gauged on the 29th of the same month.

17. The minimum monthly fall, viz., 1.35 inches, which was in February, was registered at 50-1, Grange Road.

Penang.

18. The mean fall (108.70 inches) shews an increase of 28.43 inches over that for 1894 (80.27 inches).

19. As in the previous year, Government Hill recorded the heaviest fall, viz., 135.94 inches, and also the maximum monthly fall, viz., 24.99 inches in October.

20. The minimum fall for any one month was 2.38 inches at Fort Cornwallis in February.

21. The greatest fall in 24 hours was registered at the Observatory, where 4.65 inches was gauged on the 2nd November.

22. Comparative statements of Rainfall at Penang from 1888 to 1895 (a period of eight years) :—

Years.	Fort Cornwallis.		Central Prison.		Government Hill.		Balik Pulau.		Mean.	
	Inches.	c.	Inches.	c.	Inches.	c.	Inches.	c.	Inches.	c.
1888, ...	82	30	107	90	138	88	117	86	111	71
1889, ...	84	83	95	66	138	46	121	16	110	82
1890, ...	103	90	139	05	177	35	138	49	139	69
1891, ...	101	57	154	16	134	14	116	91	126	69
1892, ...	74	90	104	05	110	03	87	01	93	99
1893, ...	88	67	108	34	149	53	107	74	113	57
1894, ...	66	94	63	11	105	22	85	70	80	24
1895, ...	89	33	100	10	135	94	109	43	108	70

The Dindings.

23. The mean fall at this station was 93.08 inches, being an increase of 17.99 inches over that of the previous year.

24. The heaviest fall was 100.87 inches, registered at Bruas, at which station also the greatest fall in 24 hours was gauged, viz., 3.80 inches on 17th December.

25. The station at Pángkor recorded the maximum monthly fall, viz., 18.00 inches for October.

26. The minimum monthly fall was 1.56 inches, which was registered at Lumut for the month of February.

Province Wellesley.

27. Compared with 1894, the total fall was 26.75 more, the figures being 75.09 inches and 102.38 inches respectively.

28. The heaviest fall for the year was 126.31 inches, registered at Bukit Mertajam, which station recorded also the maximum monthly fall, viz., 32.49 inches for October.

29. The minimum fall for any one month was 1.47 inches, registered for February at Bertam. 5.05 inches was the greatest fall in 24 hours, which was registered on 19th October at Sungei Bakap.

Malacca.

30. The returns for the year furnished by the stations of Kuala Linggi, Kesang, and Brisu were reported as unreliable by the Colonial Surgeon.

31. Two stations, those of Bukit Sebukor and District Office at Jasin, furnished incomplete returns.

32. The total fall was 76.60 inches computed from the complete and reliable returns of 18 registering stations. It is 14.61 inches less than 1894.

33. The heaviest fall was 94.40 inches, which was registered at Sungei Udang, which station recorded also the maximum monthly fall, viz., 17.30 inches for October.

34. The minimum monthly fall was 0.70 inch, recorded at Banda Hilir for the month of March.

35. The greatest fall in 24 hours was 5.30 inches, which was gauged on the 25th February at Lubok China.

TO SUMMARIZE.

36. *January.*—Wet in Singapore, dry in the other Settlements, excepting the district of Bruas in the Dindings and Sungei Bakap in Province Wellesley.

37. *February*.—Dry throughout.
38. *March*.—Wet in Singapore during the latter half of the month except the Quarantine Station at St. John's Island, dry in the other Settlements, with the exception of the districts of Lumut in the Dindings, Butterworth and Sungei Bakap in Province Wellesley, Alor Gajah and Pulau Sebang in Malacca.
39. *April*.—Wet in Singapore and in the Dindings, and in certain districts in Penang, notably Government Hill and Balik Pulau. Dry in Province Wellesley and Malacca, excepting the districts of Bukit Mertajam, Sungei Bakap and Pulau Jerejak in the former, and Umbei, Lubok China, Chin Chin and Ayer Keroh in the latter Settlement.
40. *May*.—Wet in all the Settlements but in the town and district of Tranquerah in Malacca.
41. *June*.—Wet in Singapore, Penang, the Dindings, excepting the district of Lumut. Wet in Province Wellesley and the districts of Tranquerah, Pangkalan Balak and Merlimau in Malacca.
42. *July*.—Wet in Singapore and Penang. Dry in the Dindings. Wet in Province Wellesley and in certain districts in Malacca, notably in the town, Batang Tiga and Merlimau.
43. *August*.—Wet throughout.
44. *September*.—Dry in Singapore and in the districts of Merlimau, Pulau Sebang and Jasin in Malacca. Wet in the other Settlements.
45. *October*.—Wet in all the Settlements.
46. *November*.—Wet in Singapore, Penang, the Dindings, and the Province excepting the Leper Asylum, Pulau Jerejak. Dry in Malacca, with the exception of the districts of Jasin and Chin Chin.
47. *December*.—Wet in Singapore—18.61 inches of rain were recorded for the month at the Water Works Reservoir, and at the same station 7.42 inches were gauged during 24 hours on the 29th. Wet in the other Settlements.
48. In conclusion, I take the opportunity of thanking Messrs. NEWTON, KNIGHT, RAUCH and DOWN, who have kindly furnished me with monthly rainfall returns from their respective stations.

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements.

Annual Abstract of Meteorological Observations, taken at the Kandang Kerbau Hospital Observatory, Singapore, in Lat. 1° 17' N., and Long. 103° 51' E., for the year 1895. Height of Bar : Cistern, 10 feet above sea level.

Months.	Barometrical Readings corrected and reduced to 32° Fah.				Temperature of Air.				Tempera- ture of Radiation.		Wind.		Temperature of Evaporation.				Computed Vapour Tension.				Relative Humidity.				Rainfall during the month.	Propor- tion of Clouds 0 to 10.					
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	In the Sun.	On Grass.	Prevailing Direction.	Mean Velocity.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Ins.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.			Ins.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	
January, ...	Ins. 29.916	29.812	29.876	Ins. 29.868	°F. 79.0	°F. 83.1	°F. 75.9	°F. 77.5	°F. 85.8	°F. 71.9	°F. 13.9	°F. 148.9	°F. 69.2	N E. & N.	Miles 110	°F. 74.9	°F. 73.4	°F. 74.4	°F. 74.4	Ins. .820	Ins. .783	Ins. .799	Ins. .801	% 82	% 69	% 90	% 80	Ins. 5.47	5	7	6
February,...	.934	.829	.899	.887	80.8	84.9	75.4	78.1	87.2	71.3	15.9	151.1	67.7	N E.	210	74.9	75.6	73.3	74.6	.788	.760	.787	.778	75	63	88	75	2.88	2	5	2
March, ...	.897	.784	.852	.844	81.7	85.5	78.2	79.7	87.4	73.5	13.9	151.9	70.6	N E.	150	76.5	76.7	75.0	76.2	.849	.814	.843	.835	79	68	79	79	6.05	3	6	4
April, ...	.905	.794	.867	.855	82.9	84.4	77.8	79.7	86.8	73.6	13.2	150.8	70.9	S E. & calm.	138	78.0	77.9	76.0	77.3	.895	.879	.877	.884	79	73	92	81	12.78	4	7	3
May, ...	.904	.798	.859	.842	84.2	86.6	79.6	81.4	88.8	75.2	13.6	151.9	72.5	S E. & S W.	149	78.5	79.1	77.2	78.3	.899	.888	.893	.893	77	70	88	78	7.34	5	6	4
June, ...	.874	.787	.839	.833	84.7	85.5	80.5	81.6	88.4	75.8	12.6	144.7	73.6	S W.	148	79.0	78.3	77.9	78.4	.918	.882	.920	.907	77	73	89	79	7.78	5	6	8
July, ...	.891	.806	.855	.851	81.9	84.8	78.0	79.5	86.7	73.4	13.3	146.1	70.2	S W. & S E.	132	77.7	77.5	75.8	77.0	.891	.847	.867	.868	82	70	89	80	8.91	7	5	6
August, ...	.880	.795	.839	.838	81.1	83.3	79.6	79.9	85.3	73.6	11.7	141.8	71.6	S E. & W.	163	76.6	76.9	76.9	76.8	.865	.853	.884	.867	82	74	88	81	7.72	7	8	6
September,	.881	.813	.872	.857	82.9	85.3	78.9	80.4	86.9	74.5	12.4	145.5	72.7	S E. & WSW.	152	78.2	77.5	77.3	77.9	.896	.856	.902	.885	79	69	88	79	4.15	6	6	5
October, ...	.907	.798	.863	.856	82.5	82.8	77.9	79.2	86.3	73.6	12.7	148.4	71.8	W. & N E.	161	77.5	75.9	76.2	76.6	.878	.845	.890	.871	79	76	92	82	9.69	6	7	6
November,	.950	.833	.899	.894	80.5	82.6	77.6	78.6	84.6	73.5	11.1	137.8	71.4	N E.	138	76.7	76.6	76.0	76.4	.868	.852	.880	.867	83	76	92	84	11.68	7	7	6
December,	.908	.795	.852	.851	80.3	81.7	77.5	78.1	84.2	72.9	11.3	139.4	70.6	N E.	164	76.2	76.5	75.5	76.1	.803	.844	.869	.834	82	78	90	84	13.96	5	6	5
Mean, ...	29.904	29.804	29.864	29.857	81.9	84.2	77.6	79.4	86.5	73.6	12.9	146.5	71.1	...	152	77.0	76.9	75.6	76.5	.865	.842	.859	.857	79	72	86	79	Total, 97.91	5	6	5

* The mean Temperature is computed from the results of the Observations at 9 H. 15 H. 21 H. and Minimum Temperature.

Months.	Barometrical Readings corrected and reduced to 32° Fah.			Temperature of Air.						Temperature of Radiation.		Wind.		Temperature of Evaporation.				Computed Vapour Tension.				Relative Humidity.			Rainfall during the month.		Propor- tion of Clouds 0 to 10.		
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	* Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	In the Sun.	On Grass.	Prevailing Direction.	Miles Mean Velocity.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Ins.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	
	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	N W.	Miles	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	Tns.	Tns.	Tns.	Tns.	%	%	%	%	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Total	
January, ...	29.911	29.818	29.880	29.869	79.6	85.8	78.6	78.9	89.4	71.9	17.5	144.5	68.5	70	73.5	74.7	73.5	74.5	79.1	.810	.759	.73	.65	.82	3.78	3	4	3	
February, ...	.916	.826	.885	.875	80.7	87.5	79.1	80.1	91.3	72.9	18.4	150.6	69.6	78	74.5	77.9	76.4	74.9	.771	.827	.876	.797	.74	.63	2.85	3	5	3	
March, ...	.881	.803	.876	.853	81.5	87.6	79.4	80.5	91.1	73.7	17.4	148.7	71.0	73	75.7	78.6	76.7	75.6	.809	.851	.832	.819	.75	.66	3.80	4	5	5	
April, ...	.883	.788	.859	.843	83.3	86.4	79.7	81.1	90.5	75.0	15.5	150.7	72.5	55	77.7	78.6	76.5	76.4	.850	.877	.873	.854	.77	.79	3.31	4	6	4	
May, ...	.881	.787	.864	.844	82.8	83.6	79.4	79.1	90.6	73.1	17.5	141.7	70.5	96	77.7	79.4	77.4	76.1	.887	.920	.918	.875	.79	.73	8.68	5	6	4	
June, ...	.872	.787	.867	.842	82.5	85.7	79.4	80.0	90.6	72.4	18.2	143.8	70.4	66	77.9	82.9	74.1	76.5	.896	.897	.918	.864	.80	.76	8.75	6	6	4	
July, ...	.888	.751	.854	.831	80.7	83.8	79.2	79.0	90.2	72.3	17.9	144.0	70.2	58	76.7	78.8	76.7	75.7	.861	.861	.918	.888	.82	.79	8.81	5	6	5	
August, ...	.899	.753	.860	.849	79.1	82.6	78.2	78.1	90.6	72.1	18.5	141.8	70.2	34	76.8	79.2	76.1	75.8	.893	.907	.869	.853	.90	.86	10.44	5	7	5	
September, ...	.905	.796	.884	.862	80.0	83.8	78.4	78.6	90.2	72.2	17.7	143.7	70.3	42	76.7	78.8	76.1	75.6	.891	.876	.921	.859	.86	.80	14.12	6	7	6	
October, ...	.948	.785	.879	.870	81.6	83.9	78.7	79.1	90.4	72.4	18.0	147.1	70.4	58	77.7	79.2	73.0	75.3	.894	.937	.842	.857	.82	.83	18.36	5	6	7	
November, ...	.924	.787	.898	.870	79.9	82.9	75.9	77.8	90.1	72.7	17.4	146.1	70.5	65	77.0	78.8	76.0	75.8	.840	.927	.868	.849	.87	.82	9.25	5	6	5	
December, ...	.904	.773	.877	.850	79.7	82.5	77.8	78.1	90.2	72.6	17.6	145.9	70.6	89	76.0	78.5	75.8	76.0	.882	.952	.871	.867	.85	.83	7.95	4	6	6	
Mean, ...	29.901	29.807	29.873	29.854	80.9	84.6	79.6	79.2	90.4	72.7	17.7	145.7	70.3	63	76.5	78.9	75.8	75.6	.854	.885	.880	.871	.80	.76	100.10	4	5	4	

* The mean Temperature is computed from the results of the Observations at 9 H. 15 H. 21 H. and Minimum Temperature.

Annual Abstract of Meteorological Observations, taken at Province Wellesley, in Lat. 5° 21' N., and Long. 100° 28' E., for the year 1895.
Height of Bar : Cistern, 65 feet above sea level.

Months.	Barometrical Readings, corrected and reduced to 32° Fah.				Temperature of Air.						Temperature of Radiation.		Wind.		Temperature of Evaporation.				Computed Vapour Tension.				Relative Humidity.				Rainfall during the month	Proportion of Clouds 0 to 10			
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	In the Sun.	On Grass.	Prevailing Direction.	Mean Velocity.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	Ins.	° %	° %	° %	° %	Ins.					
January, ...	29.879	29.777	29.844	29.833	81.2	88.6	78.2	79.4	92.8	69.7	23.1	68.2			76.3	79.5	75.3	77.0	831	887	843	853	78	64	86	76	5.61	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.
February, ...	.887	.806	.845	.846	84.5	88.5	79.5	81.3	94.7	72.6	22.1	71.1			77.2	79.9	76.1	77.7	834	887	880	867	72	66	89	75	4.50	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.
March, ...	.855	.785	.827	.822	84.7	87.6	79.7	81.3	94.2	73.2	21.0	72.2			78.2	79.9	76.7	78.2	888	900	873	887	74	71	87	77	4.82	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.
April, ...	.851	.776	.804	.810	85.3	88.3	80.1	80.9	93.2	74.2	19.0	72.9			79.0	80.3	75.6	78.3	911	934	824	889	74	69	80	74	8.06	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.
May, ...	.844	.762	.800	.802	84.9	89.7	80.5	82.3	94.0	74.3	19.7	72.7			78.7	81.0	76.3	78.6	895	899	851	881	76	67	82	75	6.65	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.
June, ...	.824	.743	.796	.787	85.1	89.9	80.0	82.6	94.5	75.4	19.1	73.8			79.1	80.7	78.0	79.2	916	924	933	924	76	66	91	77	6.07	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.
July, ...	.854	.753	.817	.808	85.4	89.1	79.4	81.9	93.7	74.0	19.7	72.1			79.8	80.4	78.0	79.4	900	924	889	904	75	69	88	77	5.71	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.
August, ...	.815	.728	.786	.776	84.6	88.4	79.3	81.4	92.7	73.5	19.2	72.0			78.3	79.9	77.0	78.4	884	910	894	896	74	67	89	76	9.25	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.
September, ...	.830	.725	.787	.780	83.7	88.0	77.6	81.0	93.5	72.8	20.7	71.2			78.3	80.9	75.5	77.1	904	952	851	902	77	71	89	79	20.80	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.
October, ...	.849	.759	.824	.810	83.8	84.2	78.2	79.8	92.7	73.3	19.3	72.0			78.3	78.7	75.9	77.6	896	925	845	888	77	77	89	81	32.49	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.
November,...	.895	.813	.859	.855	83.6	87.9	78.9	80.8	92.1	72.8	18.9	70.6			76.9	79.3	76.1	77.4	840	885	849	858	71	67	85	74	10.84	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.
December,...	.867	.788	.837	.830	79.5	86.9	78.2	81.5	77.2			70.2			76.3	79.3	74.5	77.3	831	902	798	810	75	70	82	75	11.51	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.
Mean,...	29.854	29.767	29.818	29.813	84.0	88.1	79.1	81.2	93.4	73.5		71.5	...	...	77.9	79.9	75.8	77.9	877	869	860	879	74	68	86	76	126.51	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.

* The mean Temperature is computed from the results of the Observations at 9. H. 15 H. 21 H. and Minimum Temperature.

Annual Abstract of Meteorological Observations, taken at Malacca, in Lat. 2° 14' N., and Long. 102° 14' E., for the year 1895.
Height of Bar: Cistern, 12 feet above sea level.

Months.	Barometrical Readings corrected and reduced to 32° Fah.				Temperature of Air.							Temperature of Radiation.		Wind.		Temperature of Evaporation.				Computed Vapour Tension.				Relative Humidity.				Rainfall during the month	Proportion of Clouds. 0 to 10.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	* Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	In the Sun.		Prevailing Direction.	Mean Velocity.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
												°F.	°F.																	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.

* The mean Temperature is computed from the results of the Observations at 9 H. 15 H. 21 H. and Minimum Temperature.

Annual Abstract of Rainfall, Straits Settlements, for the year 1895.

[illegible]

MALACCA.

Years.	In.	Mean.	Pangkalan Balak.	Kuala Linggi.	Bandar Hilir.	Kandang.	Umbai.	Merlimau.	Sungei Rambai.	Jelutong.	Alor Gajah Hos- pital.	Brisu.*	Lubok China.	Pulau Sebang.	Durian Daun Hospital.	Bukit Sabukor.	Bukit Bruang.	Durian Tunggal.	District Office, Jasin.	Kesang* Jasin Hospital.	Chin-Chin.	Ayer Keroh (wa- ter-works).	Station closed	Batu Berendum.	Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours.
1868	1	...	...	...	66.69	74.78	83.90	80.23	Station closed.	69.50	78.30	...	77.07	73.69	80.69	...	Station closed.	59.70	...	...	72.56	78.67	70.34	...	...
1869	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1870	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1871	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1872	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1873	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1874	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1875	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1876	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1877	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1878	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1879	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1880	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1881	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1882	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1883	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1884	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1885	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1886	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1887	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1888	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1889	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1890	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1891	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1892	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1893	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1894	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
1895	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

76.60

* These returns are not reliable.

Annual Abstract of Rainfall, Straits Settlements, for the year 1895.

Months.	SINGAPORE.										PENANG.					DINDINGS.				
	General Hospital, Sepoy Lines.	Kandang Kerbau Hos- pital Observatory.	Pauper Hospital, Sarang- pong Road.	Water-works Reser- voir, Thompson Road.	Killiney Estate, Tang- lin.	Quarantine Station, St. John's Island.	Botanic Gardens.	50-1 Grange Road.	Lady Hill.	Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours.	Fort Cornwallis.	Inches.	Central Prison.	Government Hill.	Balik Pulau.	Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours.	Lumut.	Pangkor Hospital.	Bras.	Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours.
January,	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	4.64	Inches	2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	2.29	5.76	3.30	7.38	2.58
February,	1.99	2.88	4.34	2.70	2.12	3.00	2.03	1.35	1.98	3.09	2.38	2.85	2.85	3.50	2.60	1.49	3.07	3.53	2.46	1.55
March,	4.96	6.05	7.03	9.32	6.82	3.62	8.10	6.74	8.01	4.46	4.65	3.80	4.02	4.58	4.58	1.24	8.77	3.68	5.36	3.00
April,	9.76	12.28	13.05	17.53	10.23	6.20	12.90	9.42	12.02	3.48	4.07	3.31	8.92	8.05	10.16	2.06	9.49	6.67	5.38	2.85
May,	8.96	7.34	4.90	5.49	8.82	8.89	6.65		6.86	2.50	8.85	8.68	16.95	10.16	12.55	4.54	8.17	10.00	10.60	3.65
June,	4.68	7.78	5.18	8.87	5.93	4.96	7.68		6.59	2.53	6.68	8.75	11.16	12.34	8.52	4.50	3.41	6.20	6.04	1.80
July,	10.82	8.91	10.05	9.53	8.34	8.65	11.57	Not registered.			10.18	8.81	12.34	8.52	2.80	2.80	1.56	3.75	4.83	1.60
August,	8.08	7.72	7.50	6.26	4.82	4.28	7.39		7.34	1.68	9.20	10.44	16.34	12.17	18.88	3.73	8.99	7.70	6.58	2.50
September,	4.73	4.15	4.62	4.37	3.79	5.12	5.49		5.79	2.33	14.30	14.12	17.76	18.88	2.90	2.90	6.86	8.76	10.89	3.25
October,	9.60	9.69	10.14	16.32	9.83	9.49	10.92		10.23	3.57	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	3.75	3.75	12.70	18.00	16.72	3.50
November,	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.67		13.00	2.23	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	4.65	4.65	9.87	12.45	7.54	3.80
December,	13.49	13.96	12.83	18.61	13.20	7.38	13.98		14.25	7.42	6.55	7.95	8.01	7.81	2.30	2.30	7.32	8.35	17.03	3.80
Total,...	97.32	97.91	94.81	114.71	93.60	85.27	105.46	...	103.52		89.33	100.10	135.94	109.43			85.97	92.39	100.87	
Mean,	98.14										108.70					93.08				

MALACCA.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

Months.	Butterworth.			Bertam.			Bukit Mertajam.			Sungei Bakap.			Leper Asylum, Pulau Jerejak.			In 24 hours.			Town.			Tranquerah.			Batang Tiga.			Sungei Udang.			Pangkalan Bahak.			Kuala Linggi.			Bandar Hill.			Kandang.			Umbai.			Merlimau.			Station closed.			Sungei Rambai.			Jelotong.			Alor Gajah Hos- pital.			Brisau.*			Lubok China.			Pulau Sebang.			Durian Daun Hospital.			Bukit Sabukor.			Bukit Bruang.			Durian Tunggal.			District Office, Jasin.			Kesang.*			Jasin Hospital.			Chin-Chin.			Ayer Keroh (wa- ter-works).			Station closed.			Batu Berendam.			Greatest Rainfall in 24 hours.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																				
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76.60

102.38

* These returns are not reliable.

Table shewing the Mean Monthly Rainfall, and Mean Number of Rainy Days registered at Singapore, from 1869 to 1895 inclusive.

January.	February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Annual	Years.		
	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.				
3.93	12	3.23	12	3.37	8	9.23	16	9.19	16	6.81	11	5.42	13	12.31	18	3.13	12	5.11	15	8.24	21	20.66	26	90.63	180	1869
8.25	24	7.80	21	3.15	14	8.81	17	5.01	10	11.51	17	5.11	11	11.36	17	12.62	18	9.99	17	11.54	25	18.13	18	123.24	209	1870
1.05	19	7.69	19	12.95	21	4.85	11	3.96	12	4.59	11	12.42	16	6.69	18	8.97	19	12.36	16	11.36	17	12.56	16	109.45	197	1871
2.37	4	7.72	18	3.43	8	4.15	12	5.12	9	4.89	14	6.43	13	7.12	14	10.76	16	5.74	16	11.54	22	6.00	15	75.30	161	1872
7.16	14	9.57	17	9.74	16	10.54	17	5.50	10	4.81	10	3.55	10	6.08	11	3.00	8	7.93	16	12.56	20	5.16	17	85.60	166	1873
3.88	15	2.34	10	3.20	13	6.34	14	5.78	15	6.39	12	6.32	17	10.58	16	11.02	14	7.09	15	16.37	20	7.56	17	87.05	178	1874
2.91	11	7.02	11	16.92	21	6.47	13	4.09	13	9.53	13	4.26	10	8.36	13	8.24	12	8.29	16	11.37	18	6.50	15	93.96	166	1875
3.97	11	1.84	6	4.62	13	7.23	11	7.86	12	10.58	17	4.46	10	9.32	12	7.19	14	10.67	17	12.06	19	10.39	21	89.91	163	1876
2.89	7	5.74	12	5.01	10	1.37	6	4.05	10	11.47	12	5.70	12	4.00	8	2.74	6	2.09	8	5.24	11	8.07	17	58.37	119	1877
3.57	19	7.29	14	2.17	5	8.04	14	11.59	17	4.07	13	6.33	13	19.33	18	5.01	11	7.38	10	8.47	16	9.91	20	103.16	170	1878
9.18	22	9.14	13	9.81	17	6.61	14	10.86	14	7.07	10	5.51	12	8.94	15	5.54	11	14.96	20	8.37	15	10.15	18	116.14	181	1879
5.17	17	9.33	14	8.46	16	11.12	15	8.96	16	6.87	13	9.83	13	9.75	15	7.19	18	9.96	15	15.82	21	8.56	16	111.08	189	1880
3.35	12	2.01	4	9.03	16	5.21	9	9.40	13	4.03	10	6.35	12	5.77	11	5.41	11	10.54	14	9.48	16	13.32	16	94.00	144	1881
6.58	15	12.41	18	3.08	7	8.80	14	6.35	12	4.97	11	6.73	9	6.65	14	6.70	12	9.73	16	8.95	15	7.21	15	88.16	158	1882
3.18	7	1.98	5	6.71	10	7.23	13	7.11	10	5.21	9	3.12	9	3.37	11	10.29	14	7.96	16	6.22	18	7.76	19	70.14	141	1883
8.81	18	3.03	8	7.86	12	3.85	9	5.18	13	5.88	15	7.66	11	5.19	12	8.07	13	7.35	12	4.56	22	12.00	11	80.13	146	1884
1.63	7	5.54	13	1.41	5	3.89	8	6.30	16	9.39	14	4.46	8	3.03	8	4.34	10	3.67	8	10.57	18	13.79	19	67.32	134	1885
8.39	13	4.29	8	4.91	9	7.32	13	10.26	18	7.28	15	3.42	9	16.09	16	7.82	14	9.03	15	10.18	17	6.61	12	95.19	159	1886
0.75	19	11.09	18	6.50	17	7.49	15	7.98	16	8.76	14	9.16	10	14.32	19	7.08	15	7.47	15	9.56	17	12.81	20	112.97	195	1887
5.09	8	1.38	5	4.02	11	6.29	12	10.92	14	7.37	9	3.41	9	2.50	8	8.37	14	3.75	10	5.42	15	7.04	13	65.56	128	1888
5.36	17	6.81	13	3.02	8	4.41	12	7.41	13	5.29	14	9.62	17	6.16	12	9.46	15	6.26	18	14.00	21	6.33	14	84.13	174	1889
0.21	17	10.82	15	7.75	17	8.50	17	4.98	14	6.26	13	19.64	16	9.59	19	7.99	19	9.12	20	12.79	21	10.13	18	117.78	206	1890
9.46	18	6.15	8	10.07	15	8.90	12	6.35	15	5.59	13	4.92	11	8.69	16	6.61	16	6.99	15	8.91	19	5.84	18	88.48	176	1891
7.53	16	4.05	11	10.69	17	6.54	22	11.69	14	2.89	9	5.95	12	8.62	18	5.96	12	8.07	15	9.08	20	18.63	20	99.70	186	1892
7.47	15	3.88	9	5.62	13	8.43	17	2.82	10	2.65	16	9.48	16	9.78	12	4.78	12	2.85	19	7.38	18	13.27	16	111.41	173	1893
8.13	16	0.98	9	13.26	14	5.61	13	4.85	11	7.26	18	6.50	14	9.98	14	5.42	16	2.42	15	8.66	13	6.17	15	81.24	168	1894
6.04	10	2.49	5	6.40	9	11.48	17	7.23	12	6.45	10	9.91	15	6.67	14	4.75	9	10.77	19	12.49	22	13.46	18	98.14	160	1895
8.38	14	5.76	12	6.78	13	6.99	13	7.07	13	6.69	13	6.88	12	8.53	14	6.98	14	8.13	15	10.04	18	10.33	17	92.56	168	

Chart shewing the Mean Annual Range of the Barometer, at Singapore, from 1886 to 1895.

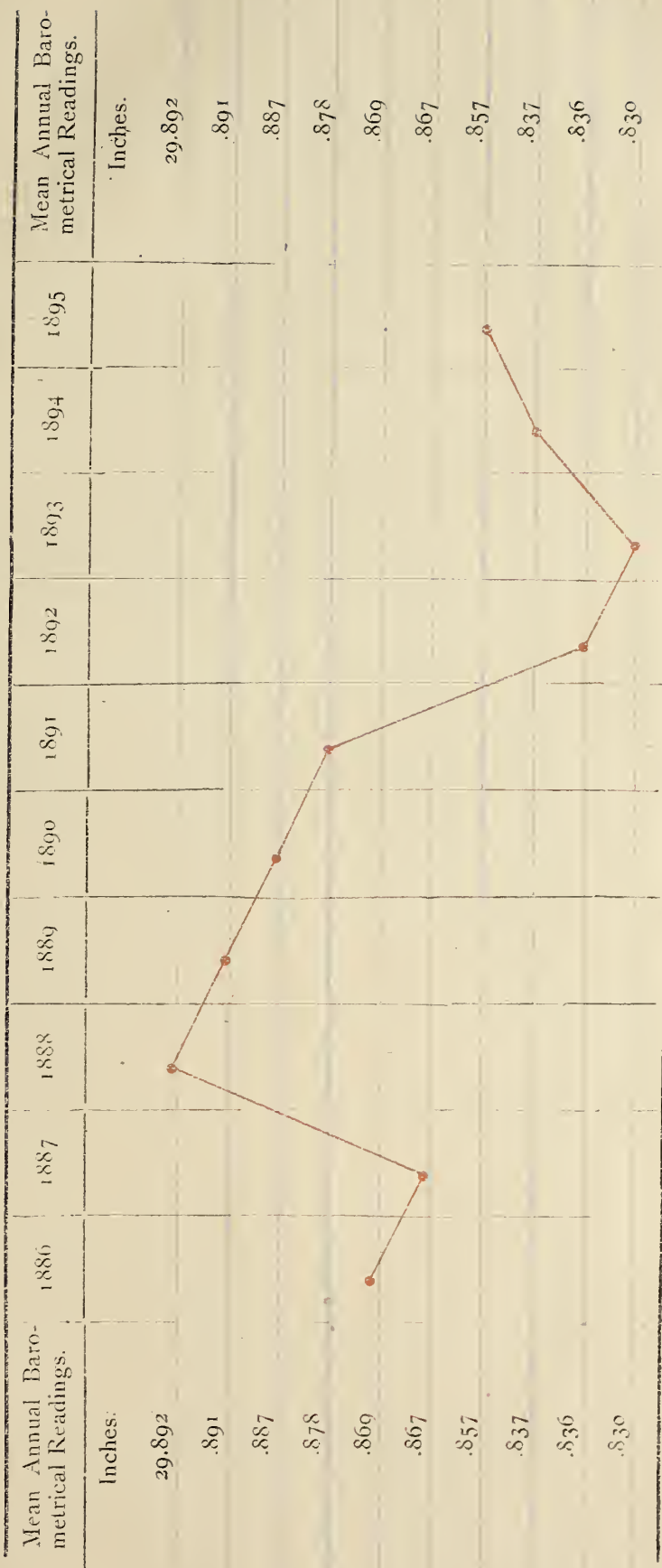


Table shewing the Mean Monthly Rainfall, and Mean Number of Rainy Days registered at Singapore, from 1869 to 1895 inclusive.

Years.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Annual.		Years.
	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	Inches.	days.	
1869	3.93	12	3.23	12	3.37	8	9.23	16	9.19	16	6.81	11	5.42	13	12.31	18	3.13	12	5.11	15	8.24	21	20.16	26	90.63	180	1869
1870	18.25	24	7.80	21	3.15	14	8.81	17	5.01	10	11.51	17	5.11	11	11.36	17	12.62	18	9.99	17	11.54	25	18.13	18	123.24	209	1870
1871	11.05	19	7.69	19	12.95	21	4.85	11	3.96	12	4.59	11	12.42	16	6.69	18	8.97	19	12.36	16	11.36	17	12.56	16	109.45	197	1871
1872	2.37	4	7.72	18	3.43	8	4.15	12	5.12	9	4.89	14	6.43	13	7.12	14	10.76	16	5.74	16	11.54	22	6.00	15	75.30	161	1872
1873	7.16	14	9.57	17	9.74	16	10.54	17	5.50	10	4.81	10	3.55	10	6.08	11	3.00	8	7.93	16	12.56	20	5.16	17	85.00	166	1873
1874	3.88	15	2.34	10	3.20	13	6.34	14	5.78	15	6.39	12	6.32	17	10.58	16	11.02	14	7.09	15	16.37	20	7.56	17	87.05	178	1874
1875	2.91	11	7.02	11	16.92	21	6.47	13	4.09	13	9.53	13	4.26	10	8.36	13	8.24	12	8.29	16	11.37	18	6.50	15	93.96	166	1875
1876	3.97	11	1.84	6	4.62	13	7.23	11	7.86	12	10.58	17	4.46	10	9.32	12	7.19	14	10.67	17	12.16	19	10.39	21	89.91	163	1876
1877	2.89	7	5.74	12	5.01	10	1.37	6	4.05	10	11.47	12	5.70	12	4.00	8	2.74	6	2.69	8	5.24	11	8.07	17	58.37	119	1877
1878	13.57	19	7.29	14	2.17	5	8.04	14	11.59	17	4.07	13	6.33	13	19.33	18	5.01	11	7.38	10	8.47	16	9.91	20	103.16	170	1878
1879	19.18	22	9.14	13	9.81	17	6.61	14	10.86	14	7.07	10	5.51	12	8.94	15	5.54	11	14.96	20	8.37	15	10.15	18	116.14	181	1879
1880	5.17	17	9.33	14	8.46	16	11.12	15	8.96	16	6.87	13	9.83	13	9.75	15	7.19	18	9.86	15	15.82	21	8.56	16	111.08	189	1880
1881	13.35	12	2.01	4	9.03	16	5.21	9	9.40	13	4.03	10	6.35	12	5.77	11	5.41	11	10.54	14	9.48	16	13.32	16	94.00	144	1881
1882	6.58	15	12.41	18	3.08	7	8.80	14	6.35	12	4.97	11	6.73	9	6.65	14	6.70	12	9.73	16	8.95	15	7.21	15	88.16	158	1882
1883	3.18	7	1.98	5	6.71	10	7.23	13	7.11	10	5.21	9	3.12	9	3.37	11	10.29	14	7.96	16	6.22	18	7.76	19	70.14	141	1883
1884	8.81	18	3.03	8	7.86	12	3.85	9	5.18	13	5.88	15	7.66	11	5.19	12	8.07	13	7.85	12	4.56	22	12.00	11	80.13	146	1884
1885	1.63	7	5.54	13	1.41	5	3.89	8	6.30	16	9.39	14	4.46	8	3.03	8	4.34	10	3.67	8	10.57	18	13.79	19	67.32	134	1885
1886	8.39	13	4.29	8	4.91	9	7.32	13	10.26	18	7.28	15	3.42	9	16.09	16	7.82	14	9.03	15	10.18	17	6.61	12	95.19	159	1886
1887	10.75	19	11.09	18	6.50	17	7.49	15	7.98	16	8.76	14	9.16	10	14.32	19	7.08	15	7.47	15	9.56	17	12.81	20	112.97	195	1887
1888	5.09	8	1.38	5	4.02	11	6.29	12	10.92	14	7.37	9	3.41	9	2.50	8	8.37	14	3.75	10	5.42	15	7.04	13	65.56	128	1888
1889	5.36	17	6.81	13	3.02	8	4.41	12	7.41	13	5.29	14	9.62	17	6.16	12	9.46	15	6.26	18	14.00	21	6.33	14	84.13	174	1889
1890	10.21	17	10.82	15	7.75	17	8.50	17	4.98	14	6.26	13	19.64	16	9.59	16	7.99	19	9.12	20	12.79	21	10.13	18	117.78	206	1890
1891	9.46	18	6.15	8	10.07	15	8.90	12	6.35	15	5.59	13	4.92	11	8.69	16	6.61	16	6.99	15	8.91	19	5.84	18	88.48	176	1891
1892	7.53	16	4.05	11	10.69	17	6.54	22	11.69	14	2.89	9	5.95	12	8.62	18	5.96	12	8.07	15	9.08	20	18.63	20	49.70	186	1892
1893	27.47	15	3.88	9	5.62	13	8.43	17	2.82	10	2.65	16	9.78	14	8.62	18	4.78	12	2.85	19	7.38	18	13.27	16	111.41	173	1893
1894	8.13	16	0.98	9	13.26	14	5.61	13	4.85	11	7.26	18	6.50	14	9.98	14	5.42	16	2.42	15	8.66	13	6.17	15	81.24	168	1894
1895	6.04	10	2.49	5	6.40	9	11.48	17	7.23	12	6.45	10	9.91	15	6.67	14	4.75	9	10.77	19	12.49	22	13.46	18	98.14	160	1895
Mean.	8.38	14	5.76	12	6.78	13	6.99	13	7.07	13	6.69	13	6.88	12	8.53	14	6.98	14	8.13	15	10.04	18	10.33	17	92.56	168	

Chart shewing the Mean Annual Range of the Barometer, at Singapore, from 1886 to 1895.

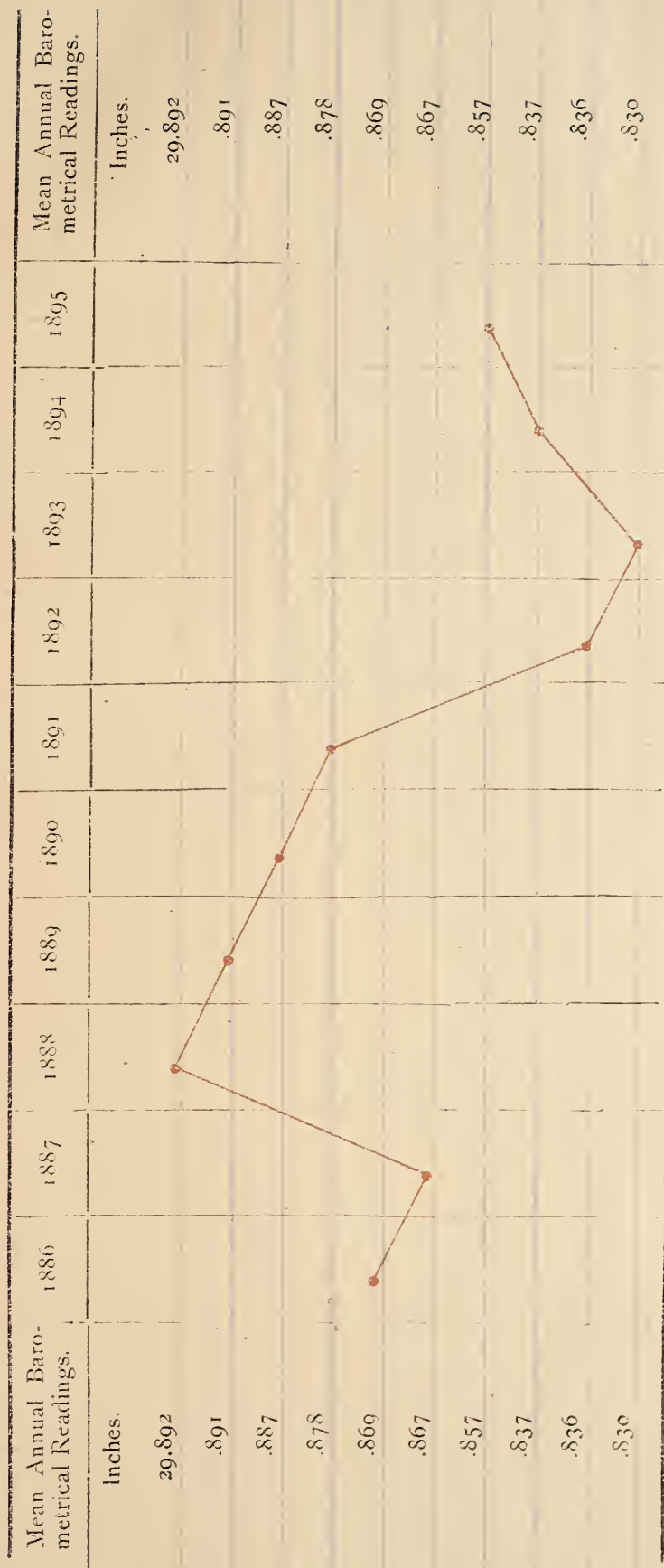


Chart shewing the Range of Mean Annual Rainfall, at Singapore, from 1869 to 1885.

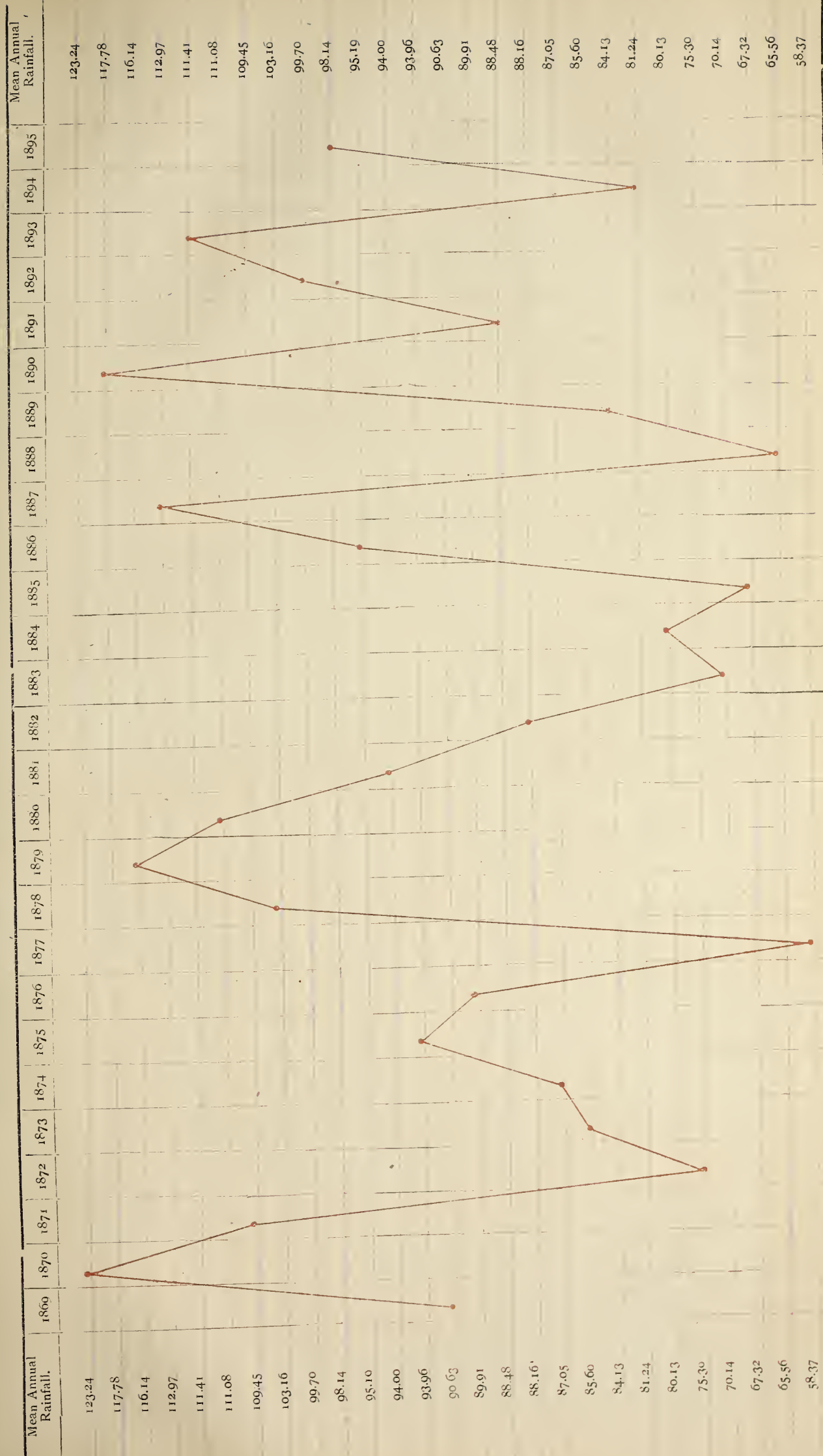
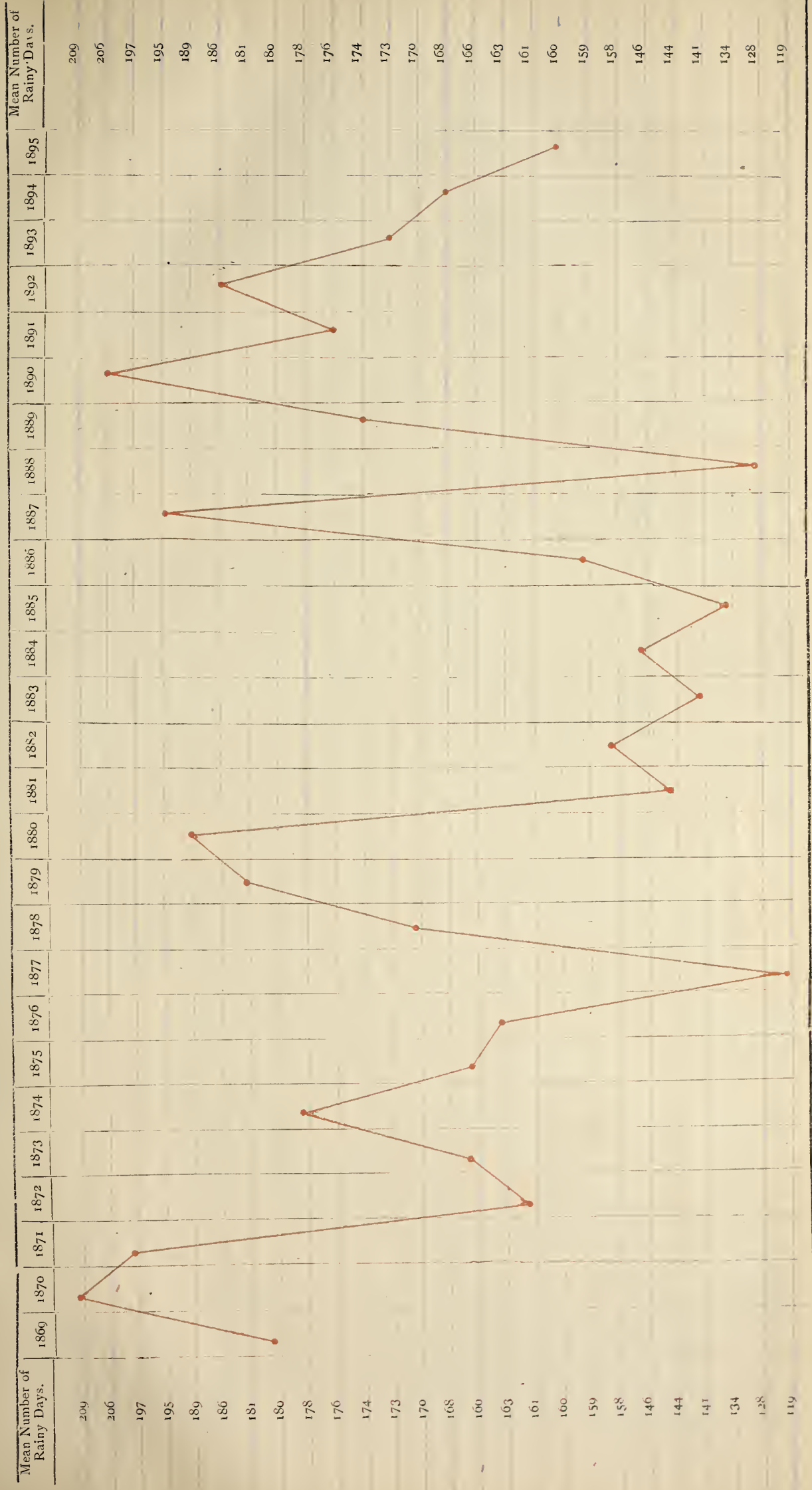


Chart shewing the Range of Mean Annual Number of Rainy Days, at Singapore, from 1869 to 1895.



METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE KANDANG KERBAU HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1895.

1° 17' N. Lat., 103° 51' E. Long. Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 10 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°			TEMPERATURE OF AIR.					TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.			WIND.		VELOCITY.		TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.			COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY.		RAIN.	CLOUD 0 to 10.			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.					TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.			9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Direction.	Total Miles.	TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.			COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Inch.	es.	Before 9 A.M.	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.	After 3 P.M.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
					Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.	Grass.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	9 H.						15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.											Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
																																							Ins.	Th.	W.	Sh.	Gr.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.	Sh.

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.977 Inches.
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.736 " 88.6 Fals.
(Highest Temperature 67.9 " 67.9 " 2.33 Inchee.
Lowest Temperature 67.9 " 67.9 " 2.33 Inchee.
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 2.33 Inchee.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H. 15 H. 21 H. and Minimum Temperature.

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D.
Principal Civil Medical Officer, S. S.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE KANDANG KERBAU HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1895.

1° 17' N. Lat., 103° 51' E. Long. Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 10 ft.

TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.	
REDUCED TO 32°																													

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, S. S.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 30.06 inches.
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.740
Highest Temperature 90.4 F.
Lowest Temperature 63.0
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 2.32 inches.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE KANDANG KERBAU HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1895.

1° 17' N. Lat., 103° 51' E. Long.

Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 10 ft.

TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD 0 to 10.			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.	
TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD 0 to 10.			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.	
TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD 0 to 10.			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.	
TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD 0 to 10.			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.	
TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD 0 to 10.			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.	
TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD 0 to 10.			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.	
TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD 0 to 10.			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.	
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TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.																			

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.975 Inchs.

Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.706 " 90.5 Fah.

Highest Temperature 70.9 " 3.11 In. aer.

Lowest Temperature 3.11 In. aer.

Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 3.11 In. aer.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H., 15 H., 21 H., and Minimum Temperature.

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medicine Officer, S. S.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE KANDANG KERBAU HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1895.
1° 17' N. Lat., 103° 51' E. Long.
Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 10 ft.

DATE.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.			WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				RAIN.		CLOUD 0 to 10.		CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.	
	Barometer—Reduced to 32°					Temperature of Air.					Temperature of Radiation.			Wind.			Temperature of Evaporation.				Computed Vapour Tension.			Relative Humidity.				Rain.		Cloud 0 to 10.		Cloud & Weather Initials.	
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Ins.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Range.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	%	%	%	%	Inch.	es.	Before 9 A.M.	After 3 P.M.
1	29.927	29.832	29.915	29.891	81.0	80.2	77.5	77.9	83.5	73.0	10.5	14.5	62.0	71.5	1.5	NNE.	WNW.	NE.	77.5	77.0	76.8	.860	.879	.886	.876	93	85	1.51	10	8	6	Pe, o, r.	Ke, c.
2	29.939	29.820	29.929	29.896	82.8	85.0	77.6	79.7	84.8	73.7	11.1	13.4	62.6	71.0	1.7	NE.	NE.	Cal.	77.8	77.2	76.5	.888	.881	.883	.879	91	79	.26	5	8	2	Ke, c.	Pe, c.
3	29.943	29.837	29.909	29.896	83.0	81.2	77.8	79.0	86.8	74.0	12.8	15.0	70.2	73.3	0.7	N.	N.	N.	77.5	77.8	75.4	.869	.860	.860	.859	91	83	.22	2	10	6	Ke, c.	Pe, o, r.
4	29.918	29.823	29.899	29.880	83.8	84.8	76.6	80.1	87.2	75.5	11.7	16.0	68.8	73.2	2.3	NNE.	SE.	Cal.	77.3	78.8	74.8	.864	.840	.840	.864	92	80	.31	2	10	4	Ke, c.	Pe, o.
5	29.918	29.821	29.851	29.851	84.0	82.5	77.0	80.1	87.2	74.5	12.7	15.5	68.3	72.0	2.5	E.	SE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
6	29.901	29.752	29.851	29.834	84.8	86.5	79.2	81.2	87.2	74.5	12.7	15.5	68.3	72.0	2.5	E.	SE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
7	29.920	29.759	29.858	29.845	86.0	84.6	78.4	80.7	87.2	73.8	13.4	15.8	64.1	71.1	1.1	NE.	SE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
8	29.911	29.783	29.849	29.847	84.5	85.6	79.6	81.3	87.2	75.5	14.9	16.0	65.0	70.1	1.7	NE.	SE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
9	29.890	29.768	29.857	29.835	85.2	79.0	77.4	78.3	86.3	71.9	14.4	15.7	65.0	70.1	1.7	NE.	SE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
10	29.871	29.753	29.821	29.815	84.0	85.0	77.2	79.4	87.5	71.7	15.8	15.3	65.0	70.1	1.7	NE.	SE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
11	29.909	29.798	29.878	29.861	84.0	83.2	77.2	79.5	86.4	73.8	12.6	15.8	65.0	70.1	1.7	NE.	SE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
12	29.918	29.829	29.893	29.880	83.2	81.5	75.2	77.9	87.2	72.0	14.2	15.5	69.3	67.7	1.6	ENE.	SE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
13	29.935	29.812	29.905	29.884	82.0	82.0	78.8	77.8	82.5	72.6	14.7	15.7	65.0	66.9	1.4	E.	SE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
14	29.929	29.866	29.921	29.905	85.0	85.0	78.5	77.8	82.5	72.6	14.7	15.7	65.0	66.9	1.4	E.	SE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
15	29.948	29.826	29.860	29.878	80.2	79.0	75.8	76.8	87.4	72.3	15.1	15.7	69.8	69.9	3.4	N.	N.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
16	29.904	29.794	29.842	29.846	82.5	83.0	75.2	78.6	85.9	74.0	11.9	15.3	67.6	71.0	3.0	ENE.	WSW.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
17	29.897	29.790	29.874	29.883	85.0	82.2	77.0	79.2	86.8	72.9	13.9	15.5	68.7	69.9	3.0	NNW.	SE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
18	29.913	29.804	29.855	29.857	84.0	79.2	77.0	81.0	85.0	73.8	11.2	13.7	52.8	70.8	3.0	NNW.	SE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
19	29.880	29.755	29.848	29.835	83.5	86.5	79.2	80.9	87.2	74.5	12.7	15.8	68.3	70.8	1.5	N.	SE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
20	29.882	29.804	29.875	29.853	85.4	83.0	79.0	80.1	87.8	73.0	14.8	15.6	68.2	69.6	3.4	N.	SE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
21	29.881	29.757	29.843	29.847	84.0	87.8	80.0	81.3	88.0	73.5	14.5	15.3	65.5	72.3	1.2	SSE.	W.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
22	29.891	29.766	29.831	29.834	81.0	83.2	79.6	79.5	84.6	74.3	9.3	13.1	46.8	71.0	3.0	W.	SE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
23	29.913	29.784	29.811	29.836	79.3	83.5	79.6	78.9	85.5	73.2	12.3	14.2	56.8	70.0	3.2	WSW.	W.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
24	29.888	29.756	29.840	29.822	84.5	88.6	79.2	81.9	89.2	75.5	13.7	15.8	66.6	72.0	3.5	WSW.	W.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
25	29.862	29.769	29.840	29.823	86.3	84.0	79.6	81.4	89.0	75.9	13.1	14.1	52.3	72.0	3.1	S.	SSE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
26	29.912	29.777	29.852	29.847	79.5	87.5	78.8	79.7	87.5	73.0	15.5	15.2	63.5	70.2	2.8	NNW.	WNW.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
27	29.894	29.790	29.891	29.888	84.0	88.5	75.0	81.0	88.9	73.8	15.1	15.4	66.4	70.9	2.9	W.	WNW.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
28	29.922	29.823	29.911	29.856	83.0	87.0	79.8	81.3	88.9	75.5	13.4	16.0	63.4	72.6	2.9	S.	SE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
29	29.911	29.823	29.911	29.856	83.0	87.0	79.8	81.3	88.9	75.5	13.4	16.0	63.4	72.6	2.9	S.	SE.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
30	29.941	29.817	29.885	29.881	75.0	84.4	78.0	77.6	83.5	73.2	15.3	12.4	85.5	70.0	3.2	N.	NW.	Cal.	78.0	76.8	75.8	.866	.878	.866	.866	94	84	.31	9	3	2	Ke, c.	Ke, c.
Mean	29.905	29.794	29.867	29.865	82.9	84.4	77.8	79.7	86.8	73.6	13.2	15.0	64.0	70.9	2.7				78.0	77.9	76.0	.879	.877	.884	.879	92	81	Total	12.78	4	7	3	

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.948 Inches.
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.752 "
Highest Temperature 90.4 Fah.
Lowest Temperature 71.7 "
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 2.95 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, S. S.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE KANDANG KERBAU HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1895.
1° 17' N. Lat., 103° 51' E. Long.
Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 10 ft.

DATE.	PAROMETER REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.						TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.						COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD 0 to 10.			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.						
	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Ins.	Mean.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.	Difference and Shade.	Grass.	Difference and Radiation.	Direction.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Total Miles.	Velo-city.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Ins.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Inch-es.	Rain.	Before 9 A.M.
1	29.994	29.823	29.917	29.895	86.3	87.0	76.0	80.5	88.9	72.5	16.4	155.5	66.9	70.5	2.0	NNW.	W.	Calin.	155	77.5	81.0	74.6	77.7	827	818	836	827	76	76	76	94	78	0.4	2	2	Ke, b.	C, b.				
2	9.38	7.76	8.45	8.63	84.5	87.0	79.4	81.4	88.0	74.8	13.2	155.4	67.4	71.5	3.3	N.	SE.	Calin.	191	78.3	77.8	77.2	77.8	887	821	900	869	75	64	91	77	...	4	4	2	Ke, b.	K, b.				
3	9.43	8.36	8.109	8.62	84.2	83.8	76.0	79.5	86.8	73.9	12.9	156.0	69.2	72.3	1.6	N.	SW.	Calin.	253	79.0	78.8	74.5	77.4	923	917	836	894	79	79	93	84	...	2	2	2	Ke, b.	K, b.				
4	9.18	8.21	8.89	8.79	86.2	85.0	79.0	81.9	87.8	77.3	10.5	148.5	60.7	73.8	3.5	N.	SE.	Calin.	165	79.2	78.8	77.2	78.4	898	904	913	905	72	74	92	79	...	6	6	2	Ke, b.	Ok, e.				
5	9.08	8.22	8.58	8.68	83.0	85.0	79.0	80.6	87.8	76.0	12.5	154.5	66.1	73.8	4.3	NNW.	W.	Calin.	238	78.8	77.8	76.2	77.6	928	866	862	862	82	70	89	80	...	4	4	2	Ke, b.	C, b.				
6	9.01	7.51	8.62	8.84	84.0	89.5	81.0	82.9	90.5	76.9	13.6	158.6	68.1	75.6	1.3	WSW.	NNW.	Calin.	200	79.9	80.5	77.2	79.8	967	918	885	924	83	66	84	78	...	0.1	8	8	Pe, c.	Pe, c.				
7	9.20	7.99	8.56	8.83	81.0	80.0	80.0	80.7	88.4	76.0	12.4	155.6	67.2	72.0	4.0	NW.	W.	Calin.	85	80.0	80.0	78.0	79.3	971	903	923	932	83	66	88	79	...	...	2	2	Pe, c.	Pe, c.		
8	9.11	7.82	8.48	8.47	84.0	89.0	80.8	82.4	90.2	76.0	13.4	154.8	64.6	73.8	3.0	W.	W.	Calin.	93	80.0	80.2	77.8	78.5	987	962	924	928	85	66	88	79	...	...	2	2	Pe, c.	Pe, c.		
9	8.90	7.58	8.55	8.34	87.8	89.5	80.4	81.5	91.2	75.6	13.2	153.2	62.0	73.0	2.9	SW.	W.	Calin.	100	79.8	80.0	78.8	79.5	903	897	863	896	69	65	92	75	...	...	2	2	Pe, c.	Pe, c.		
10	8.71	7.54	8.20	8.15	87.0	90.5	84.5	86.9	91.5	77.8	13.7	156.5	65.0	74.5	3.3	E.	W.	SW.	118	79.7	81.5	79.5	80.2	917	952	940	936	70	66	19	72	...	...	2	2	Pe, c.	Pe, c.		
11	8.78	7.96	8.46	8.40	87.3	87.0	82.9	84.4	90.2	75.2	14.0	160.5	70.3	73.5	2.7	E.	W.	Calin.	128	79.5	79.8	77.8	79.0	940	919	911	933	79	70	86	78	...	...	2	2	Ke, b.	Ke, b.		
12	9.03	7.91	8.28	8.40	87.3	88.0	84.4	86.7	94.4	77.5	13.4	157.9	67.0	75.0	2.5	SW.	WNW.	Calin.	190	79.0	81.0	79.0	79.7	880	965	972	939	68	73	93	78	...	...	2	2	Ke, b.	C, b.		
13	8.77	7.60	8.25	8.21	82.0	88.8	80.4	81.5	89.8	75.4	14.4	145.0	55.2	74.5	1.0	WNW.	W.	Calin.	226	79.0	79.0	78.8	78.9	952	855	862	889	87	62	92	80	...	...	8	4	Ke, b.	C, b.		
14	9.01	7.30	8.10	8.24	84.0	86.0	80.0	81.4	88.6	75.0	13.6	145.4	56.8	73.3	1.7	WNW.	WNW.	Calin.	125	78.5	78.2	78.3	78.3	901	856	936	936	77	69	92	79	...	...	10	6	Ok, c.	Pe, o.		
15	8.63	7.52	7.34	7.83	87.0	89.6	84.0	84.3	90.0	76.5	13.5	152.0	62.0	73.0	3.5	SSE.	SE.	SE.	130	80.0	80.0	79.0	79.8	952	895	925	924	74	64	79	72	...	...	2	2	Ke, b.	Ke, b.		
16	8.96	8.43	8.70	8.49	86.0	83.2	83.5	83.9	96.2	77.9	12.3	152.6	62.4	75.0	2.9	E.	ESE.	SE.	115	80.0	80.0	79.8	79.9	944	915	968	942	76	69	84	76	...	...	2	2	Ke, b.	Pe, o.		
17	8.72	7.66	8.10	8.16	87.8	84.0	77.2	80.6	89.5	73.5	16.0	154.0	64.5	70.0	3.5	ESE.	NNW.	NNW.	140	80.3	77.8	77.5	77.2	941	870	779	863	72	75	82	76	...	...	2	2	Ke, b.	Pe, o.		
18	8.55	7.88	8.47	8.30	82.5	90.8	81.4	81.9	91.5	73.6	17.9	157.9	66.4	69.8	3.8	N.	SE.	Calin.	107	77.0	79.0	79.5	78.5	855	833	833	899	77	56	92	75	...	...	4	4	Ke, b.	Ke, b.		
19	8.51	7.53	8.00	8.01	87.0	89.0	80.5	82.9	90.5	75.3	15.2	151.0	60.5	72.8	2.5	SE.	SE.	SE.	134	80.2	81.0	78.6	79.9	840	951	843	880	73	69	92	78	...	...	2	2	Ke, b.	Ke, b.		
20	9.15	8.11	8.71	8.66	79.0	84.0	78.0	79.2	87.6	75.9	11.7	156.4	68.8	73.2	2.7	SW.	SE.	SE.	130	74.8	76.2	76.0	76.7	808	781	856	820	81	65	91	79	...	...	6	8	Pe, c.	C, b.		
21	9.07	7.87	8.76	8.57	86.5	88.0	78.6	81.9	90.2	74.5	15.7	150.0	69.8	70.0	4.5	SW.	SE.	SE.	106	78.0	78.5	78.0	77.9	852	847	856	852	68	64	88	73	...	...	2	2	Ke, b.	Ke, b.		
22	9.29	8.20	8.93	8.81	85.0	84.8	79.0	81.1	86.0	74.0	10.2	139.2	53.2	72.5	2.9	NW.	SE.	SE.	111	79.0	78.8	76.0	77.9	911	903	858	891	76	75	87	79	...	...	8	8	Pe, c.	C, c.		
23	9.59	8.35	8.23	9.06	76.0	86.8	78.6	78.9	86.9	74.5	12.4	150.3	63.4	72.0	2.5	S.	NW.	SE.	135	74.5	77.8	75.8	76.0	835	831	856	841	93	65	88	82	...	...	10	4	Ke, b.	C, c.		
24	9.23	8.41	9.09	8.91	86.8	82.0	78.0	80.4	86.0	74.5	11.5	143.2	57.2	73.5	1.0	WNW.	Calin.	Calin.	250	81.8	78.5	77.0	77.1	1030	929	916	958	80	85	95	84	...	...	8	10	Pe, o.	C, b.		
25	9.37	8.47	9.55	9.13	82.0	83.8	78.0	79.9	87.0	76.0	11.0	153.5	66.5	73.3	2.7	SW.	SW.	Calin.	191	77.5	77.8	77.0	77.4	883	872	916	890	81	75	95	84	...	...	4	10	Pe, o.	C, b.		
26	9.21	8.43	9.44	9.03	81.0	82.8	74.4	79.0	86.5	74.8	11.7	148.8	62.3	72.9	1.9	SW.	SW.	Calin.	178	80.0	79.8	73.2	77.7	971	977	801	916	81	87	94	87	...	...	6	10	Pe, o.	Pe, o.		
27	9.01	8.27	8.83	8.70	83.5	87.0	79.0	81.0	87.8	74.5	13.3	151.0	63.2	70.8	3.7	SW.	W.	Calin.	175	78.5	77.8	77.2	77.3	903	838	881	891	77	65	91	78	...	...	2	2	Ke, b.	Ke, b.		
28	8.86	8.14	8.51	8.50	86.3	88.0	81.0	82.0	89.5	73.0	16.5	148.2	58.7	71.2	1.8	SW.	W.	Calin.	156	77.0	77.8	77.2	77.3	805	912	886	834	64	61	84	69	...	...	4	4	Ke, b.	Ke, b.		
29	8.85	7.97	8.53	8.45	78.3	86.8	78.8	79.2	87.3	72.8	14.5	147.8	60.5	70.9	1.9	NW.	SW.	Calin.	100	75.0	80.2	77.2	77.5	759	936	907	867	66	73	92	77	...	...	8	4	Pe, o.	Pe, o.		
30	8.73	8.16	8.44	8.44	79.3	86.8	78.8	78.1	87.5	72.5	15.0	139.6	52.1	70.0	2.5	SW.	W.	Calin.	155	75.9	77.5	76.0	76.5	847	868	886	867	84	77	95	59	...	...	10	10	Pe, o.	Pe, c.		
31	8.94	8.26	8.66	8.62	86.2	86.2	85.5	82.5	82.6	76.0	12.0	157.5	68.9	73.0	3.0	SW.	SSE.	SW.	163	80.0	79.5	79.2	79.6	944	926	955	942	76	76	86	79	...	...	2	8	Ke, b.	Pe, c.		
Mean	29.904	29.798	29.859	29.842	84.2	86.6	79.6	81.4	88.8	75.2	13.6	151.9	63.2	72.5	2.7				149	78.5	79.1	77.2	78.3	899	888	893	893	77	70	88	78	Total.	5	6	4		7.34				

In the Shade { Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.994 Inches.
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.750 "
Highest Temperature 91.5° Fah.
Lowest Temperature 72.5 "
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 1.75 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

MAX. F. SIMON, M. D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, S. S.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE KANDANG KERBAU HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1895.

1° 17' N. Lat., 103° 31' E. Long.

Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 10 ft.

DATE.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.	
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Direction.	Velo- city.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Inch- es.	0 to 10.
1	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Range.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	...	...
2	29.915	29.780	29.860	29.852	78.0	85.6	78.5	11.6	74.4	74.4	77.9	74.4	74.4	77.9	74.4	74.4	77.9	77.0	79.5	77.0	77.8	...	...
3	29.937	29.856	29.893	29.896	78.0	85.6	78.5	11.6	74.4	74.4	77.9	74.4	74.4	77.9	74.4	74.4	77.9	77.0	79.5	77.0	77.8	...	...
4	29.894	29.820	29.848	29.844	86.0	83.8	79.6	81.1	87.9	74.9	73.0	74.9	73.0	74.9	73.0	74.9	73.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.7	...	...
5	29.896	29.851	29.901	29.898	85.2	84.5	79.4	81.3	87.8	74.9	73.0	74.9	73.0	74.9	73.0	74.9	73.0	80.0	78.0	78.0	78.7	...	...
6	29.865	29.782	29.814	29.820	87.0	86.3	82.5	88.2	76.9	71.3	73.5	76.9	71.3	73.5	76.9	71.3	73.5	79.5	80.0	79.5	79.5	...	...
7	29.843	29.722	29.842	29.802	87.0	85.0	81.0	81.7	88.6	73.8	74.8	73.8	74.8	73.8	74.8	73.8	74.8	80.0	78.0	78.0	78.7	...	...
8	29.844	29.768	29.830	29.814	85.0	80.3	76.2	78.8	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	73.5	79.5	79.5	79.5	79.5	...	...
9	29.840	29.784	29.810	29.811	85.2	81.8	79.6	80.1	87.2	73.8	74.8	73.8	74.8	73.8	74.8	73.8	74.8	79.5	79.5	79.5	79.5	...	...
10	29.830	29.757	29.769	29.779	84.8	80.8	79.8	81.5	86.9	73.5	74.5	73.5	74.5	73.5	74.5	73.5	74.5	79.5	79.5	79.5	79.5	...	...
11	29.818	29.749	29.824	29.797	82.5	84.6	76.8	79.7	87.5	74.9	72.6	74.9	72.6	74.9	72.6	74.9	72.6	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.7	...	...
12	29.809	29.703	29.751	29.764	80.8	83.8	80.4	84.9	76.7	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	74.6	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.7	...	...
13	29.844	29.747	29.792	29.794	86.5	84.2	78.2	80.7	88.6	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.7	...	...
14	29.853	29.752	29.840	29.815	74.4	80.0	76.5	78.5	82.6	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.7	...	...
15	29.854	29.778	29.812	29.788	83.3	86.0	83.0	81.5	87.2	73.7	73.7	73.7	73.7	73.7	73.7	73.7	73.7	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.7	...	...
16	29.808	29.722	29.789	29.771	86.3	83.2	79.2	84.5	89.5	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.7	...	...
17	29.831	29.768	29.800	29.799	87.0	85.5	83.6	84.5	90.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	79.0	80.0	79.5	79.5	79.5	...	...
18	29.868	29.769	29.821	29.819	87.8	84.0	79.8	80.5	86.2	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	...	...
19	29.905	29.816	29.868	29.863	87.6	91.8	84.2	85.5	92.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	...	...
20	29.915	29.862	29.888	29.888	86.5	79.8	78.8	82.5	90.5	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	...	...
21	29.931	29.832	29.898	29.887	84.0	84.0	79.8	80.5	86.2	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	74.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	...	...
22	29.911	29.822	29.888	29.874	87.0	89.9	81.3	83.9	9.0	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.3	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	...	...
23	29.921	29.806	29.857	29.861	85.0	88.4	84.6	84.5	89.0	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	75.9	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	...	...
24	29.889	29.808	29.869	29.856	86.9	91.2	81.2	84.0	91.3	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.9	76.9	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	...	...
25	29.890	29.810	29.869	29.866	86.9	87.5	83.0	83.9	89.6	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	78.3	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	...	...
26	29.901	29.808	29.863	29.857	87.8	88.5	83.8	84.7	89.0	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	...	...
27	29.922	29.807	29.845	29.858	87.2	88.6	84.0	84.8	89.8	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	79.3	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	...	...
28	29.899	29.809	29.840	29.839	88.0	87.6	87.5	82.9	88.8	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	74.5	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	...	...
29	29.879	29.836	29.846	29.854	87.0	81.0	81.0	81.1	88.0	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	...	...
30	29.917	29.765	29.811	29.831	78.0	87.0	78.8	80.1	88.0	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.4	76.4	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	...	...
Mean	29.874	29.787	29.839	29.833	84.7	85.5	80.5	81.6	88.4	75.8	75.8	75.8	75.8	75.8	75.8	75.8	75.8	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	...	...

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.937 Inches.
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.763
Lowest Temperature 92.°3 Fah.
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 2.53 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H., 15 H., 21 H., and Minimum Temperature.

MAX. F. SIMON, M. D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer S. S.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE KANDANG KERBAU HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1895.
1° 17' N. Lat., 103° 51' E. Long.
Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 10 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.		COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.						
													Direction.																		
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.	Difference and Shade.	Grass.	Difference and Radiation.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Inch.	es.	Before 9 A.M.	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.	After 3 P.M.				
1	29.851	29.795	29.829	29.825	84.5	86.0	80.0	81.3	87.0	74.5	12.5	154.9	67.9	72.0	2.5	SW.	75.0	75.8	76.8	78.1	918	875	880	891	79	78	76	5	5	Pe c.	
2	878	798	821	832	86.0	89.5	82.4	83.1	89.9	74.5	15.4	157.6	67.6	70.8	3.7	SW.	79.0	78.5	76.8	78.1	898	840	848	862	34	63	73	2	2	Pe c.	
3	879	809	822	837	86.5	88.5	82.8	84.4	89.2	75.5	13.7	154.7	65.5	73.4	2.1	ENE.	79.5	79.3	76.8	78.5	913	869	875	884	01	65	76	1	1	Pe c.	
4	901	775	852	843	84.0	87.0	81.6	81.8	89.2	74.5	14.7	145.8	56.6	72.5	2.0	WNW.	78.0	78.5	77.5	78.0	879	860	890	876	...	75	83	4	4	Pe c.	
5	859	764	835	836	85.0	83.5	77.0	79.9	87.2	74.0	13.2	138.0	50.8	72.0	2.0	SW.	79.8	77.5	75.4	77.6	933	855	872	887	1.14	67	75	1	1	Pe c.	
6	863	816	845	844	84.0	75.6	74.0	77.7	84.8	76.5	8.3	127.8	43.0	70.8	5.7	Cal.	78.0	74.5	74.0	75.5	879	852	834	855	1.26	10	98	10	10	Pe c.	
7	876	754	853	828	81.3	83.8	77.6	79.1	86.7	73.8	12.9	154.3	67.6	70.3	3.5	SW.	77.8	77.5	75.4	76.9	906	860	866	885	2.08	10	98	10	10	Pe c.	
8	893	799	830	841	75.5	84.8	78.0	84.9	73.0	11.9	14.4	60.6	70.5	2.5	NW.	SW.	75.0	75.0	74.0	75.5	863	869	876	866	4.4	10	8	8	8	Pe c.	
9	898	825	864	862	74.8	80.5	76.5	76.2	84.8	73.0	9.8	140.0	58.2	71.0	2.0	NNW.	73.6	74.0	74.2	73.9	808	753	815	792	03	10	90	10	10	Pe c.	
10	886	806	851	848	79.5	87.0	78.4	79.4	86.9	73.8	13.1	149.8	62.9	70.8	3.0	Cal.	76.5	77.5	76.2	76.8	873	817	884	907	45	10	8	8	8	Pe c.	
11	899	759	850	836	81.0	87.8	79.0	80.6	87.4	74.0	13.4	154.0	66.6	71.8	2.2	SW.	78.0	78.5	77.2	77.9	920	851	907	893	09	10	9	10	10	Pe c.	
12	906	814	842	851	74.0	78.5	74.5	74.5	80.3	71.2	9.1	91.8	11.5	70.0	1.2	S.	72.0	76.0	74.0	74.3	884	925	879	879	...	8	95	8	8	8	Pe c.
13	897	848	878	874	83.8	83.9	75.2	79.1	87.6	73.5	14.1	149.3	61.7	69.8	3.7	SE.	79.0	79.9	79.6	78.5	896	870	880	882	5	8	77	8	8	Pe c.	
14	890	858	860	863	86.3	83.0	79.0	80.6	87.4	74.0	13.4	154.0	66.6	71.8	2.2	ENE.	78.0	77.5	76.5	77.7	896	870	880	882	...	8	95	8	8	8	Pe c.
15	874	802	863	846	85.0	81.2	77.0	78.9	87.7	72.3	15.4	149.0	61.3	67.8	4.5	SE.	80.3	76.0	75.0	77.1	972	828	843	881	01	8	76	9	9	Pe c.	
16	909	798	834	847	81.0	87.0	78.0	79.7	88.2	72.5	15.7	154.9	66.7	69.9	2.6	SSE.	78.0	77.8	76.2	77.3	920	828	882	877	...	8	91	8	8	8	Pe c.
17	879	822	831	853	86.9	85.5	76.0	80.1	88.9	71.8	17.1	152.8	63.9	70.0	1.8	SE.	79.4	77.8	74.0	77.1	913	828	814	852	...	8	91	8	8	8	Pe c.
18	870	782	837	828	84.5	88.9	77.8	81.2	89.2	73.5	15.7	146.7	57.5	71.2	2.3	Cal.	79.0	79.9	79.6	78.5	918	898	902	906	...	8	94	8	8	8	Pe c.
19	913	810	864	862	78.8	85.3	77.2	78.7	86.2	73.6	12.6	138.0	48.4	71.7	1.1	NW.	75.0	77.0	76.0	76.0	819	818	884	840	...	8	94	8	8	8	Pe c.
20	909	814	858	860	78.2	83.2	74.8	78.9	85.9	73.5	12.6	149.2	63.3	69.0	4.5	NW.	76.0	76.2	75.5	76.2	870	777	884	845	...	10	94	8	8	8	Pe c.
21	913	834	901	883	76.0	82.0	74.8	76.0	80.6	71.2	9.4	110.5	29.9	68.7	2.5	SW.	76.0	76.0	74.0	75.0	856	818	830	835	...	10	94	8	8	8	Pe c.
22	911	824	866	867	84.0	87.0	76.8	80.1	87.5	72.5	15.0	150.0	62.5	68.9	3.6	Cal.	78.5	77.2	74.5	76.7	901	802	818	840	...	4	93	8	8	8	Pe c.
23	894	795	858	849	85.9	86.0	75.6	80.4	86.7	73.8	12.9	140.2	53.5	71.2	2.6	SW.	79.0	79.0	74.5	77.6	900	898	884	884	...	4	93	8	8	8	Pe c.
24	862	784	830	832	84.5	87.0	79.0	81.2	87.9	74.3	13.6	149.9	62.0	72.2	2.1	Cal.	79.0	77.5	77.0	77.8	918	816	902	879	...	8	91	8	8	8	Pe c.
25	894	797	856	849	86.3	88.9	79.8	82.1	89.2	73.5	15.7	154.5	65.3	70.6	2.9	NNW.	79.0	78.0	78.2	78.4	895	815	883	835	...	8	91	8	8	8	Pe c.
26	859	773	832	821	86.5	87.0	81.0	81.8	88.2	72.0	16.2	150.0	61.8	69.8	2.2	WNW.	79.5	79.8	79.0	79.4	903	919	906	929	...	30	72	70	10	10	Pe c.
27	874	797	840	837	76.4	82.2	79.0	77.2	84.8	71.3	13.5	135.8	51.0	70.6	0.7	NW.	76.2	75.0	74.0	75.5	879	762	856	832	...	10	93	83	91	87	Pe c.
28	932	840	893	888	77.5	83.5	76.0	77.5	83.6	72.9	10.7	132.0	48.4	71.7	1.2	SW.	76.0	75.5	75.0	75.5	879	762	856	832	...	10	93	83	91	87	Pe c.
29	911	858	896	885	79.9	81.5	75.4	77.3	83.0	72.3	10.7	112.3	29.3	70.0	2.3	SW.	78.9	76.0	74.4	76.4	973	825	846	881	...	10	96	77	95	90	Pe c.
30	921	846	896	888	80.8	85.5	81.0	80.5	86.5	74.5	12.0	139.6	53.1	72.5	2.0	ESE.	78.2	77.2	77.7	77.7	903	863	885	884	...	8	87	72	94	81	Pe c.
31	913	824	888	875	84.0	87.6	80.5	81.5	88.2	73.5	14.7	154.2	66.0	70.4	3.1	SE.	78.0	79.5	77.0	78.2	879	839	879	886	...	5	84	69	84	76	Pe c.
Mean	29.891	29.806	29.855	29.851	81.9	84.8	78.0	79.5	86.7	73.4	13.3	146.1	59.4	70.4	2.7		77.7	77.5	75.8	77.0	891	847	867	868	7	80	70	89	80	Total	8.91

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.932 Inches.
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.754 " 90.0 Fah.
In the Shade { Highest Temperature 71.2 "
Lowest Temperature 2.08 Inches.
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

MAX. F. SIMON M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, S. S.



METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE KANDANG KERBAU HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1895.

1° 17' N. Lat., 103° 51' E. Long.

Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 10 ft.

DATE.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD 0 to 10.	CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	REDUCED TO 32°					OF AIR.					OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Range.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	Direction.	Velocity.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Inch.	es.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1	Ins.	29.891	29.804	29.861	29.862	86.2	84.4	82.0	81.5	88.2	73.3	14.9	72.2	1.1	SE.	171	78.0	79.5	79.0	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8	78.8

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.929 Inches.

Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.722 "

Highest Temperature 88.2° Fah.

Lowest Temperature 71.4 "

Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 1.91 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H., 15 H. & 21 H., and Minimum Temperature.

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, S. S.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE KANDANG KERBAU HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

1° 17' N. Lat., 103° 51' E. Long.

Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 10 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°					TEMPERATURE OF AIR.					TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD 0 to 10.			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.					
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Ins.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	Direction.	Velo- city.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Inch.	Rain.	Before 9 A.M.	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.	After 3 P.M.							
1	29-872	29-816	29-852	29-847	82-8	79-2	82-4	78-8	85-8	74-5	11-3	140-2	54-4	73-2	1-3	NNW.	Calm.	77-0	76-0	76-8	76-6	85-2	85-4	90-1	86-9	76	86	92	%	Mean.	8	10	5	Pc, o, r, i.	Pc, o.	C, b.	
2	9-05	7-82	8-52	8-46	84-0	87-0	82-4	82-8	88-0	77-8	10-2	156-0	68-0	76-8	1-0	WSW.	SE.	79-9	78-4	78-8	79-0	93-6	85-6	86-9	83-5	82	67	84	78	%	...	5	4	6	Ck, c.	K, b.	C, c.
3	9-22	8-20	8-67	8-69	83-0	82-8	81-0	80-8	85-6	76-3	9-3	152-8	67-2	73-8	2-5	WNW.	SE.	79-5	78-0	77-2	78-2	96-1	89-5	88-5	91-4	85	80	84	83	%	...	10	8	2	Pc, o.	C, c.	C, b.
4	9-02	7-52	8-16	8-38	83-0	85-0	82-0	81-9	86-9	77-6	9-3	149-9	63-0	75-0	2-6	WSW.	ESE.	78-3	79-3	78-0	78-9	90-7	92-3	90-6	91-2	80	76	83	79	%	...	8	10	10	C, c.	Ck, o.	Ck, o.
5	8-87	7-64	8-59	8-37	84-0	83-0	78-2	79-8	86-9	73-8	15-1	141-5	64-6	72-0	1-8	ESE.	SE.	79-5	79-3	76-5	78-4	94-8	95-1	89-1	93-0	81	84	92	86	%	1-65	8	10	10	Ck, c.	Pc, o, r, i.	Pc, o, r, i.
6	9-19	8-61	8-89	8-89	83-5	79-9	76-0	78-0	84-0	72-6	11-4	141-5	63-5	71-4	1-2	SE.	NNW.	78-2	75-4	75-0	76-2	89-6	82-1	85-6	86-4	78	80	95	84	%	0-2	8	10	4	Ck, c.	Pc, o, d.	K, b.
7	9-25	8-42	8-89	8-55	84-0	87-3	80-9	87-4	74-0	74-0	13-4	149-3	61-9	73-0	1-0	NNW.	WSW.	78-4	78-0	76-8	77-0	89-7	83-5	90-3	87-8	76	64	93	78	%	...	5	2	2	Pk, c.	K, b.	K, b.
8	9-57	8-66	9-16	9-13	81-0	77-4	78-1	83-3	73-8	9-5	133-7	50-4	70-8	3-0	NNW.	WSW.	77-0	76-5	76-8	76-8	87-5	86-5	77-9	83-9	83	84	59	75	%	...	8	10	6	Pc, c.	Pc, o, r, i.	Pc, c.	
9	9-27	8-16	8-80	8-74	81-8	86-8	79-3	80-7	86-9	74-3	12-6	147-3	60-4	73-3	2-3	WSW.	WSW.	79-3	78-0	78-2	78-6	96-9	92-1	99-6	94-8	76	63	93	83	%	...	8	10	2	Pc, c.	Pc, o, d.	C, b.
10	8-66	7-55	8-57	8-26	85-5	80-5	79-2	80-1	88-0	75-2	12-8	153-5	65-5	73-3	1-9	W.	WSW.	79-0	76-0	76-5	77-2	90-9	88-8	87-8	87-2	75	80	88	81	%	...	4	10	5	Ck, b.	Pc, o.	C, b.
11	8-48	7-59	8-06	8-04	85-3	80-5	79-2	80-1	88-0	75-2	12-8	153-5	65-5	73-3	1-9	ESE.	SE.	75-4	77-0	76-8	76-4	80-9	82-1	86-7	83-2	80	68	81	76	%	...	8	10	8	Pc, c.	Ck, c.	Pc, o, d.
12	8-82	7-10	8-31	8-08	79-9	85-0	81-0	80-5	85-9	74-5	10-7	138-7	53-5	73-5	1-0	WSW.	W.	77-0	78-0	76-8	77-3	88-9	89-3	89-5	89-2	87	79	90	85	%	...	2	8	10	Pc, o, r, i.	Pc, o, d.	C, b.
13	9-06	8-00	8-44	8-50	80-0	83-0	78-9	79-2	85-2	75-9	11-3	154-5	66-6	74-6	1-9	W.	WSW.	77-3	78-5	79-6	78-5	86-4	86-3	93-5	90-4	77	66	92	78	%	...	4	2	2	K, b.	K, b.	K, b.
14	9-02	8-22	8-55	8-26	82-8	87-5	81-4	82-1	87-9	76-5	13-6	152-8	64-2	72-4	0-6	NNW.	SE.	79-0	77-4	79-8	78-7	92-5	88-8	96-6	91-6	79	66	84	75	%	...	5	7	2	K, c.	K, b.	K, b.
15	8-75	7-64	8-16	8-15	84-0	85-0	81-6	80-9	86-3	73-0	13-6	152-8	64-2	72-4	0-6	NNW.	SE.	79-0	79-4	78-5	78-9	91-1	88-6	92-2	90-6	76	66	84	75	%	...	6	4	2	K, c.	K, b.	K, b.
16	8-68	7-65	8-52	8-29	85-0	88-2	82-4	82-6	88-8	74-9	13-9	139-1	65-0	73-5	1-4	SE.	SE.	79-0	78-3	79-2	78-8	91-8	88-6	95-0	91-8	77	74	84	78	%	...	9	8	4	Ck, c.	Ck, c.	K, b.
17	8-99	8-00	8-20	8-53	84-5	82-8	81-8	88-2	75-2	13-0	152-7	64-5	74-0	1-2	SE.	SE.	78-9	78-9	77-9	77-9	90-6	79-8	89-1	86-6	79	66	91	74	%	...	2	2	2	K, b.	K, b.	K, b.	
18	9-37	8-35	9-13	8-95	85-0	89-9	79-0	81-9	90-0	73-7	16-3	156-7	66-7	71-5	2-2	SE.	W.	78-9	77-9	77-0	77-9	90-6	79-8	90-2	86-9	76	56	91	80	%	...	6	10	10	C, c.	Pc, o, d.	Pc, o.
19	9-37	8-30	8-35	8-91	84-0	83-2	79-0	80-1	89-5	74-3	15-2	152-8	63-0	73-0	1-3	WSW.	W.	78-3	78-0	76-2	75-9	81-0	88-1	88-2	86-8	91	69	92	84	%	...	10	5	4	Pc, o, r, i.	C, b.	C, b.
20	9-66	8-20	9-29	9-05	75-5	85-6	78-0	78-5	86-2	75-0	11-2	129-8	43-6	74-0	1-0	WSW.	W.	76-8	79-0	76-6	77-5	82-8	90-9	89-5	87-7	72	75	92	79	%	...	2	6	10	K, b.	C, c.	Pc, o, r, i.
21	9-39	8-42	9-09	8-97	83-8	85-2	78-2	80-5	86-3	74-8	11-5	149-7	63-4	73-0	1-8	W.	WSW.	77-3	77-0	76-6	77-3	89-1	80-3	90-2	86-5	85	64	94	81	%	...	8	4	2	Pc, c.	K, b.	K, b.
22	9-57	8-38	9-14	9-06	80-8	86-2	77-8	79-7	86-3	73-8	12-5	145-8	62-5	72-6	1-2	W.	WSW.	78-0	74-5	77-5	76-7	87-9	67-1	95-6	83-5	75	56	93	73	%	...	2	2	2	K, b.	C, c.	K, b.
23	9-49	8-16	8-33	8-94	83-3	79-0	80-9	88-6	72-6	16-0	151-2	62-6	71-4	1-2	SE.	SW.	78-0	76-2	77-2	77-1	86-6	77-5	86-4	83-1	76	72	78	71	%	...	8	4	2	Pc, c.	K, b.	K, b.	
24	9-41	7-80	8-52	8-91	85-0	86-0	82-4	81-6	88-4	72-9	15-5	145-8	67-4	70-8	1-2	ESE.	SE.	78-0	76-2	77-2	77-1	86-6	77-5	86-4	83-1	76	72	78	71	%	...	2	2	2	K, b.	C, c.	K, b.
25	9-21	8-24	9-16	8-87	83-8	81-0	79-8	79-0	86-2	77-5	13-7	132-7	47-5	69-9	1-6	SE.	W.	78-3	76-0	76-6	77-6	86-4	83-1	96-4	88-6	77	78	94	83	%	...	8	6	4	C, c.	C, c.	C, c.
26	8-92	7-96	8-79	8-56	8-3	86-0	82-4	82-1	85-2	71-5	8-7	140-8	54-6	74-8	2-7	W.	W.	77-8	78-0	79-6	78-5	89-2	85-2	97-5	88-9	81	68	88	79	%	...	2	8	2	C, c.	C, c.	C, c.
27	8-74	7-78	8-37	8-29	86-0	85-5	75-5	81-5	89-9	74-9	15-0	159-2	69-3	71-8	3-1	NE.	E.	79-3	75-0	76-8	78-0	91-0	90-4	84-3	88-6	73	72	84	76	%	...	8	10	4	Pc, c.	Pc, o, r, i.	Pc, c.
28	8-79	8-25	8-29	8-44	84-0	79-0	77-6	78-7	87-7	73-0	14-7	156-3	68-6	70-0	3-0	NNW.	SE.	79-5	75-0	76-2	76-9	94-8	81-6	88-2	83-2	81	82	94	86	%	...	9	10	10	Pc, o.	Pc, o, r, i.	Pc, o.
29	9-03	8-36	8-84	8-74	78-4	80-0	79-3	77-8	80-3	73-3	7-0	93-0	12-7	72-0	1-3	W.	Calm.	77-0	77-0	76-8	76-9	90-7	88-9	88-9	89-5	94	87	89	90	%	...	10	10	10	Pc, o.	Pc, o, r, i.	Pc, o.
30	9-75	8-83	9-41	9-33	82-2	82-1	16-0	78-2	85-8	72-3	13-5	125-6	39-8	70-0	2-3	E.	Calm.	78-2	77-5	75-6	77-1	91-2	88-3	84-7	88-1	83	79	95	87	%	...	6	4	8	C, b.	C, c.	C, o.
Mean	29-881	29-813	29-872	29-857	82-9	78-9	80-4	86-9	74-5	12-4	145-5	58-6	72-7	1-8				78-2	77-5	77-3	77-9	89-6	85-6	90-2	88-5	79	69	88	79	Total.	4.15	6	6	5			

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29-975 Inches.
 Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29-710 "
 In the Shade { Highest Temperature 90-0 Fah.
 Lowest Temperature 71-5 "
 Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 1-65 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

MAX. F. SIMON, M. D.,
 Principal Civil Medical Officer, S. S.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE KANDANG KERBAU HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1895.

1° 17' N. Lat., 103° 51' E. Long.

Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 10 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD 0 to 10.		CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.							
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.								
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31	Ins.	29.985	29.869	29.930	81.7	88.0	81.5	80.2	88.6	72.5	16.1	155.2	67.6	70.1	2.4	W.	SW.	Calm.	199	77.2	77.0	76.4	76.9	Ins.	876	780	878	845	81	59	91	77	8	3	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.954	29.828	29.898	84.5	84.8	81.5	81.2	88.5	73.9	14.6	152.5	64.0	71.0	2.9	NW.	WNW.	NW.	171	78.5	77.5	78.0	78.0	Ins.	895	847	913	885	75	72	85	77	2	5	K, b.	
	Ins.	29.951	29.834	29.891	84.0	84.9	81.7	81.8	86.2	76.6	9.7	152.9	66.7	73.5	3.0	S.	WSW.	S.	180	76.5	76.6	77.2	76.8	Ins.	806	806	874	857	70	68	81	69	...	4	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.970	29.852	29.911	82.0	83.0	79.4	79.9	85.7	73.5	12.2	146.7	61.0	71.8	1.7	W.	W.	Calm.	166	76.5	77.3	77.0	76.9	Ins.	840	861	920	874	77	75	96	83	...	8	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.949	29.855	29.905	83.5	82.0	78.5	79.5	85.3	73.5	11.8	156.8	71.5	72.5	1.0	W.	WSW.	Calm.	201	77.0	77.0	76.6	76.5	Ins.	841	862	888	864	73	79	90	81	...	5	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.928	29.808	29.836	85.7	84.5	82.0	79.8	79.9	85.2	13.6	149.5	74.3	71.5	2.1	SE.	E.	SE.	120	78.5	76.5	78.2	77.7	Ins.	884	860	995	893	78	77	97	81	...	8	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.901	29.778	29.831	83.7	83.6	80.2	79.4	88.2	73.5	14.7	161.7	73.5	72.0	1.5	SE.	SE.	SE.	148	74.5	77.2	77.0	76.2	Ins.	827	866	866	866	59	68	80	69	...	5	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.877	29.770	29.823	85.0	85.0	81.6	81.9	86.9	75.7	11.2	153.5	66.6	73.0	2.7	SE.	SE.	SE.	133	77.8	76.0	74.8	76.2	Ins.	904	831	841	859	74	78	94	82	...	8	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.903	29.852	29.884	87.9	84.0	81.0	76.2	73.5	88.2	15.4	156.3	68.1	76.3	2.5	SE.	SE.	SE.	179	78.5	79.0	78.4	77.4	Ins.	943	829	856	909	89	80	96	88	...	8	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.907	29.804	29.845	85.4	83.0	77.0	74.6	79.2	85.8	13.8	127.4	41.6	71.0	1.0	WSW.	SE.	Calm.	162	78.0	75.2	74.0	75.7	Ins.	893	852	833	849	79	92	98	89	...	6	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.914	29.804	29.869	86.1	81.0	76.0	74.8	76.1	84.2	12.5	117	136.6	52.4	70.8	1.7	ESE.	E.	Calm.	237	78.5	73.5	73.8	75.3	Ins.	943	894	908	904	80	90	94	88	...	3	Pe, K, b.
	Ins.	29.904	29.778	29.809	83.0	83.0	79.0	78.0	80.8	77.3	14.5	149.8	63.0	70.0	2.3	ESE.	SSE.	Calm.	141	78.4	76.8	76.8	77.3	Ins.	910	874	927	892	74	79	94	82	...	4	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.871	29.768	29.820	82.3	84.2	82.5	78.8	79.8	86.5	12.7	155.8	69.3	71.6	2.2	SSE.	SE.	Calm.	200	78.0	77.4	77.5	77.6	Ins.	876	874	925	923	77	74	96	76	...	6	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.852	29.758	29.805	78.6	85.0	86.0	80.8	87.9	74.2	13.7	153.8	65.9	72.0	2.2	NE.	SE.	SE.	158	79.3	79.5	79.2	78.7	Ins.	925	820	925	926	91	79	94	82	...	4	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.841	29.751	29.776	78.1	84.2	85.3	78.6	80.5	87.8	14.1	149.5	61.7	72.7	1.0	E.	SE.	SE.	206	79.0	78.5	77.4	78.3	Ins.	922	885	926	911	79	74	94	82	...	4	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.853	29.745	29.772	79.0	85.3	79.0	76.0	78.5	85.8	12.3	15.8	67.0	72.0	1.5	E.	NE.	Calm.	144	78.0	76.2	75.3	76.3	Ins.	862	869	929	887	72	88	96	85	...	3	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.849	29.736	29.780	78.8	84.0	87.8	82.2	81.2	88.2	13.3	156.3	68.1	73.8	1.1	NE.	W.	Calm.	150	77.5	77.5	75.8	76.9	Ins.	857	806	845	836	73	61	85	73	...	8	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.868	29.707	29.829	83.1	80.2	81.0	79.4	78.5	86.2	13.3	129.9	133.2	67.0	72.4	0.9	W.	W.	W.	176	77.5	78.0	77.6	77.7	Ins.	907	858	859	862	77	87	96	87	...	1	Pe, K, b.
	Ins.	29.874	29.734	29.804	83.5	83.0	80.0	75.8	77.9	85.6	12.6	151.2	65.6	71.5	1.5	W.	N.	Calm.	99	77.5	77.0	75.0	76.5	Ins.	870	858	859	862	77	87	96	87	...	5	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.890	29.789	29.839	84.5	82.8	82.2	77.0	78.6	86.2	13.3	158.5	72.3	71.8	1.7	NW.	NE.	Calm.	130	78.8	77.3	76.0	77.1	Ins.	932	874	886	886	83	80	95	86	...	4	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.897	29.797	29.847	85.0	81.0	86.2	76.0	79.1	86.3	13.3	148.5	62.2	72.0	1.0	NE.	W.	Calm.	115	77.3	73.9	75.8	77.7	Ins.	888	838	891	906	84	75	90	86	...	6	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.872	29.814	29.844	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.	
	Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.	
Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.		
Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.		
Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.		
Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.		
Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.		
Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.		
Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.		
Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.		
Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.	Calm.	145	76.6	74.0	74.0	76.3	Ins.	894	819	838	861	82	92	99	91	...	1	Pe, K, b.		
Ins.	29.925	29.814	29.869	86.3	83.0	75.6	74.4	79.2	83.9	10.9	123.2	39.3	72.0	1.9	NE.	W.																				

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.985 Inches.

Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.728 "

In the Shade { Highest Temperature 88.6 Fal.

Lowest Temperature 72.0 "

Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 1.92 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H., 15 H., 21 H. and Minimum Temperature.

MAX. F. SIMON, M. D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, S. S.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE KANDANG KERBAU HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1895.

1° 17' N. Lat., 103° 51' E. Long.

Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 10 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.								TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD 0 to 10.			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.						
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Direction.	Velocity.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Inch.	0 to 10.	Before 9 A.M.	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.	After 3 P.M.						
29.929	29.827	29.882	29.879	85.2	87.0	79.6	81.8	88.0	75.5	12.5	153.5	65.5	72.8	27	NW.	29.879	29.827	29.882	29.879	79.0	78.0	75.8	77.9	79.0	83.8	86.2	86.9	83.8	76	65	88	76	...	4	6 10	Ch. c.	K. c.	C. o.		
29.927	29.808	29.893	29.876	80.8	86.8	76.8	79.4	87.0	73.2	13.8	139.2	62.2	70.8	24	NW.	29.876	29.808	29.893	29.876	76.8	76.8	75.0	76.2	76.8	78.8	84.6	84.6	83.4	82	62	92	75	...	8	5 2	C. c.	K. c.	C. b.		
29.947	29.809	29.890	29.882	84.0	87.2	77.2	80.6	89.4	73.9	15.5	154.6	65.2	71.9	20	NE.	29.882	29.809	29.890	29.882	77.2	77.2	74.5	77.2	78.5	81.8	82.9	82.9	81.8	82	86	76	77	...	2	2 4	K. b.	K. b.	C. b.		
29.947	29.845	29.939	29.918	85.8	86.8	78.8	81.1	86.9	73.0	13.9	152.3	65.9	71.0	20	NW.	29.918	29.845	29.939	29.918	79.0	79.0	76.8	77.6	78.5	83.8	84.6	83.8	82.9	82.9	81.8	77	69	91	77	...	2	2 4	K. b.	K. b.	C. b.
29.982	29.884	29.952	29.939	83.0	80.4	77.0	78.5	86.4	73.5	11.9	146.8	60.4	72.0	15	SE.	29.939	29.884	29.952	29.939	78.0	78.0	75.8	77.6	79.0	82.4	84.8	84.8	83.9	83	90	96	89	...	10	8	C. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
30.006	29.876	29.980	29.954	76.8	82.8	78.2	77.8	83.7	73.4	10.3	140.5	56.8	71.9	15	NW.	29.954	29.876	29.980	29.954	77.3	77.3	75.3	76.1	76.8	86.4	86.4	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.988	29.875	29.988	29.959	79.0	84.0	77.0	78.4	86.6	73.3	12.3	144.4	58.8	70.2	31	NW.	29.959	29.875	29.988	29.959	76.0	76.0	75.5	76.3	76.8	86.6	86.6	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.964	29.836	29.935	29.915	79.0	84.4	78.5	80.5	86.5	74.0	12.5	139.9	53.6	70.6	29	NW.	29.915	29.836	29.935	29.915	78.0	78.0	75.5	76.3	76.8	86.6	86.6	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.941	29.824	29.947	29.905	85.0	80.0	76.0	77.4	80.8	74.5	6.3	112.5	31.7	72.5	32	SSE	29.905	29.824	29.947	29.905	76.0	76.0	75.0	75.5	76.3	86.6	86.6	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.955	29.854	29.955	29.915	79.0	80.0	76.2	77.4	80.8	74.5	6.3	112.5	31.7	72.5	32	NW.	29.915	29.854	29.955	29.915	76.0	76.0	75.0	75.5	76.3	86.6	86.6	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.942	29.818	29.942	29.901	80.0	84.8	79.2	79.6	85.0	74.3	10.7	141.5	46.5	72.0	23	NW.	29.901	29.818	29.942	29.901	77.0	77.0	75.5	76.3	76.8	86.6	86.6	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.975	29.836	29.958	29.923	76.3	83.8	78.6	78.4	84.0	74.4	9.6	147.5	63.5	73.0	14	NE.	29.923	29.836	29.958	29.923	75.0	75.0	73.5	74.0	74.5	86.6	86.6	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.973	29.836	29.927	29.925	80.9	79.4	76.2	77.5	85.2	73.7	11.5	141.5	56.3	71.7	20	NE.	29.925	29.836	29.927	29.925	75.0	75.0	73.5	74.0	74.5	86.6	86.6	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.975	29.854	29.915	29.915	82.0	80.0	78.2	78.6	82.0	74.2	7.8	113.0	31.0	72.3	19	NE.	29.915	29.854	29.915	29.915	78.0	78.0	76.4	76.8	77.3	86.4	86.4	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.964	29.842	29.942	29.905	78.5	83.8	74.0	78.5	83.8	74.0	9.8	142.8	59.0	71.9	21	NE.	29.905	29.842	29.942	29.905	77.7	77.7	76.4	76.8	77.3	86.4	86.4	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.955	29.839	29.942	29.915	81.8	79.8	77.3	77.7	82.2	71.9	10.3	132.0	49.8	70.0	19	NE.	29.915	29.839	29.942	29.915	76.5	76.5	75.0	75.5	76.3	86.4	86.4	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.952	29.862	29.915	29.915	80.0	82.3	76.5	78.2	86.2	73.9	11.3	143.5	58.3	72.0	19	NE.	29.915	29.862	29.915	29.915	75.0	75.0	74.0	74.3	74.8	86.4	86.4	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.960	29.840	29.915	29.915	80.0	82.3	76.5	78.2	86.2	73.9	11.3	143.5	58.3	72.0	19	NE.	29.915	29.840	29.915	29.915	75.0	75.0	74.0	74.3	74.8	86.4	86.4	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.950	29.814	29.915	29.915	80.0	82.3	76.5	78.2	86.2	73.9	11.3	143.5	58.3	72.0	19	NE.	29.915	29.814	29.915	29.915	75.0	75.0	74.0	74.3	74.8	86.4	86.4	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.935	29.884	29.915	29.915	80.0	82.3	76.5	78.2	86.2	73.9	11.3	143.5	58.3	72.0	19	NE.	29.915	29.884	29.915	29.915	75.0	75.0	74.0	74.3	74.8	86.4	86.4	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.932	29.816	29.915	29.915	80.0	82.3	76.5	78.2	86.2	73.9	11.3	143.5	58.3	72.0	19	NE.	29.915	29.816	29.915	29.915	75.0	75.0	74.0	74.3	74.8	86.4	86.4	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.958	29.856	29.908	29.908	80.0	80.0	78.4	78.8	83.8	73.5	10.3	130.0	46.6	71.8	20	NE.	29.908	29.856	29.908	29.908	76.3	76.3	75.0	75.5	76.3	86.4	86.4	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.947	29.850	29.904	29.904	82.0	82.0	78.6	78.8	83.8	73.5	10.3	130.0	46.6	71.8	20	NE.	29.904	29.850	29.904	29.904	76.3	76.3	75.0	75.5	76.3	86.4	86.4	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.932	29.833	29.832	29.872	74.0	76.0	75.0	74.3	79.8	72.0	7.8	91.7	11.9	70.0	20	NE.	29.832	29.833	29.832	29.872	74.0	76.0	75.0	74.3	79.8	86.4	86.4	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.926	29.827	29.827	29.861	84.0	81.3	77.0	79.2	86.3	74.5	11.8	149.7	63.4	71.3	32	NE.	29.861	29.826	29.826	29.861	77.0	77.0	75.8	76.3	76.8	86.4	86.4	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.913	29.776	29.871	29.849	81.0	82.5	77.8	78.9	82.9	74.5	8.4	150.0	67.1	72.5	20	NE.	29.849	29.776	29.871	29.849	77.0	77.0	75.8	76.3	76.8	86.4	86.4	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.929	29.771	29.871	29.849	81.0	82.5	77.8	78.9	82.9	74.5	8.4	150.0	67.1	72.5	20	NE.	29.849	29.771	29.871	29.849	77.0	77.0	75.8	76.3	76.8	86.4	86.4	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.907	29.783	29.862	29.839	83.0	79.0	77.0	77.8	84.8	72.3	12.5	142.6	57.8	70.0	23	NE.	29.839	29.783	29.862	29.839	77.0	77.0	75.8	76.3	76.8	86.4	86.4	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
29.950	29.833	29.899	29.894	80.5	82.6	77.6	78.6	84.6	73.5	11.1	137.8	53.2	71.4	21	NE.	29.894	29.833	29.899	29.894	76.7	76.7	75.6	76.3	76.8	86.4	86.4	85.9	85.9	88	77	93	84	...	8	10	P. c.	P. c.	C. o.		
Mean																																								

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 30.013 Inches.

Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.771 "

Highest Temperature 89.4 Fah.

Lowest Temperature 71.9 "

Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 1.78 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

MAX. F. SIMON, M. D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, S. S.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE KANDANG KERBAU HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1895.
Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 10 ft.

1° 27' N. Lat., 103° 51' E. Long.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.							
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.		
1	29.921	29.826	29.879	29.875	83.9	84.0	77.8	79.7	85.9	73.2	12.7	163.2	67.3	69.9	3.3	NE.	79.0	78.5	76.0	77.8	954	902	875	910	80	77	92	83	...	6	6	C. c.		
2	906	772	826	835	82.3	85.0	81.4	81.0	87.2	75.3	11.9	151.5	64.3	72.8	2.5	Cal.	77.0	75.6	76.6	76.4	858	757	853	8.3	78	63	79	74	...	7	7	Cal.		
3	886	782	810	825	81.5	82.5	80.8	79.7	83.0	74.0	9.0	133.2	50.2	72.0	2.0	NE.	77.5	77.0	77.8	77.4	890	855	914	8.6	83	77	87	82	...	6	6	C. c.		
4	879	739	767	765	83.8	85.0	83.8	81.4	87.3	73.0	14.3	158.3	71.0	71.9	1.1	NE.	77.5	78.0	79.4	78.3	860	866	957	8.94	74	72	85	77	0.07	4	4	Cal.		
5	848	744	769	784	83.5	82.0	81.2	79.9	87.0	73.1	13.9	155.5	68.5	70.2	2.9	NE.	79.0	77.5	78.4	78.3	932	883	937	917	81	81	88	83	0.02	4	4	Cal.		
6	856	732	751	779	81.3	86.0	84.6	81.5	86.8	73.0	13.8	156.3	69.5	70.5	2.5	N.	77.5	78.3	79.2	78.3	894	834	923	884	64	69	77	77	...	6	6	Cal.		
7	864	763	826	818	83.0	76.0	75.2	76.8	86.5	72.8	13.7	157.0	70.5	70.5	2.8	NE.	77.5	78.3	79.2	78.3	894	834	923	884	64	69	77	77	1.49	21	21	Cal.		
8	834	738	814	795	83.0	83.0	78.0	79.4	86.9	73.5	12.3	152.2	66.9	72.0	1.5	NNW.	77.0	74.8	74.5	76.4	848	848	846	837	75	94	97	89	0.13	6	6	Cal.		
9	827	729	808	788	84.0	83.8	78.4	79.7	85.8	73.5	12.3	153.5	67.7	72.3	1.2	NE.	77.0	79.0	76.2	77.2	848	838	881	889	75	83	92	83	...	6	6	Cal.		
10	850	747	831	838	83.5	80.0	79.2	79.2	86.8	74.0	12.8	155.5	68.7	70.2	3.8	NE.	77.0	77.3	76.0	77.1	879	850	877	869	75	74	93	81	...	6	6	Cal.		
11	891	791	831	838	82.0	84.0	78.3	79.6	85.2	73.9	11.3	146.8	61.6	71.8	2.1	NNW.	78.0	76.0	77.8	77.3	886	845	917	883	77	82	94	84	...	6	6	Cal.		
12	827	747	808	788	84.0	84.0	74.1	76.8	70.8	16.0	88.0	11.2	69.8	1.0	NE.	78.0	74.0	71.0	73.8	804	814	832	817	93	91	96	93	1.02	2	2	Cal.			
13	957	866	901	908	81.0	79.5	78.0	78.4	84.0	74.9	9.1	150.0	66.0	72.8	2.1	NNW.	77.5	76.0	76.0	76.0	810	832	817	835	77	85	91	84	...	6	6	Cal.		
14	962	842	867	901	80.0	83.0	79.8	79.4	86.2	73.7	12.5	152.0	65.8	72.0	1.7	NE.	77.5	76.0	76.0	76.0	880	760	828	829	89	80	95	88	0.05	10	10	Cal.		
15	982	848	881	904	75.5	78.5	76.1	76.1	80.2	73.7	6.5	117.3	29.1	72.0	1.7	NE.	76.0	76.5	75.8	75.9	846	867	885	878	98	91	96	95	0.34	8	8	Cal.		
16	975	881	953	937	79.0	78.5	75.0	75.8	79.2	70.8	8.4	100.2	21.0	69.9	0.9	NNW.	76.0	74.0	73.5	72.6	831	817	789	809	93	95	95	94	0.38	10	10	Cal.		
17	972	895	902	923	75.5	74.6	73.6	73.5	76.3	70.3	6.2	99.2	12.4	68.6	1.6	NE.	74.0	74.0	72.4	72.3	759	807	774	780	90	88	92	90	0.04	10	10	Cal.		
18	973	920	930	943	74.0	86.5	74.2	73.9	76.8	70.2	6.6	99.2	12.4	68.6	1.6	NE.	74.5	76.0	73.0	71.4	809	831	791	810	84	78	92	85	0.03	8	8	Cal.		
19	955	859	963	926	78.0	81.0	74.8	77.9	83.9	70.0	13.9	149.0	65.1	68.3	1.5	NE.	74.0	74.0	72.4	72.3	769	807	774	780	90	88	92	90	0.04	10	10	Cal.		
20	941	824	915	893	81.0	83.8	74.4	77.5	86.8	70.9	15.9	157.5	70.7	68.8	2.1	N.	74.5	76.0	73.0	71.4	809	831	791	810	84	78	92	85	0.05	10	10	Cal.		
21	903	842	874	873	81.0	85.9	77.0	79.2	87.2	72.7	14.5	153.9	66.7	71.2	1.5	NE.	75.5	77.0	72.8	75.1	810	838	786	794	80	84	78	85	0.05	10	10	Cal.		
22	868	768	826	826	82.0	82.5	76.8	76.8	85.5	73.9	11.6	139.2	63.7	70.0	3.9	NE.	76.5	76.0	74.8	75.4	787	811	840	813	73	73	92	84	...	6	6	Cal.		
23	895	768	831	828	81.8	85.8	77.5	79.4	86.2	72.3	13.9	149.5	63.7	68.5	3.8	NE.	76.5	76.0	74.8	75.4	787	811	840	813	73	73	92	84	...	6	6	Cal.		
24	855	730	779	788	82.5	85.9	80.1	80.1	87.3	74.0	13.3	151.5	64.2	70.7	3.3	NNW.	76.8	76.8	74.0	75.9	828	828	794	826	79	72	94	78	...	6	6	Cal.		
25	846	722	764	777	83.0	87.6	78.5	81.0	87.3	74.0	13.3	151.5	64.2	70.7	3.3	NNW.	76.8	76.8	74.0	75.9	828	828	794	826	79	72	94	78	...	6	6	Cal.		
26	904	764	837	852	79.5	84.4	78.8	79.2	86.8	74.2	12.6	160.0	73.2	71.3	2.9	NE.	77.8	79.5	76.0	77.7	884	898	865	882	78	69	89	79	...	6	6	Cal.		
27	945	830	889	888	79.0	79.5	78.8	77.8	83.6	74.0	9.6	127.5	43.9	72.0	2.0	NE.	76.0	76.0	76.8	76.6	862	826	896	858	85	70	91	82	...	6	6	Cal.		
28	907	745	855	836	78.0	84.0	77.2	78.4	85.0	73.9	11.1	159.0	74.0	71.8	2.1	NE.	76.0	76.0	76.8	76.6	862	826	896	858	85	70	91	82	...	6	6	Cal.		
29	865	743	820	809	79.0	78.0	74.0	75.3	79.3	70.0	9.0	103.2	73.2	68.9	1.1	NE.	76.0	76.0	76.8	76.6	862	826	896	858	85	70	91	82	...	6	6	Cal.		
30	927	786	898	870	75.0	77.0	74.0	74.4	78.8	71.3	7.5	100.7	21.9	68.3	3.0	NE.	73.5	74.8	73.0	73.8	808	834	800	872	800	858	91	95	92	84	...	6	6	Cal.
	905	779	883	856	80.5	80.0	75.6	77.5	84.8	74.0	10.8	146.0	61.2	70.8	3.2	NE.	75.5	77.4	74.8	76.6	816	907	856	859	79	87	96	87	...	6	6	Cal.		
Mean	29.903	29.795	29.852	29.851	80.3	81.7	77.5	78.1	84.2	72.9	11.3	139.4	55.2	70.6	2.3		76.2	76.5	75.5	76.1	803	844	860	834	82	78	90	84	Total	5	6			
																													13.96					

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.982 Inches.

Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.722 "

Highest Temperature 88.4° Fah.

Lowest Temperature 70.0 "

Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 5.57 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

MAX. F. SIMON, M. D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, S. S.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE PENANG HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1895.
5° 24' N. Lat., 100° 20' E. Long.
Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 20 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.		Velo- city.	TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMI- DITY.				CLOUD 0 TO 10			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																									
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.		Grass.		Difference Shade and Radiation.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.		9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.959 Inches
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.759 "
Highest Temperature 91.°8 Fаб.
Lowest Temperature 67.°0 "
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 2.29 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

T. S. KERR,
Colonial Surgeon.

5° 24' N. Lat., 100° 20' E. Long.

Height of Bar *Ostern* above Sea Level, 20 ft.

DATE.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.			WIND.		Velo- city.	TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				RAIN INCH-ES.	CLOUDS 0 TO 10	CLOUD & WEATHER (SPECIALS)																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
	Maximum.					Minimum.					Range.			Sun.			Difference Sun and Shade.			Grass.			Difference Shade and Radiation.			Direction.	9 H.	16 H.					21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																							
	°F.					°F.					°F.			°F.			°F.			°F.			Ins.	Ins.	Ins.																						Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.957 Inches
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.778 "
(Highest Temperature 92.9° Fah.
Lowest Temperature 71.0° "
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 1.35 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

T. S. KERR
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE PENANG HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1895.

5° 24' N. Lat., 100° 20' E. Long.

Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 20 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32° C				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.		Velo- city.	TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				RAIN INCH.	CLOUD 0 TO 10		CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.	
	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	9 H.	16 H.		21 H.	Direction.	Total Miles.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.		16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Before 9 A.M.
1	29.908	29.890	29.900	29.900	73.5	79.0	80.5	77.5	15.30	6.15	6.98	4.2	E.	NW.	53	73.0	77.0	76.0	74.4	726	760	858	768	72.55	87	75	...	1	2	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
2	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	2	4	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
3	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	3	7	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
4	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	4	3	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
5	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	5	4	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
6	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	6	3	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
7	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	7	2	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
8	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	8	1	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
9	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	9	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
10	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	10	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
11	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	11	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
12	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	12	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
13	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	13	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
14	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	14	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
15	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	15	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
16	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	16	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
17	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	17	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
18	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	18	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
19	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	19	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
20	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	20	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
21	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	21	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
22	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	22	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
23	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	23	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
24	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	24	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
25	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	25	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
26	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	26	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
27	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	27	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
28	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	28	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
29	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	29	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
30	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	30	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
31	29.911	29.891	29.901	29.901	73.8	79.3	81.4	78.1	14.73	5.42	7.05	5.3	N.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	76.0	74.7	760	784	858	775	74.54	87	74	...	31	0	Cs, k.	Cs, k.	
Mean.	29.881	29.803	29.876	29.853	81.5	87.6	79.4	80.5	91.1	73.7	17.4	148.7	57.6	27		73	75.7	73.6	76.7	75.6	809	851	882	819	75	66	87	79	Total.	3.80		

Highest Atmospheric Pressure	29.951 Inches
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Lowest Atmospheric Pressure

Highest Temperature

Lowest Temperature
Greatest Fall of Rain

STANDARD SIZE 10 1/2 INCHES 1 1/2 INCHES

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

T. S. KERR,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE PENANG HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1895.

5° 24' N. Lat., 100° 20' E. Long.

Height of Bar *Oisern above Sea Level*, 20 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°										TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.		VELO- CITY.	TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.		RAIN INCH- ES.	CLOUD 0 TO 10			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.
	9 H.					16 H.					21 H.					Mean.	Ins.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Ins.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.		Ins.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Ins.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.					
	Ins.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Ins.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Ins.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Ins.																								9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	
1	29.904	29.796	29.896	29.865	83.0	86.5	83.0	88.8	75.0	13.8	158.4	69.6	73.8	1.2	NE	SE.	50	77.0	79.0	77.0	76.7	869	902	898	869	75	72	91	83	1.9	7	8	7	83	Os, k.							
2	877	831	849	852	83.0	86.5	83.0	88.8	75.0	14.1	149.5	62.0	71.8	1.6	E.	NE.	75	77.2	77.4	77.0	75.5	848	909	898	839	75	93	86	87	.51	2	9	8	87	Pk, c.							
3	858	800	821	826	80.0	86.0	80.0	89.0	76.0	13.0	157.0	60.0	73.0	2.2	N.	NE.	80	76.5	79.6	77.0	75.8	852	908	889	863	75	92	87	84	1.28	5	8	10	84	Pk, c.							
4	882	785	842	836	83.0	83.8	79.0	80.8	89.0	14.0	155	66.0	71.8	3.2	NE	SE.	72	78.0	78.0	76.3	893	879	864	854	79	75	87	83	...	5	9	3	83	Os, k.								
5	882	767	808	842	82.5	88.5	80.0	81.2	90.8	16.8	156.8	66.0	73.8	0.2	SE.	NE.	45	77.8	79.0	77.0	76.6	899	864	883	863	81	64	87	82	...	4	3	2	82	Os, k.							
6	896	797	867	850	85.0	87.4	80.0	81.6	91.7	17.7	151.0	59.3	73.2	0.8	SE.	NE.	32	78.0	80.2	78.0	77.0	866	931	933	872	72	72	91	81	...	4	3	1	81	Os, k.							
7	839	718	812	800	82.5	90.3	80.0	82.4	91.4	17.0	144.0	54.0	74.2	2.8	SE.	NE.	31	79.0	79.8	77.0	77.4	925	917	889	849	77	66	82	77	...	5	3	1	81	Os, k.							
8	890	797	876	854	84.0	88.0	80.0	81.7	91.8	17.5	153.2	61.4	73.0	2.0	E.	NW.	35	79.0	77.0	76.0	75.5	985	926	858	806	79	69	87	82	...	3	4	3	82	Os, k.							
9	931	796	892	873	84.2	92.0	79.0	82.7	92.7	17.9	150.0	56.6	70.2	5.3	NE.	NW.	65	79.0	77.0	75.0	75.5	985	926	858	806	79	68	87	72	...	3	4	3	82	Os, k.							
10	859	787	842	829	83.2	86.0	80.0	81.2	93.4	17.5	150.0	56.6	70.2	5.3	NE.	NW.	55	74.0	78.0	77.0	75.1	920	898	889	806	79	62	87	80	...	2	6	2	82	Os, k.							
11	923	784	911	873	83.0	87.0	79.0	80.7	89.0	15.0	154.0	65.0	70.8	3.2	E.	S.	61	78.0	77.0	76.0	75.8	897	897	858	825	79	65	91	81	...	2	4	3	82	Os, k.							
12	863	772	874	836	84.4	89.5	79.0	81.8	91.6	17.1	154.0	62.4	72.8	1.7	N.	NE.	35	76.0	78.5	78.0	76.3	888	866	933	856	74	65	91	81	...	8	6	4	83	Os, k.							
13	893	787	828	836	80.7	85.6	80.0	80.3	90.0	14.8	152.1	61.8	73.5	1.3	NE	SE.	35	76.0	79.0	78.0	76.7	891	866	933	856	74	65	91	81	...	8	6	4	83	Os, k.							
14	928	811	910	883	83.6	85.0	80.0	80.7	89.8	14.2	143.5	54.7	73.5	0.7	N.	SE.	100	77.0	79.0	78.0	76.7	891	866	933	856	74	65	91	81	...	6	9	6	83	Os, k.							
15	892	817	842	850	82.5	84.3	79.0	79.8	89.0	17.0	153.2	64.2	70.8	1.2	E.	S.	48	78.0	77.0	77.0	75.6	899	834	902	846	81	72	91	84	...	3	9	3	83	Os, k.							
16	906	821	896	87	80.0	84.5	79.0	78.9	90.0	15.0	149.6	59.6	71.2	3.8	SE.	NW.	250	76.0	79.2	77.0	75.8	845	925	902	844	82	79	91	83	...	2	7	3	83	Os, k.							
17	868	792	852	8	85.4	85.0	81.0	81.6	90.0	15.0	149.5	59.5	72.8	2.2	N.	SE.	25	79.4	78.0	77.0	77.1	893	866	875	870	76	72	83	81	...	3	4	4	83	Os, k.							
18	887	781	878	848	83.7	87.2	79.0	81.2	89.8	14.8	150.8	61.0	72.2	2.8	E.	S.	33	78.4	77.0	75.0	76.1	893	794	816	833	79	62	82	79	...	3	4	4	83	Os, k.							
19	888	792	858	845	85.8	84.0	81.0	81.7	91.3	15.0	149.6	59.6	71.2	3.8	SE.	NW.	25	80.0	79.0	76.0	77.2	904	925	831	870	76	79	78	80	...	4	9	4	83	Os, k.							
20	867	758	822	816	85.5	84.8	77.0	80.9	90.3	14.3	155.0	64.7	73.0	3.0	NE.	SE.	48	79.0	79.0	75.0	76.7	904	911	843	868	74	76	91	83	...	3	7	4	83	Os, k.							
21	872	793	832	832	85.0	85.0	79.0	81.2	88.0	16.0	144.0	56.0	73.0	3.0	NE.	NW.	28	80.0	79.0	77.0	77.7	958	911	902	907	79	76	91	85	...	3	8	4	83	Os, k.							
22	865	783	831	833	85.0	89.0	79.0	81.7	92.0	15.0	146.0	56.0	71.0	6.0	E.	S.	23	79.0	78.0	75.0	76.3	911	866	816	848	76	72	82	78	...	2	8	6	83	Os, k.							
23	871	782	832	828	84.0	88.6	88.0	84.4	92.0	14.6	149.4	57.4	74.0	0.6	NW.	SE.	25	78.0	78.0	75.0	76.1	879	818	694	798	75	61	52	71	...	2	8	6	83	Os, k.							
24	888	761	808	819	81.7	89.4	77.0	80.7	92.0	14.6	149.4	57.4	74.0	0.6	NW.	SE.	91	76.0	78.0	75.0	76.4	906	805	843	828	75	61	52	71	...	8	3	6	83	Os, k.							
25	844	794	858	832	82.6	84.8	81.0	80.7	92.0	14.6	149.4	57.4	74.0	0.6	NW.	SE.	35	77.5	79.0	76.0	76.4	862	911	831	849	79	76	78	81	...	8	7	4	83	Os, k.							
26	807	761	821	796	81.0	88.5	79.0	81.6	92.0	16.2	147.2	55.2	73.8	2.0	NE.	SE.	55	78.0	78.0	76.0	76.5	879	818	858	842	75	61	52	71	...	7	8	3	83	Os, k.							
27	896	818	842	852	79.0	84.2	80.0	81.7	91.8	15.2	148.0	56.2	73.8	1.4	SE.	SE.	55	78.0	79.0	78.0	77.2	866	884	933	878	72	69	91	82	...	7	8	3	83	Os, k.							
28	912	789	896	865	85.0	87.0	80.0	81.7	92.2	15.0	152.0	59.8	72.8	2.2	NE.	SE.	60	78.0	79.0	78.0	77.2	866	884	933	878	72	69	91	82	...	7	6	4	83	Os, k.							
29	896	793	872	854	85.0	86.0	80.0	81.6	89.0	15.3	147.0	58.0	73.8	1.5	NW.	NW.	40	79.0	80.0	78.0	77.8	911	944	933	904	76	76	91	84	...	5	7	6	83	Os, k.							
30	921	792	902	872	83.0	85.2	80.0	80.9	89.4	15.4	151.0	61.6	72.0	3.4	NW.	NW.	51	77.0	79.0	78.0	76.7	948	911	933	863	75	76	91	82	...	8	8	4	83	Os, k.							
Mean.	29.883	29.788	29.859	29.843	83.3	86.4	79.7	81.1	90.5	15.5	150.7	60.2	72.5	2.5			55	77.7	78.6	76.5	76.4	880	877	873	854	77	79	86	81	Total.	4	6	4	3.31								

In the Shade, { Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.931 Inches
 Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.718 "
 Highest Temperature 93.0° Fah.
 Lowest Temperature 72.0 "
 Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 1.23 Inches

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

T. S. K E R E,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE PENANG HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1895.
5° 24' N. Lat., 100° 20' E. Long.
Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 20 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.						TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			Velo- city.	TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMI- DITY.				RAIN INCH- ES.	CLOUD 0 TO 10			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	9 H.	15 H.		21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.		21 H.	Before 9 A.M.	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.		After 3 P.M.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
																																					TEMPERATURE OF AIR.			TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.			WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMI- DITY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
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Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.953 Inches
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.708 "
Highest Temperature 93.2° Fah.
Lowest Temperature 71.0 "
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 1.68 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

T. S. KERR,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE PENANG HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1895.
Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 20 ft.

5° 24' N. Lat., 100° 20' E. Long.

5° 24' N. Lat., 100° 20' E. Long.																																		
DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.		VELO- city.	TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				RAIN.	CLOUD 0 TO 10			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.		
	TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				DIRECTION.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.										
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.	Difference and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.		Total Miles.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.		Mean.	Before 9 A.M.	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.		After 3 P.M.	
1	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
2	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
3	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
4	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
5	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
6	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
7	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
8	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
9	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
10	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
11	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
12	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
13	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
14	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
15	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
16	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
17	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
18	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
19	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
20	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
21	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
22	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
23	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
24	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
25	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
26	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
27	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
28	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
29	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
30	29.901	29.874	29.896	29.890	84.0	87.0	80.0	82.0	58.6	69.4	3.1	NE.	NW.	NW.	41	79.0	80.5	78.0	77.1	925	937	920	903	95	85	91	92	83	14	5	4	3	Cs, k.	
Mean.	29.872	29.787	29.867	29.842	82.5	85.7	79.4	80.0	90.6	72.4	18.2	143.8	53.1	70.4	2.0	66	77.9	82.9	74.1	76.5	896	897	918	864	80	76	91	85	85	Total.	6	6	4	8.75

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.945 Inches
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.708 "
(Highest Temperature 92.6° Fah.
Lowest Temperature 70.0° "
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 1.89 Inches

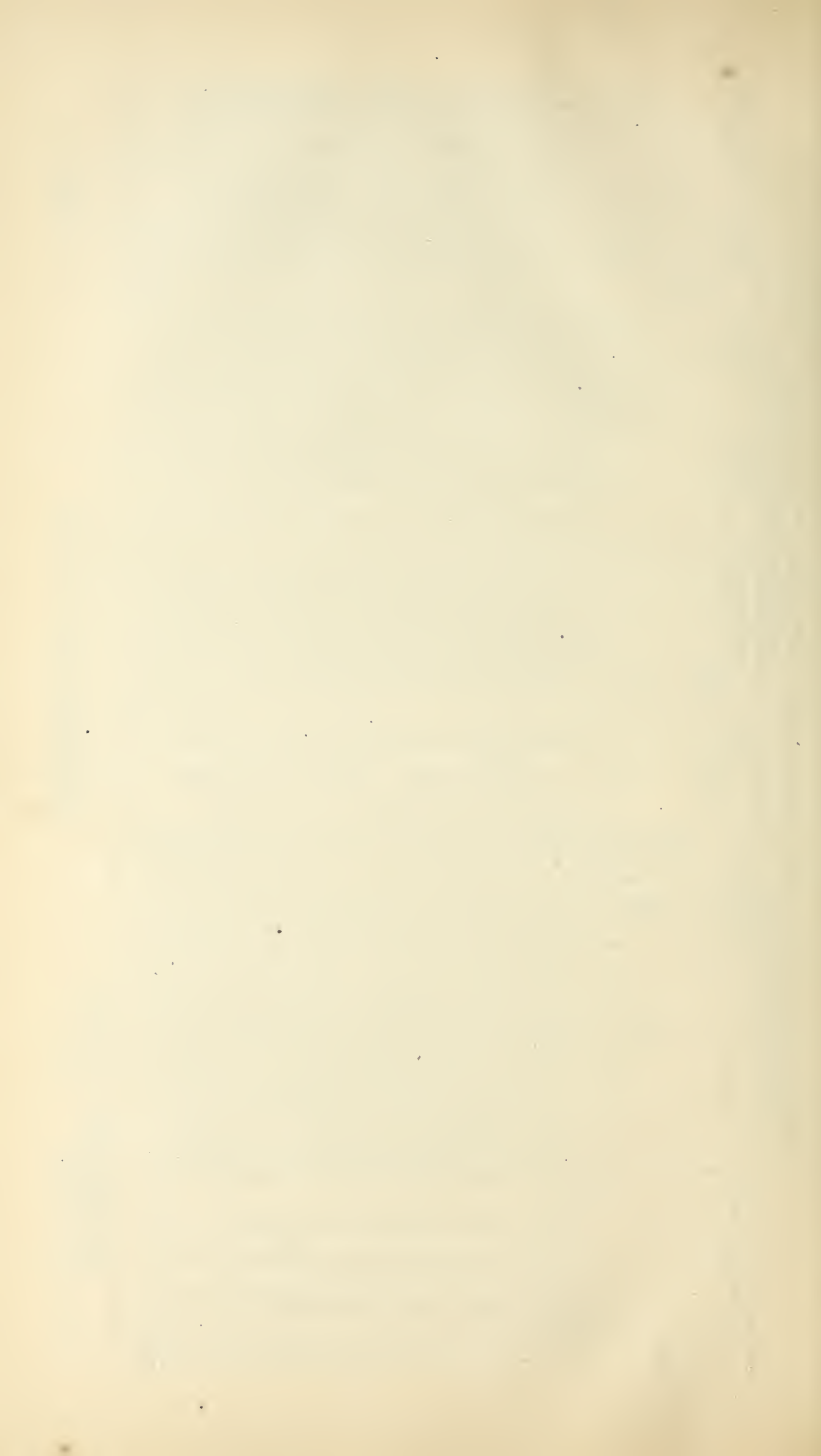
*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

T. S. KERR,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE PENANG HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1895.
Heigh of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 20 ft.

5° 24' N. Lat., 100° 20' E. Long.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.		Velo- city.	TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMI- DITY.				RAIN.		CLOUD 0 TO 10		CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																												
					TEMPERATURE OF AIR.					TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.					DIRECTION.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	S.	SE.	16 H.	21 H.	9 H.	16 H.		21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	%	%	%	Mean.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	%	%	%	Before 9 A.M.	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.	After 3 P.M.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																								
1	29.861	29.802	29.848	29.837	82.0	85.5	80.0	82.3	90.8	71.8	19.0	140.0	49.2	69.2	2.6	NW.	S.	SE.	79.0	79.0	77.0	76.2	93.2	90.4	88.9	86.3	87.7	91.8	87.9	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82.1	82



5° 24' N. Lat., 100° 20' E. Long.

[illegible]

Highest Atmospheric Pressure	29.943	Inches
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure	29.721	"
{ Highest Temperature	99.52	Fah.
{ Lowest Temperature	70.06	"
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours	3.38	Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

T. S. KERR,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE PENANG HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1895.
5° 24' N. Lat., 100° 20' E. Long.
Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 20 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD 0 to 10.				CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	°F.	Direction.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	%	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Inch.	Rain.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Before 9 A.M.	After 3 P.M.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																						
1	29.976	29.839	29.936	29.917	82.0	85.0	80.0	79.7	92.0	72.0	20.0	155.0	63.0	70.0	2.0	NE.	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0	76.7	79.0	80.0	77.0</

In the Shade { Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.976 Inches.
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.726 " 92.98 Fah. "
(Highest Temperature 70.8 " 92.98 Fah. "
Lowest Temperature 70.8 " 92.98 Fah. "
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 2.22 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

T. S. KERR,
Colonial Surgeon.

5° 24' N. Lat., 100° 20' E. Long.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE PENANG HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1895.

Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 20 ft.

5° 24' N. Lat., 100° 20' E. Long.										TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURES OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°										TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURES OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															

In the Shade, { Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.951 Inches
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.718 " Fah.
Highest Temperature 93.0° Fah.
Lowest Temperature 70.5° "
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 2.25 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

T. S. KERR,
Colonial Surgeon.



METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE BUKIT MERTAJAM HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1895
5° 21' N. Lat., 100° 28' 38" E. Long. Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 65 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			VELO- CITY.			COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMI- DITY.				CLOUD 0 TO 10			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.				
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Range.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Direction.	Total Miles.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	16 H.	21 H.	Before 9 A.M.	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.	After 3 P.M.					
1	29.846	29.793	29.854	29.831	81.0	74.0	74.5	76.3	92.0	74.0	18.0	72.0	2.0			77.5	74.0	73.0	74.8	83.4	85.9	93.89	89	3.25	6	8	10	K. c.	Pk. o.	Pk. r.				
2	823	784	849	818	80.0	81.5	77.0	77.6	85.0	72.0	13.0	71.0	1.0			76.0	76.5	75.5	76.0	84.5	86.4	85.1	82.78	84	.36	6	8	10	K. c.	Pk. o.	Pk. r.			
3	868	837	871	858	80.5	85.0	76.0	78.2	88.0	73.5	14.5	72.0	1.5			78.5	79.0	74.0	77.1	94.4	91.1	81.4	88.9	89	.21	4	2	6	C. b.	C. b.	C. c.			
4	914	80.	890	872	82.0	84.0	78.0	79.2	90.0	73.0	17.0	72.5	0.5			78.0	77.5	76.0	77.8	90.6	94.8	87.2	90.3	83	...	8	4	6	Pk. o.	C. b.	C. c.			
5	897	74.9	864	836	78.5	88.0	78.0	79.0	91.0	70.0	21.0	68.5	1.5			74.0	80.0	76.0	76.8	77.4	90.8	87.2	84.9	78	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. b.			
6	901	81.4	882	869	78.0	88.0	78.0	79.0	91.0	70.0	19.0	69.5	1.5			76.0	79.5	76.5	77.3	86.5	89.3	89.4	88.4	89	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. b.			
7	891	74.9	858	836	79.5	91.0	76.0	79.2	90.5	70.5	20.0	69.5	1.0			77.0	80.0	74.0	77.0	88.5	87.6	81.4	86.1	89	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. b.			
8	886	73.3	864	844	80.0	86.0	78.0	78.8	93.0	71.5	21.5	71.0	0.5			77.0	79.5	76.0	77.5	88.9	87.6	81.4	86.1	89	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. b.			
9	839	79.9	816	818	80.0	86.0	78.0	78.8	94.0	71.5	22.5	71.0	0.5			76.0	77.0	75.0	76.0	84.5	80.7	81.5	82.2	82	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. b.			
10	848	70.4	813	755	86.0	90.0	79.0	82.0	94.5	73.0	21.5	71.5	1.5			77.0	78.0	76.0	77.0	80.7	79.8	83.8	82.1	85	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. b.			
11	913	76.4	872	849	85.0	87.0	79.0	80.7	90.0	72.0	18.0	70.0	2.0			78.0	79.0	76.0	77.6	88.2	88.4	80.6	85.8	87	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. b.			
12	839	76.6	797	787	82.0	89.0	81.0	85.3	93.0	73.0	16.5	71.0	2.0			78.0	80.0	77.0	78.3	90.6	90.3	88.9	89.9	83	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. c.			
13	852	76.1	828	804	83.0	91.0	80.0	82.9	93.0	74.0	19.0	72.0	2.0			74.0	81.0	75.0	76.5	73.4	92.4	80.2	82.0	83	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. b.			
14	864	77.2	828	821	82.0	91.0	79.0	80.5	95.0	71.0	24.0	69.0	2.0			76.0	81.0	75.0	77.3	81.8	92.4	80.2	82.0	83	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. b.			
15	906	76.3	814	834	81.0	90.0	79.0	80.5	95.0	71.0	24.0	68.5	2.0			74.5	81.0	75.5	77.0	74.7	91.4	88.0	84.7	71	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. b.			
16	874	75.9	842	825	81.0	91.0	81.0	80.2	94.0	70.0	24.0	68.0	2.0			73.5	80.5	75.0	76.3	73.9	90.7	82.9	82.5	72	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. b.			
17	860	73.9	816	805	80.0	91.0	78.0	79.3	94.5	68.5	26.0	67.0	1.5			74.0	80.0	75.0	76.3	76.0	87.6	83.7	82.4	74	.01	6	8	10	K. c.	Pk. o.	Pk. r.			
18	891	74.2	820	817	80.0	91.0	78.5	79.8	94.5	70.0	24.5	68.5	1.5			74.5	80.0	75.0	76.5	76.7	87.6	82.9	82.4	72	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. c.			
19	874	75.9	842	825	81.0	91.0	78.0	80.2	95.0	71.0	24.0	69.0	2.0			74.5	80.0	75.0	76.5	76.7	87.6	82.9	82.4	72	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. c.			
20	889	70.2	856	845	83.0	92.0	78.0	80.2	94.0	68.0	26.0	65.0	3.0			74.0	81.5	75.0	76.5	72.0	93.6	82.9	82.5	63	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. c.			
21	868	73.5	832	811	84.0	92.5	79.5	81.9	94.5	68.0	26.5	65.0	3.0			74.5	82.0	76.0	77.5	73.1	95.2	83.2	84.5	61	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. c.			
22	884	72.9	846	819	84.0	91.0	78.0	80.1	96.5	67.5	29.0	66.0	1.5			75.0	81.0	75.0	77.0	75.2	92.4	82.9	83.5	64	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. c.			
23	907	81.6	869	864	82.0	89.0	79.0	79.7	95.5	69.0	26.5	66.0	3.0			74.0	80.0	75.0	76.6	72.3	95.1	81.6	83.3	67	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. c.			
24	880	81.4	862	852	83.0	90.0	78.0	80.2	94.5	70.0	24.5	67.0	3.0			74.0	78.0	75.0	76.3	72.0	91.4	83.7	82.3	63	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. b.	C. c.			
25	896	84.0	869	858	80.0	86.0	79.0	79.0	93.5	72.0	21.5	70.5	1.5			73.0	73.0	75.5	75.5	71.9	85.2	85.2	80.7	70	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. c.	C. c.			
26	899	79.4	874	855	80.0	89.0	79.0	78.7	91.5	67.0	24.5	66.0	1.0			71.0	80.0	75.0	74.6	63.9	81.1	81.6	80.7	66	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. c.	C. c.			
27	879	78.4	834	832	83.0	91.0	78.0	80.5	94.0	70.0	24.0	67.0	3.0			74.0	80.0	74.5	76.1	72.0	87.6	80.8	80.1	63	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. c.	C. c.			
28	886	75.6	836	826	83.0	91.0	78.0	80.5	94.0	70.0	24.0	68.0	2.0			75.0	79.0	75.0	76.6	76.2	87.6	82.9	82.2	67	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. c.	C. c.			
29	890	79.1	852	848	85.0	89.0	80.0	81.0	94.0	70.0	24.0	70.0	2.0			75.5	81.0	77.0	77.1	75.6	85.7	83.9	83.4	62	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. c.	C. c.			
30	882	78.9	872	847	84.0	90.0	80.0	81.7	94.0	72.0	22.0	71.0	1.0			78.0	81.0	75.0	78.0	86.6	93.7	80.2	86.8	72	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. c.	C. c.			
31	894	77.8	839	837	84.0	90.0	80.0	81.5	94.0	72.0	22.0	71.0	1.0			76.0	80.0	75.0	77.0	79.1	89.0	80.2	82.7	68	...	2	2	2	C. b.	C. c.	C. c.			
Mean.	29.879	29.777	29.844	29.833	81.2	88.6	78.2	79.4	92.3	69.7	23.1	68.2	1.5			76.3	79.5	75.3	77.0	83.1	88.7	84.3	85.3	78	64	86	76	Total	3	4	6			5.61

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.914 Inches
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.704 "
Highest Temperature 96.05 Fah.
Lowest Temperature 67.00 "
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 3.25 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H., 15 H., 21 H., and Minimum Temperature.

R. DANE,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE BUKIT MERTAJAM HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1895
5° 21' N. Lat., 100° 28' 38" E. Long. Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 65 ft.

DATE.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				RAIN INCH-ES.	CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	TO 32°										OF RADIATION.				DIRECTION.			VELOCITY.				VAPOUR TENSION.				HUMIDITY.					H.	I.	C.	W.	I.	N.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.	I.	N.	C.	W.

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.939 Inches
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.721 "
In the Shade, { Highest Temperature 98.05 Fah.
Lowest Temperature 70.0 "
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 1.53 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

R. D. A. N. E.
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE BUKIT MERTAJAM HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1895.

5° 21' N. Lat., 100° 28' 38" E. Long.

Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 65 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.					
	9 H. 16 H. 21 H. Mean.				Minimum. Maximum. Mean. Range.				Sun. Difference Sun and Shade. Grass. Difference Shade and Radiation.				Direction. 9 H. 16 H. 21 H.			9 H. 16 H. 21 H. Mean.				9 H. 16 H. 21 H. Mean.				9 H. 16 H. 21 H. Mean.				Rain.		Cloud 0 to 10		After 3 P.M.	
Ins. 29.874 29.780 29.799 29.817				78.0 81.0 85.0 87.0				73.0 73.0 73.0 1.0				21 H.			79.0 79.5 77.0 78.8				958 907 916 927				79 69 95 81				2.53		4 8 10		P.k. i.		
1	893	712	782	795	840	860	79.0	80.5	93.0	73.0	72.0	72.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	79.0	79.0	75.0	77.8	925	898	816	79	72	82	77	.96	2 10 10	P.k. i.				
2	922	789	816	808	840	820	79.0	78.2	92.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	72.0	78.5	79.0	76.0	77.8	956	952	858	92	87	87	89	.54	8 10 10	P.k. i.				
3	852	782	812	815	860	820	78.0	80.2	92.0	75.0	73.0	73.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	80.0	78.0	77.0	78.3	944	906	916	92	83	95	84	.07	0 10 10	P.k. i.				
4	812	790	810	804	850	800	76.0	76.0	91.0	73.0	72.5	72.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	80.0	85.0	72.0	78.3	958	1138	764	95	81	73	77	...	6 8 4	K. c.				
5	816	799	800	806	860	820	76.0	76.0	91.0	73.0	73.5	73.5	0.5	0.5	0.5	81.0	85.0	72.0	79.3	951	1110	679	69	74	66	69	...	6 8 10	P.k. i.				
6	870	782	812	821	880	820	81.0	82.0	92.0	72.0	71.0	71.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	80.0	81.0	73.0	78.0	985	910	705	87	61	67	71	.88	6 8 10	P.k. o.				
7	876	712	801	796	870	830	83.0	84.2	96.0	77.0	75.0	75.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	80.0	85.0	78.0	81.0	931	1133	893	987	72	81	79	77	...	6 6 2	K. c.			
8	841	777	803	807	870	830	81.0	83.5	93.0	76.0	74.5	74.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	80.0	80.0	78.0	79.3	931	890	920	913	72	63	87	77	...	6 8 6	K. c.			
9	827	712	782	773	840	800	78.0	78.0	92.0	74.0	73.0	73.0	1.5	1.5	1.5	76.0	80.0	75.0	77.1	791	890	852	844	68	63	89	73	...	6 8 6	K. c.			
10	834	799	815	816	860	820	78.0	78.0	92.0	74.0	72.0	72.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	75.0	79.0	76.0	78.5	944	880	760	861	76	66	74	72	...	6 8 6	K. c.			
11	871	806	834	853	880	820	77.0	77.0	94.0	73.0	72.0	72.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	75.0	79.0	76.0	78.5	936	857	886	812	52	63	95	70	.32	6 10 10	P.k. o.			
12	882	780	820	827	840	820	81.0	82.5	92.0	73.0	71.5	71.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	79.0	81.0	77.0	79.0	938	910	875	907	83	61	83	75	...	6 8 10	P.k. i.			
13	872	820	849	847	850	830	83.0	83.0	93.0	72.0	71.0	71.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	78.0	85.0	77.0	80.0	966	1138	821	941	70	79	68	72	.06	6 8 10	P.k. i.			
14	869	818	861	849	860	830	80.0	80.7	92.0	76.0	74.0	74.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	80.0	79.0	76.0	78.3	944	938	872	918	76	83	93	84	...	4 10 10	P.k. i.			
15	881	789	765	811	850	820	81.0	83.0	94.0	74.0	72.5	72.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	80.0	81.0	78.0	79.6	958	910	920	929	79	61	87	85	...	6 6 8	K. c.			
16	857	830	862	839	860	830	77.0	77.0	94.0	74.0	73.0	73.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	81.0	80.0	76.0	79.0	951	944	872	922	69	76	91	78	.16	6 10 10	P.k. i.			
17	866	813	839	839	860	830	77.0	77.0	94.0	74.0	72.5	72.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	80.0	81.5	78.0	79.8	958	951	920	943	79	69	87	78	...	6 2 10	K. c.			
18	858	840	812	823	850	880	73.0	73.0	92.5	77.0	76.0	76.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	80.0	79.0	75.0	78.0	958	871	816	881	79	66	82	75	.06	6 10 10	P.k. i.			
19	829	802	812	812	810	860	78.0	79.5	93.0	73.0	72.0	72.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	74.0	78.0	72.0	74.6	747	852	706	768	71	68	74	71	...	6 10 8	P.k. o.			
20	831	812	786	809	830	885	79.0	80.6	92.0	72.0	71.0	71.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	78.0	80.0	75.0	77.6	893	910	816	873	79	68	82	76	.176	6 10 10	P.k. i.			
21	837	797	789	807	870	830	83.0	83.5	91.0	75.0	73.0	73.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	79.0	79.5	73.0	77.1	884	866	678	809	69	62	60	63	.62	6 10 8	P.k. o.			
22	827	720	792	779	880	890	81.0	82.5	92.0	72.0	70.0	70.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	78.0	80.0	71.0	75.3	855	903	626	784	62	66	59	62	...	2 10 8	P.k. o.			
23	855	735	797	795	880	885	78.0	80.3	91.0	75.6	74.0	74.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	75.0	78.0	72.0	75.0	802	832	706	780	78	64	74	72	...	2 2 8	P.k. o.			
24	799	780	760	779	880	900	84.0	84.2	97.0	75.0	74.0	74.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	80.0	82.0	76.0	79.3	917	986	791	898	69	70	68	69	...	2 2 2	C. b.			
25	772	705	747	752	870	880	81.0	82.7	96.0	75.0	74.0	74.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	81.0	80.0	78.0	79.6	978	917	920	933	76	69	77	77	.01	6 8 10	P.k. i.			
26	880	767	780	809	800	880	73.0	73.0	94.0	75.0	73.0	73.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	76.0	79.0	73.0	76.0	845	864	746	818	82	66	78	75	...	8 6 2	P.k. o.			
27	892	787	798	825	870	880	79.0	82.0	94.0	74.0	73.0	73.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	80.0	79.0	75.0	78.0	931	864	816	870	72	66	82	73	...	0 6 8	K. c.			
28	819	759	753	787	880	850	88.0	84.2	92.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	82.0	80.0	79.0	80.0	1013	944	864	940	76	76	66	72	...	6 8 8	P.k. o.			
29	812	752	722	762	870	830	81.0	82.7	93.0	74.0	72.0	72.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	80.0	78.0	78.0	78.6	931	811	920	837	72	59	87	72	.08	6 10 8	P.k. i.			
Mean.	29.851	29.776	29.804	29.810	85.3	83.3	80.1	80.9	93.2	74.2	72.9	72.9	1.3				79.0	80.3	75.6	78.3	911	934	824	889	74	69	80	74	Total.	4	7	8	

In the Shade, { Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.922 Inches
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.705 " Fab.
Highest Temperature 97.0 " Fab.
Lowest Temperature 72.0 " "
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 2.53 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

T. S. KERR,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE BUKIT MERTAJAM HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1895

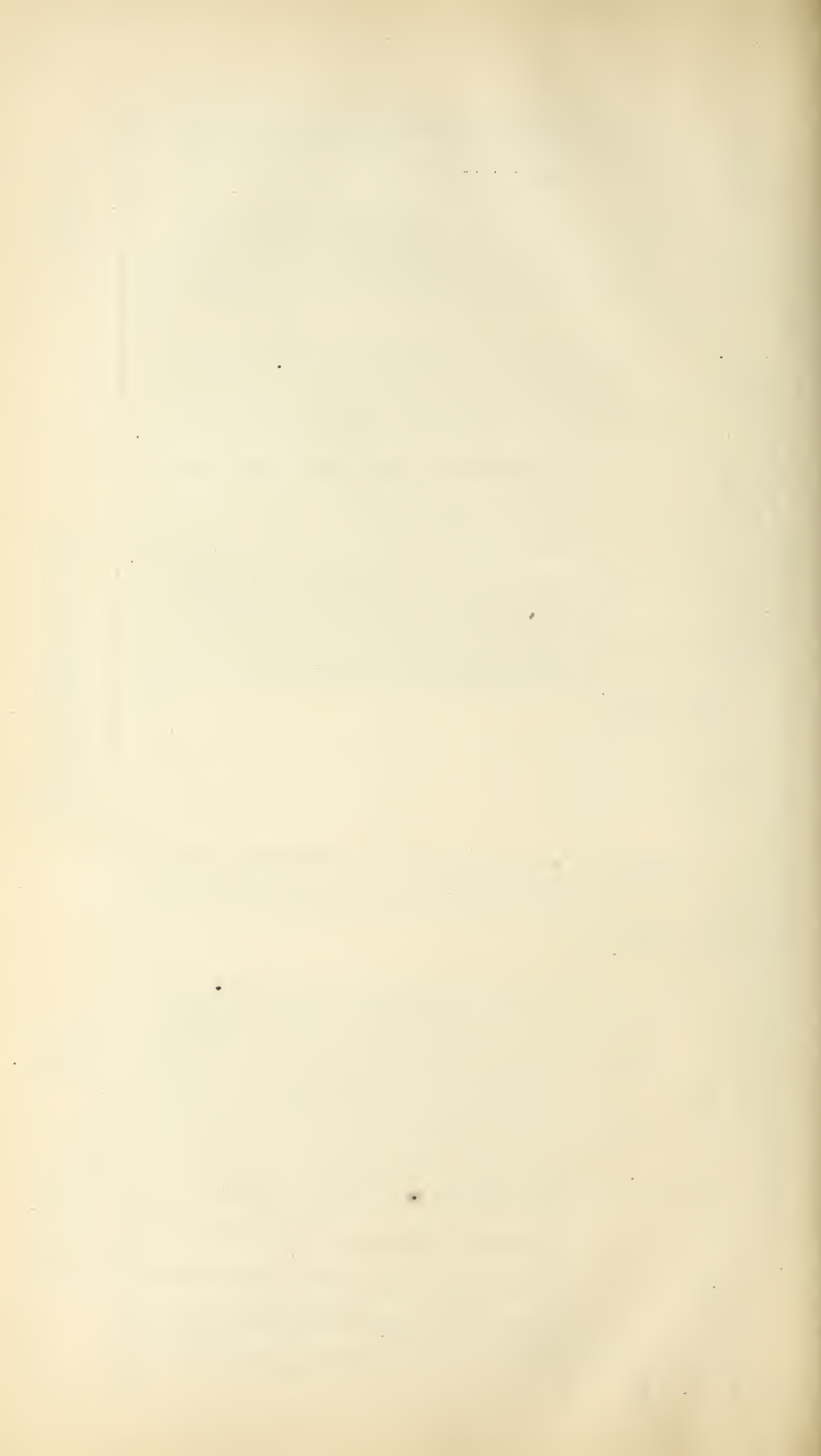
5° 21' N. Lat., 100° 28' 38" E. Long. Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 65 ft.

DATE.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				RAIN.	CLOUD 0 TO 10			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.
	REDUCED TO 32°																																	
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Minimum.	Maximum.	Range.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	Direction.	Velocity.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	%	%	%	Before 9 A.M.		9 A.M. to 3 P.M.	After 3 P.M.		
1	Ins. 29-862	Ins. 29-759	Ins. 29-780	Ins. 29-800	81-0	88-0	79-0	80-5	94-0	74-0	20-0	73-0	1-0	73-0	1-0			78-0	80-0	75-0	77-6	Ins. 920	Ins. 917	Ins. 881	Ins. 916	87	69	82	79	9	8	10	Pk. r.	
2	886	785	750	807	86-0	89-0	79-0	81-7	95-0	73-0	22-0	72-0	1-0	72-0	1-0			80-0	82-0	75-5	79-1	944	933	917	916	76	73	82	79	24	6	10	Pk. r.	
3	867	792	843	834	88-0	89-0	78-0	82-5	93-0	75-0	18-0	73-0	2-0	73-0	2-0			81-0	82-0	76-0	79-6	965	939	945	937	73	73	93	79	...	6	8	Pk. o.	
4	862	782	836	826	88-0	89-5	79-0	82-5	94-0	75-0	19-0	74-0	1-0	74-0	1-0			79-0	81-0	78-0	79-3	861	931	947	920	66	65	95	76	13	6	10	Pk. o.	
5	911	764	759	811	80-0	90-0	78-0	79-7	93-0	71-0	22-0	70-0	1-0	70-0	1-0			75-0	80-0	76-0	77-0	862	890	854	878	78	63	91	76	...	6	8	Pk. o.	
6	872	774	760	802	83-0	91-0	82-0	82-7	95-0	75-0	20-0	72-0	3-0	72-0	3-0			79-0	80-0	76-0	77-3	938	876	890	876	83	60	87	77	...	6	8	Pk. o.	
7	894	794	782	822	88-0	90-0	80-0	83-0	92-0	74-0	18-0	73-0	1-0	73-0	1-0			82-0	79-5	76-0	79-1	1013	866	879	866	76	62	94	70	...	2	2	Pk. o.	
8	851	790	784	818	89-0	91-0	84-0	84-7	96-0	75-0	21-0	74-5	0-5	74-5	0-5			80-0	81-0	79-0	80-0	903	924	925	925	66	63	93	74	...	2	2	C. b.	
9	863	745	770	762	85-0	92-0	84-0	83-5	92-0	73-0	22-0	72-0	1-0	72-0	1-0			80-0	85-0	78-0	81-0	890	910	938	935	79	61	83	69	...	6	8	C. b.	
10	765	720	749	744	90-0	91-0	83-0	84-3	92-0	72-0	20-0	72-0	0-0	72-0	0-0			80-0	81-0	79-0	80-0	903	937	925	921	66	63	79	69	...	6	8	C. b.	
11	867	742	793	807	89-0	90-0	84-0	85-0	98-0	77-0	21-0	75-0	2-0	75-0	2-0			80-0	81-0	77-5	79-6	959	936	926	926	63	73	74	71	...	6	8	C. b.	
12	839	780	811	810	85-0	92-0	82-0	82-7	97-0	72-0	25-0	71-0	1-0	71-0	1-0		Not reg	76-0	80-0	77-0	77-6	872	931	889	891	91	72	87	83	...	8	10	Pk. r.	
13	864	723	827	804	78-0	87-0	80-0	79-9	96-0	73-5	22-5	72-0	1-5	72-0	1-5			71-0	82-0	75-0	78-0	903	1013	766	842	87	73	74	81	...	10	8	Pk. o.	
14	883	789	827	824	78-5	88-0	81-0	80-1	88-0	74-0	14-0	73-0	1-0	73-0	1-0			73-0	81-0	76-0	78-3	866	937	853	887	72	63	87	74	...	0	6	C. b.	
15	872	782	800	818	83-0	89-0	81-0	81-7	90-0	74-0	16-0	72-0	2-0	72-0	2-0			75-0	82-0	75-0	77-3	762	939	766	842	87	73	74	78	...	0	6	C. b.	
16	829	719	812	786	85-0	90-0	82-0	82-2	92-0	72-0	20-0	71-0	1-0	71-0	1-0			78-0	82-0	75-0	78-3	893	1013	816	907	79	65	82	79	...	8	8	Pk. o.	
17	884	701	817	800	83-0	88-0	79-0	81-2	95-0	75-0	20-0	73-0	0-0	73-0	0-0			78-0	81-0	72-0	77-0	866	951	679	832	80	69	66	71	...	0	6	C. b.	
18	810	799	762	803	85-0	89-0	80-0	82-0	95-0	74-0	21-0	73-0	1-0	73-0	1-0			81-0	82-0	73-0	78-6	965	959	705	876	73	61	67	63	...	8	8	C. b.	
19	799	762	785	782	88-0	92-0	81-0	84-2	96-0	76-0	20-0	74-0	2-0	74-0	2-0			80-0	81-5	75-0	78-8	958	948	816	907	79	65	82	75	...	4	2	C. b.	
20	803	785	797	795	82-0	91-0	79-0	82-7	95-0	76-0	19-0	73-0	3-0	73-0	3-0			81-0	82-0	73-0	78-1	903	832	673	857	66	61	60	62	...	6	8	C. b.	
21	812	729	755	775	82-0	92-0	78-0	81-7	92-0	75-0	17-0	73-0	2-0	73-0	2-0			79-0	81-5	75-0	78-5	864	948	802	871	66	65	76	69	...	2	6	Pk. o.	
22	839	770	812	807	89-0	92-5	83-0	84-3	97-0	76-0	22-0	74-0	2-0	74-0	2-0			80-0	81-0	78-0	79-3	944	910	920	924	76	61	87	74	...	2	8	K. c.	
23	870	761	781	804	88-0	91-0	80-0	83-5	95-0	75-0	20-0	73-0	2-0	73-0	2-0			80-0	81-0	78-0	79-3	911	917	938	922	79	69	83	77	...	2	6	Pk. o.	
24	803	782	816	770	85-0	92-0	81-0	83-2	95-0	74-5	19-5	72-5	2-0	72-5	2-0			79-0	80-0	79-0	79-3	953	931	858	915	79	72	87	79	...	6	8	Pk. o.	
25	800	749	762	817	85-0	87-0	79-0	82-2	91-0	78-0	16-0	76-0	2-0	76-0	2-0			80-0	80-0	76-0	78-6	953	931	858	915	79	72	87	79	...	2	10	Pk. o.	
26	846	767	839	800	86-0	91-0	82-0	83-5	91-0	75-0	16-0	73-0	2-0	73-0	2-0			79-5	80-5	78-0	79-3	920	900	906	908	74	62	83	73	...	0	7	Pk. o.	
27	843	747	812	813	85-0	87-0	80-0	81-5	95-0	74-0	21-0	73-0	1-0	73-0	1-0			74-0	80-0	75-0	76-3	828	931	843	867	91	72	91	84	...	6	8	Pk. r.	
28	841	777	823	824	78-0	87-0	77-0	79-2	94-0	77-0	17-0	70-0	7-0	70-0	7-0			79-0	80-0	77-0	79-3	884	859	889	910	69	64	87	73	...	1	10	Pk. o.	
29	849	755	868	824	78-0	87-0	77-0	79-2	94-0	73-0	21-0	71-0	2-0	71-0	2-0			80-0	80-0	78-0	79-3	958	944	947	949	79	75	95	83	...	6	8	Pk. o.	
30	790	744	724	799	85-0	86-0	79-0	81-2	95-0	75-0	20-0	74-0	1-0	74-0	1-0			78-0	80-0	78-0	79-3	895	899	851	831	76	67	82	75	...	4	6	Pk. o.	
31	814	781	803	799	85-0	86-0	79-0	81-2	95-0	75-0	20-0	74-0	1-0	74-0	1-0			78-7	81-0	76-3	78-6	895	899	851	831	76	67	82	75	Total 6-65				
Mean.	29-844	29-762	29-800	29-802	84-3	89-7	80-5	82-3	94-0	74-3	13-7	72-7	1-6	72-7	1-6			78-7	81-0	76-3	78-6	895	899	851	831	76	67	82	75					

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29-911 Inches
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29-701 "
Highest Temperature 98-0° Fah.
Lowest Temperature 71-0 "
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 1-68 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H., 15 H., 21 H., and Minimum Temperature.

T. S. KERR,
Colonial Surgeon.



METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE BUKIT MERTAJAM HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1895.

5° 21' N. Lat., 100° 28' 38" E. Long.

Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 65 ft.

[illegible]

Highest Atmospheric Pressure	29.892 Inches
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure	29.701 "
Highest Temperature	97.5° Fahr.
Lowest Temperature	72.0 "
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours	1.82 Inches

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

R. DANE,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE BUKIT MERTAJAM HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1895.

5° 21' N. Lat., 100° 28' 38" E. Long. Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 65 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°										TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.					WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				RAIN INCH-ES.	CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
	9 H.			15 H.			21 H.			Mean.	Range.			Sun. °F.	Difference Sun and Shade. °F.	Grass. °F.	Difference Shade and Radiation. °F.	DIRECTION.			Total Miles.	Velo- city.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.		21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.875 Inches
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.700 "
In the Shade, { Highest Temperature 95.0° Fah.
Lowest Temperature 72.0° "
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 3.63 Inches

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

R. DANE,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE BUKIT MERTAJAM HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

5° 21' N. Lat., 100° 28' 38" E. Long.

Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 65 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			Velo- city.	TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD 0 TO 10			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.			
9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Direction.	Total Miles.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	RAIN.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.			
Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.		
29.807	29.721	29.800	29.776	85.0	90.0	79.0	81.5	94.0	72.0	22.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	80.0	82.0	77.0	79.6	90.2	986	968	902	948	79	70	91	80	...	8	6	Pk. o.	After 3 P.M.	
2	821	735	819	761	87.0	88.5	80.1	93.0	73.0	20.0	71.0	2.0	71.0	2.0	71.0	2.0	80.0	82.5	78.0	80.1	931	986	947	954	72	70	95	73	...	2	8	6	Pk. o.	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.	
3	830	780	793	801	89.0	92.0	78.0	83.5	95.0	75.0	...	...	71.0	...	71.0	...	81.0	82.0	76.0	80.1	931	986	947	954	72	70	95	73	...	2	2	2	C. b.		
4	825	761	811	799	87.0	91.0	79.0	82.2	94.0	72.0	22.0	71.0	1.0	71.0	1.0	71.0	1.0	80.0	81.0	77.0	79.3	931	924	902	919	72	63	91	75	...	2	4	4	C. b.	
5	860	770	810	813	86.0	90.0	78.0	81.5	93.0	72.0	21.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	80.0	85.0	77.0	80.6	944	1.138	916	999	76	81	95	84	1.55	8	10	0	Pk. i.	
6	820	729	785	778	79.0	85.0	78.0	78.7	94.0	73.0	21.0	70.0	3.0	70.0	3.0	70.0	3.0	75.0	79.0	76.0	76.6	958	911	872	866	92	82	79	84	3.15	8	10	0	Pk. i.	
7	861	721	846	809	84.0	86.0	77.0	79.7	93.0	72.0	21.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	76.0	79.0	74.0	76.3	872	898	876	886	75	60	95	76	1.20	8	10	0	Pk. i.	
8	820	719	809	782	78.0	86.0	75.0	77.7	94.0	72.0	22.0	71.0	1.0	71.0	1.0	71.0	1.0	80.0	81.0	77.0	79.3	958	951	902	937	79	69	91	79	1.40	8	10	0	Pk. i.	
9	819	725	798	780	85.0	89.0	79.0	81.2	92.0	72.0	20.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	79.0	80.0	76.0	78.3	938	903	845	882	72	66	82	73	...	2	2	4	C. b.	
10	800	720	760	760	85.0	88.0	78.0	79.7	94.0	72.0	22.0	71.0	2.0	71.0	2.0	71.0	2.0	78.0	80.0	76.0	78.0	920	917	872	903	87	69	91	82	2.10	4	8	0	Pk. o.	
11	810	700	794	768	81.0	88.0	78.0	81.3	94.0	72.0	22.0	71.0	1.0	71.0	1.0	71.0	1.0	80.0	80.0	73.5	77.8	958	944	814	905	79	76	95	83	...	2	8	10	Pk. o.	
12	792	695	672	719	85.0	86.0	75.0	80.0	95.0	73.0	22.0	71.0	2.0	71.0	2.0	71.0	2.0	79.0	79.0	74.0	77.0	947	938	814	899	95	93	91	93	2.00	8	10	0	Pk. i.	
13	799	702	720	740	80.0	83.0	76.0	77.7	94.0	72.0	19.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	78.0	80.0	76.0	78.3	938	938	886	886	82	79	95	89	...	6	2	2	C. b.	
14	820	727	740	762	83.0	85.0	77.0	79.5	92.0	73.0	19.0	70.0	1.0	70.0	1.0	70.0	1.0	78.0	80.0	75.0	77.6	879	903	806	862	75	66	82	74	...	2	2	4	C. b.	
15	819	710	793	774	84.0	88.0	79.0	80.7	94.0	72.0	22.0	71.0	1.0	71.0	1.0	71.0	1.0	80.0	82.0	75.0	79.0	931	933	843	822	72	73	91	78	...	2	2	4	C. b.	
16	820	729	800	783	87.0	89.0	77.0	82.0	93.0	75.0	18.0	70.0	3.0	70.0	3.0	70.0	3.0	80.0	85.0	77.0	80.0	893	1.114	916	984	79	82	95	85	...	2	2	4	C. b.	
17	817	730	805	784	83.0	89.5	78.0	81.3	94.0	75.0	19.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	76.0	78.0	70.0	74.6	764	825	437	675	61	62	49	57	...	4	8	6	Pk. o.	
18	793	739	713	748	86.0	88.0	76.0	80.5	94.0	72.0	22.0	71.0	1.0	71.0	1.0	71.0	1.0	79.0	79.5	76.0	78.1	925	857	886	889	79	63	95	79	...	2	6	10	Pk. o.	
19	872	719	725	772	84.0	89.5	77.0	81.1	93.0	74.0	19.0	70.0	1.0	70.0	1.0	70.0	1.0	77.0	78.0	74.5	76.5	855	837	835	838	77	62	93	77	1.12	6	10	0	Pk. i.	
20	870	701	786	785	82.5	88.0	76.0	80.1	92.0	74.0	18.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	76.0	82.0	75.0	77.6	845	993	856	898	82	73	95	83	...	6	8	10	Pk. o.	
21	891	729	739	786	80.0	89.0	76.0	79.2	93.0	72.0	20.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	78.0	80.0	76.0	78.0	920	890	845	885	87	63	82	77	...	2	2	4	C. b.	
22	795	723	740	752	81.0	90.0	80.0	81.0	93.0	73.0	20.0	70.0	1.0	70.0	1.0	70.0	1.0	75.0	80.0	75.0	76.6	762	903	816	827	67	66	82	71	...	2	2	4	C. b.	
23	820	730	810	786	83.0	89.0	79.0	80.7	94.0	72.0	22.0	71.0	1.0	71.0	1.0	71.0	1.0	80.0	82.0	75.0	76.6	958	986	814	919	79	70	91	80	1.07	2	8	10	Pk. o.	
24	872	726	820	804	85.0	88.0	76.0	80.2	93.0	72.0	21.0	70.0	1.0	70.0	1.0	70.0	1.0	74.0	78.0	74.0	75.3	879	774	828	828	78	75	95	82	...	2	6	10	Pk. o.	
25	810	715	806	777	79.0	84.0	75.0	77.5	92.0	72.0	20.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	78.0	85.0	76.0	79.6	871	1.151	886	969	56	54	95	85	...	2	2	2	C. b.	
26	825	729	817	790	82.0	89.0	77.0	82.0	94.0	73.0	21.0	70.0	3.0	70.0	3.0	70.0	3.0	80.0	85.0	78.0	81.0	958	1.138	947	1.014	79	81	95	85	...	2	2	2	C. b.	
27	819	730	806	785	85.0	90.0	80.0	81.7	95.0	72.0	23.0	71.0	1.0	71.0	1.0	71.0	1.0	80.0	85.0	77.0	79.6	944	986	902	944	76	70	91	79	...	2	2	2	C. b.	
28	870	729	840	813	86.0	88.0	79.0	82.0	96.0	75.0	21.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	80.0	82.0	77.0	78.8	958	988	843	929	79	74	91	81	...	2	2	2	C. b.	
29	860	708	825	797	85.0	88.0	79.0	81.0	94.0	72.0	22.0	71.0	1.0	71.0	1.0	71.0	1.0	80.0	81.5	75.0	78.8	958	931	828	879	75	72	95	80	1.80	8	10	0	Pk. i.	
30	872	729	841	814	84.0	87.0	75.0	79.5	93.0	72.0	21.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	70.0	2.0	78.0	80.0	74.0	77.3	879	931	828	879	75	72	95	80	4.05	8	10	10	Lt. i.	
Mean.	29.830	29.725	29.787	29.780	83.7	88.0	77.6	81.0	93.5	72.8	20.7	71.2	1.6	71.2	1.6	71.2	1.6	78.3	80.9	72.1	77.1	904	952	851	902	77	71	89	79	Total.	4	6	6	20.80	

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE BUKIT MERTAJAM HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1895
5° 21' N. Lat., 100° 28' 38" E. Long.
Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 65 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°					TEMPERATURE OF AIR.					TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURES OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.			RAIN INCH.	CLOUD 0 TO 10		CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Range.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Direction.	Total Miles.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.		21 H.		
1	29.870	29.739	29.829	29.812	85.0 91.0	78.0	81.5	94.0	72.0	22.0					80.0	81.0	76.0	79.0	958	924	872	918	79	63	91	77	45	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
2	862	719	809	796	84.0 89.0	79.0	81.2	93.0	72.0	20.0					80.0	81.0	77.0	79.3	971	951	916	946	83	69	83	78	40	6 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
3	872	740	837	819	84.0 87.0	76.0	79.7	94.0	72.0	22.0					80.0	82.0	75.0	79.0	879	930	829	946	83	69	83	78	265	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
4	870	769	799	818	81.0 89.0	77.0	80.2	93.0	74.0	19.0					78.0	79.0	75.0	77.3	920	857	857	878	75	63	91	76	375	8 10	Pk, r.	Pk, r.		
5	861	738	845	815	85.0 88.0	77.0	82.5	95.0	71.0	24.0					72.0	73.0	70.0	73.0	879	876	886	880	75	60	95	76	...	8 10	Pk, r.	Pk, r.		
6	865	760	825	816	82.0 89.0	79.0	81.2	96.0	73.0	20.0					78.0	85.0	77.0	80.0	708	698	902	736	90	63	83	78	47	6 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
7	796	689	790	758	81.0 87.0	79.0	79.5	96.0	71.0	25.0					77.0	78.0	77.0	77.3	875	838	902	871	83	65	91	79	13	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
8	781	805	779	794	84.0 83.0	79.0	79.2	95.0	71.0	24.0					79.0	76.0	75.0	76.6	925	938	902	921	79	63	91	84	90	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
9	869	736	810	779	83.0 80.0	79.0	79.0	92.0	74.0	18.0					78.0	80.0	76.0	78.0	933	858	829	870	79	89	86	84	16	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
10	790	736	834	788	83.0 80.0	79.0	81.0	91.0	73.0	20.0					78.0	80.0	76.0	78.0	911	938	872	907	75	83	91	83	10	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
11	903	795	808	804	83.0 80.0	79.0	81.0	91.0	73.0	20.0					78.0	80.0	76.0	78.0	931	935	916	944	72	87	95	84	...	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
12	781	765	749	766	87.0 83.0	78.0	81.2	95.0	77.0	18.0					77.0	80.0	77.0	79.0	931	935	916	944	72	87	95	84	35	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
13	835	749	763	780	87.0 83.0	78.0	81.2	95.0	77.0	18.0					80.0	80.0	77.0	79.0	931	935	916	944	72	87	95	84	...	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
14	811	743	769	774	85.0 80.0	78.0	81.7	89.0	73.0	16.0					77.0	80.0	75.0	77.3	821	903	889	904	68	66	87	73	...	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
15	809	733	808	777	84.0 80.0	78.0	81.2	94.0	74.0	20.0					79.0	79.0	76.0	78.0	925	857	845	875	79	63	82	74	10	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
16	854	770	816	800	85.0 80.0	79.0	81.2	94.0	74.0	20.0					80.0	80.0	76.0	78.0	918	884	858	886	76	70	87	79	215	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
17	844	770	816	800	85.0 80.0	79.0	81.2	94.0	74.0	20.0					79.0	77.0	73.0	76.3	924	858	829	903	72	79	86	79	306	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
18	811	695	809	772	86.0 80.0	78.0	80.0	94.0	73.0	21.0					79.0	76.0	77.0	77.3	898	804	816	872	72	71	95	80	347	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
19	871	761	809	783	86.0 80.0	79.0	79.9	92.0	74.0	18.0					78.0	75.0	77.0	76.6	906	802	889	865	83	78	87	82	68	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
20	854	742	856	817	82.0 80.0	79.0	79.9	92.0	74.0	18.0					79.0	79.0	75.0	77.6	911	871	843	875	76	66	91	81	13	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
21	851	739	763	784	85.0 80.0	78.0	80.0	94.0	73.0	21.0					79.0	78.0	73.0	76.6	925	933	746	868	79	91	78	82	333	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
22	851	810	840	833	84.0 80.0	78.0	79.2	90.0	74.0	16.0					77.0	79.0	75.0	77.0	834	938	856	876	72	83	95	83	83	8 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
23	753	733	859	814	84.0 83.0	76.0	79.2	90.0	74.0	16.0					79.0	80.0	80.0	79.6	979	971	1012	937	95	83	96	91	160	6 10	C, b.	Pk, r.		
24	780	761	819	783	80.0 84.0	81.0	79.7	90.0	74.0	16.0					78.0	79.0	73.0	76.6	906	979	813	899	81	95	100	92	100	2 4	C, b.	Pk, r.		
25	904	811	924	879	82.0 80.0	73.0	77.2	91.0	74.0	17.0					77.0	74.0	76.0	76.6	902	814	872	862	91	91	91	91	183	2 2	C, b.	Pk, r.		
26	916	795	873	861	79.0 76.0	78.0	76.5	90.0	73.0	17.0					77.0	77.0	75.0	76.3	794	889	856	846	91	91	90	90	...	2 4	C, b.	Pk, r.		
27	916	819	912	882	87.0 80.0	76.0	79.0	90.0	73.0	17.0					77.0	77.0	75.0	77.3	902	814	872	862	91	91	90	90	...	2 4	C, b.	Pk, r.		
28	909	802	865	858	79.0 76.0	74.0	75.7	93.0	74.0	19.0					78.0	77.0	77.0	77.3	879	848	889	872	75	75	87	79	...	2 4	C, b.	Pk, r.		
29	865	773	851	829	84.0 83.0	80.0	80.0	90.0	73.0	17.0					80.0	80.0	77.0	79.0	958	958	952	956	79	79	87	81	120	2 4	C, b.	Pk, r.		
30	887	797	857	847	85.0 85.0	82.0	81.0	92.0	74.0	18.0					78.0	80.0	77.0	78.3	879	993	902	926	75	91	91	85	17	2 2	C, b.	Pk, r.		
31	906	793	811	836	84.0 82.0	79.0	79.2	92.0	72.0	20.0					78.0	80.0	77.0	78.3	879	993	902	926	75	91	91	85	...	2 2	C, b.	Pk, r.		
Mean.	29.849	29.759	29.824	29.810	83.8	84.2	78.2	79.8	73.3	19.3					78.3	78.7	75.9	77.6	896	925	845	888	77	77	89	81	Total.	4	6	8		

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.916 Inches
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.689 "
{ Highest Temperature 96.0° Fah.
Lowest Temperature 71.0° "
In the Shade, { Lowest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 3.75 Inches.
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 3.75 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

B. DANE,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE BUKIT MERTAJAM HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1895
5° 21' N. Lat., 100° 28' 38" E. Long.
Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 65 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER.—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.							TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.			COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				RAIN INCH.	CLOUD 0 TO 10		CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.		
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Ins.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.		Mean.	Before 9 A.M.		9 A.M. to 3 P.M.	After 3 P.M.
1	29.904	29.833	29.896	29.837	80.0	86.0	80.0	80.0	90.0	74.0	16.0	72.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	74.0	78.0	70.0	74.0	76.0	73.0	74.0	75.0	76.0	77.0	78.0	79.0	78.0	C. b.	C. b.	O. b.	
2	86.9	84.5	85.9	85.7	80.0	82.0	76.0	79.0	93.0	71.0	17.0	72.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	76.0	78.0	70.0	74.0	76.0	73.0	74.0	75.0	76.0	77.0	78.0	79.0	78.0	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, c.	
3	91.4	86.2	86.1	85.9	81.0	89.0	80.0	82.0	90.0	73.0	17.0	70.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	74.0	77.0	76.0	75.6	74.7	75.6	74.7	75.6	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	C. b.	C. b.	PK, c.	
4	87.6	83.5	84.7	84.6	80.0	82.0	76.0	77.7	90.0	73.0	17.0	71.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	77.0	78.0	75.0	75.6	78.9	76.6	78.9	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
5	87.8	81.3	84.7	84.6	80.0	83.0	80.0	79.0	90.0	73.0	17.0	71.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	77.0	79.0	77.0	77.6	88.9	77.6	88.9	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
6	87.2	83.0	84.5	84.9	80.0	82.0	75.0	78.0	90.0	75.0	16.0	72.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	77.0	79.0	74.0	76.6	88.9	76.6	88.9	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
7	87.6	81.9	86.3	86.2	80.0	85.0	80.0	80.0	89.0	75.0	16.0	71.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	77.5	77.0	75.0	76.5	88.3	76.5	88.3	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	76.5	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
8	87.2	83.5	86.0	86.2	82.0	87.0	80.0	80.0	90.0	74.0	16.0	72.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	77.0	81.0	74.0	77.3	86.2	77.3	86.2	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.3	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
9	88.6	85.5	86.8	86.6	85.0	87.0	77.0	77.5	90.5	73.0	17.5	70.5	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	78.0	80.0	76.0	78.0	86.6	78.0	86.6	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
10	89.7	79.7	85.5	85.0	84.0	86.0	79.0	80.7	88.0	74.0	14.0	72.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	76.0	79.0	75.0	76.6	79.1	76.6	79.1	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
11	91.1	79.5	87.3	87.3	85.0	86.0	83.0	82.7	88.0	73.0	16.0	71.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	78.0	81.0	75.0	78.0	85.2	78.0	85.2	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	78.0	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
12	85.3	84.1	85.0	84.8	84.5	87.0	79.0	80.6	90.0	73.0	17.0	70.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	78.0	80.0	77.5	78.5	87.2	78.5	87.2	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	78.5	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
13	84.2	83.0	83.6	83.6	84.0	89.0	79.0	81.2	91.0	74.0	16.0	71.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	78.0	80.0	77.0	77.0	83.4	77.0	83.4	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
14	89.1	83.0	87.6	87.6	85.0	88.0	79.0	80.8	91.5	73.0	19.5	69.0	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	78.0	79.0	77.0	78.0	84.5	77.0	84.5	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
15	92.6	80.8	89.5	87.6	85.0	90.0	80.0	81.7	93.0	72.0	21.0	69.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	79.0	80.0	77.5	78.8	90.4	78.8	90.4	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	77.5	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
16	91.4	84.1	90.3	88.6	86.0	88.0	77.5	81.6	95.0	74.0	21.0	69.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	79.0	81.0	75.5	78.5	88.4	75.5	88.4	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5	75.5	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
17	94.6	75.8	90.9	87.1	84.0	88.0	76.0	80.2	95.0	73.0	22.0	71.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	75.0	77.0	75.0	75.6	96.5	75.6	96.5	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	75.6	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
18	87.9	75.3	80.0	82.1	87.0	93.0	73.0	82.7	94.0	73.0	21.0	71.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	80.0	82.0	77.0	79.6	93.1	79.6	93.1	79.6	79.6	79.6	79.6	79.6	79.6	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
19	94.9	79.3	91.8	88.6	86.0	88.0	77.0	81.2	94.0	73.0	21.0	71.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	76.0	80.0	75.0	77.0	89.8	75.0	89.8	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
20	90.7	83.6	86.9	87.0	88.0	92.0	80.0	82.7	94.0	71.0	23.0	69.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	76.0	80.0	76.0	77.3	85.5	77.3	85.5	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.3	77.3	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
21	91.2	80.1	81.5	84.2	82.0	87.0	78.0	80.2	94.0	71.0	23.0	68.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	74.0	78.0	75.0	76.6	74.7	76.6	74.7	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
22	90.6	79.0	80.6	83.4	81.0	90.0	80.0	80.2	94.0	70.0	19.0	68.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	74.0	78.0	75.0	76.6	74.7	76.6	74.7	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
23	86.8	75.0	78.5	80.1	82.0	88.0	79.0	80.0	93.0	71.0	22.0	69.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	75.0	78.0	77.0	76.6	77.5	76.6	77.5	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	76.6	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
24	89.1	81.0	83.5	84.5	83.5	91.0	81.0	82.2	94.0	73.0	20.0	72.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	77.5	79.0	78.0	78.1	86.3	78.1	86.3	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	78.1	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
25	88.1	84.9	86.7	86.5	85.0	88.0	78.0	81.0	93.0	73.0	20.0	71.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	77.0	78.0	76.0	77.0	82.1	77.0	82.1	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	77.0	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
26	89.8	95.0	89.0	87.9	85.0	92.0	80.0	81.0	93.0	71.0	20.0	69.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	78.0	81.0	77.0	78.6	87.9	78.6	87.9	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
27	90.4	82.4	85.4	86.0	84.0	91.0	82.0	82.2	94.0	71.0	23.0	70.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	79.0	81.0	77.0	78.6	87.9	78.6	87.9	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	78.6	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
28	91.0	80.2	85.9	85.7	85.0	91.0	80.0	82.2	95.0	73.0	22.0	70.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	1.0	77.0	79.0	75.0	77.0	82.1	75.0	82.1	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	75.0	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
29	86.1	77.5	85.1	82.9	87.0	92.0	82.0	83.6	85.0	73.0	22.0	70.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	79.0	82.0	76.0	79.0	88.4	76.0	88.4	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	76.0	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
30	86.2	80.9	86.0	84.0	82.0	89.0	79.0	80.7	87.0	73.0	21.0	71.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	2.0	75.0	80.0	78.0	77.6	77.5	77.6	77.5	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	77.6	PK, r.	PK, r.	PK, r.	
31																																	
Mean.	29.895	29.813	29.859	29.855	83.6	87.9	78.9	80.8	92.1	72.8	18.9	70.6	2.2				76.9	79.3	76.1	77.4	84.0	85.5	84.9	85.8	71	67	85	74	Total.	2	4	5	10.84

In the Shade, { Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.972 Inches
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.750 " Fah.
Highest Temperature 95.0 " Fah.
Lowest Temperature 70.0 " Fah.
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 1.80 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

T. S. KERR,
pro Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE BUKIT MERTAJAM HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1895.

5° 21' N. Lat., 100° 28' 38" E. Long.

Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 65 ft.

[illegible]

Highest Atmospheric Pressure	29.969 Inches
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure	29.705 "
{ Highest Temperature	69.°0 Fahr.
{ Lowest Temperature	70.°5 "
In the Shade, {	Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 3.23 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

R. DANE,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE MALACCA HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1895.
Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 12 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.							
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.	Grass.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	Direction.	Velo. city.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Inch.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Before 9 A.M.	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.	After 3 P.M.		
1	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	78.0	82.0	78.0	80.0	.933	1.067	.947	.982	91	91	95	92	0	0	4	b.	Cs, b.
2	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	80.0	84.0	80.0	81.3	.998	1.140	1.012	1.050	91	92	96	93	0	0	4	b.	b.
3	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	79.0	83.0	78.0	80.0	.966	1.103	.947	1.005	91	91	93	92	15	4	0	Cs, b.	P, c.
4	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	80.0	82.0	81.0	81.0	1.012	1.031	1.046	1.046	96	96	96	96	20	4	0	Cs, b.	P, c.
5	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	82.0	83.0	80.0	81.7	1.031	1.103	1.012	1.055	96	91	96	94	...	0	4	b.	Cs, b.
6	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	79.0	82.0	78.0	79.7	.979	1.031	.979	1.002	96	96	95	95	...	0	4	b.	Cs, b.
7	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	79.0	83.0	78.0	80.3	.952	1.103	.979	1.011	87	91	96	91	40	6	0	P, c.	P, c.
8	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	77.0	80.0	80.0	79.0	.916	.998	1.012	.915	95	91	96	94	18	4	0	P, c.	P, c.
9	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	74.0	81.0	80.0	80.0	.979	1.032	1.012	1.007	95	91	96	94	...	0	4	Cs, b.	Cs, b.
10	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	80.0	81.0	78.0	79.7	1.012	1.032	.947	.997	96	91	95	94	1.00	6	0	P, c.	P, c.
11	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	78.0	83.0	80.0	80.3	.998	1.019	.979	.993	91	87	96	91	...	0	4	Cs, b.	Cs, b.
12	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	73.0	82.0	79.0	80.0	.932	1.034	.979	.995	87	87	96	90	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
13	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	82.0	84.0	80.0	82.0	1.081	1.154	1.012	1.032	96	96	96	96	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
14	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	81.0	83.0	80.0	81.3	1.032	1.030	1.012	1.014	91	88	96	91	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
15	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	81.0	84.0	79.0	83.7	1.113	1.113	.979	1.065	84	84	96	88	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
16	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	78.0	83.0	80.0	81.3	1.046	1.103	1.012	1.053	96	91	96	94	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
17	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	83.0	83.0	80.0	81.0	.993	1.090	1.012	1.032	91	88	96	91	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
18	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	79.0	84.0	79.0	79.0	.966	1.140	.979	1.023	91	92	96	93	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
19	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	81.0	83.0	80.0	81.0	.998	1.080	1.012	1.033	91	88	96	91	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
20	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	77.0	81.0	78.0	78.7	.916	1.005	.947	.989	95	83	95	91	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
21	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	81.0	83.0	80.0	81.3	1.032	1.090	1.012	1.044	91	88	96	91	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
22	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	.998	1.103	.979	1.026	91	91	96	92	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
23	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	81.0	83.0	79.0	81.0	1.032	1.090	.979	1.033	91	88	96	91	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
24	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.7	.935	1.064	1.012	1.017	87	87	96	90	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
25	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	81.0	83.0	80.0	80.7	1.032	1.090	.979	1.033	91	88	96	90	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
26	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	81.0	83.0	79.0	80.7	1.032	1.090	.979	1.033	91	88	96	90	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
27	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	81.0	83.0	80.0	81.7	1.032	1.100	1.012	1.048	91	80	96	89	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
28	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	81.0	84.0	80.0	81.7	1.019	1.127	1.012	1.052	87	85	96	89	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
29	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	81.0	84.0	80.0	81.7	1.019	1.127	1.012	1.052	87	85	96	89	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
30	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	81.0	84.0	80.0	81.7	1.019	1.127	1.012	1.052	87	85	96	89	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
31	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.0	84.0	77.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	81.0	84.0	80.0	81.7	1.019	1.127	1.012	1.052	87	85	96	89	...	0	4	b.	P, c.
Mean	29.817	29.803	29.825	29.814	80.3	84.0	77.2	90.7	69.8	19.9	164.4	74.7	61.2	8.6	79.9	82.6	79.4	80.7	99.7	1.032	99.7	1.032	99.7	92	96	92	96	92	Total.	0	1	4	...	1.93

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.949 Inches.
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.765 " "
In the Shade { Highest Temperature 91.0 Fahr.
Lowest Temperature 68.0 " "
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 1.00 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

G. D. FREER,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE MACLACA HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1895.

2° 14' N. Lat., 102° 14' E. Long.

Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 12 ft.

[illegible]

Highest Atmospheric Pressure	29.429 inches.
Lowest " "	" "
Direction of Wind	" "
Force of " "	" "
State of Sky	" "
Temperature of Air	" "
" Surface	" "
" At Height of _____ feet	" "
" Of Dew	" "
" Of Ground	" "
" Of Shade	" "
" Of Sun	" "
" Of Water	" "
" Of Rain	" "
" Of Snow	" "
" Of Frost	" "
" Of Ice	" "
" Of Hail	" "
" Of Sleet	" "
" Of Fog	" "
" Of Clouds	" "
" Of Mist	" "
" Of Smoke	" "
" Of Ashes	" "
" Of Dust	" "
" Of Sand	" "
" Of Gravel	" "
" Of Stones	" "
" Of Bricks	" "
" Of Tiles	" "
" Of Plaster	" "
" Of Lumber	" "
" Of Iron	" "
" Of Steel	" "
" Of Copper	" "
" Of Brass	" "
" Of Silver	" "
" Of Gold	" "
" Of Platinum	" "
" Of Mercury	" "
" Of Alcohol	" "
" Of Ether	" "
" Of Oil	" "
" Of Gasoline	" "
" Of Kerosene	" "
" Of Lamp Glass	" "
" Of Candle	" "
" Of Taper	" "
" Of Wax	" "
" Of Resin	" "
" Of Gum	" "
" Of Sugar	" "
" Of Honey	" "
" Of Butter	" "
" Of Cheese	" "
" Of Meat	" "
" Of Fish	" "
" Of Fowl	" "
" Of Game	" "
" Of Wild Beasts	" "
" Of Domestic Animals	" "
" Of Insects	" "
" Of Reptiles	" "
" Of Birds	" "
" Of Mammals	" "
" Of Fishes	" "
" Of Marine Animals	" "
" Of Plants	" "
" Of Trees	" "
" Of Shrubs	" "
" Of Herbs	" "
" Of Flowers	" "
" Of Fruit	" "
" Of Vegetables	" "
" Of Grains	" "
" Of Legumes	" "
" Of Cereals	" "
" Of Starches	" "
" Of Sugars	" "
" Of Alcohols	" "
" Of Acids	" "
" Of Salts	" "
" Of Minerals	" "
" Of Rocks	" "
" Of Metals	" "
" Of Gems	" "
" Of Jewels	" "
" Of Ornaments	" "
" Of Furniture	" "
" Of Buildings	" "
" Of Bridges	" "
" Of Roads	" "
" Of Railways	" "
" Of Canals	" "
" Of Rivers	" "
" Of Lakes	" "
" Of Seas	" "
" Of Oceans	" "
" Of Mountains	" "
" Of Hills	" "
" Of Valleys	" "
" Of Plains	" "
" Of Deserts	" "
" Of Forests	" "
" Of Parks	" "
" Of Gardens	" "
" Of Fields	" "
" Of Pastures	" "
" Of Farms	" "
" Of Mills	" "
" Of Factories	" "
" Of Workshops	" "
" Of Warehouses	" "
" Of Stores	" "
" Of Banks	" "
" Of Churches	" "
" Of Synagogues	" "
" Of Mosques	" "
" Of Temples	" "
" Of Monasteries	" "
" Of Convents	" "
" Of Schools	" "
" Of Universities	" "
" Of Hospitals	" "
" Of Asylums	" "
" Of Prisons	" "
" Of Gaols	" "
" Of Forts	" "
" Of Castles	" "
" Of Palaces	" "
" Of Mansions	" "
" Of Houses	" "
" Of Cottages	" "
" Of Sheds	" "
" Of Barns	" "
" Of Stables	" "
" Of Piggeries	" "
" Of Sheep Pens	" "
" Of Cow Pens	" "
" Of Horse Pens	" "
" Of Dog Kennels	" "
" Of Cat Houses	" "
" Of Bird Cages	" "
" Of Fish Tanks	" "
" Of Aquariums	" "
" Of Zoos	" "
" Of Botanical Gardens	" "
" Of Arboreta	" "
" Of Conservatories	" "
" Of Greenhouses	" "
" Of Nurseries	" "
" Of Seedbeds	" "
" Of Plantations	" "
" Of Orchards	" "
" Of Vineyards	" "
" Of Olive Groves	" "
" Of Fig Groves	" "
" Of Apple Groves	" "
" Of Peach Groves	" "
" Of Cherry Groves	" "
" Of Plum Groves	" "
" Of Pear Groves	" "
" Of Quince Groves	" "
" Of Currant Groves	" "
" Of Raspberry Groves	" "
" Of Strawberry Groves	" "
" Of Blackberry Groves	" "
" Of Elderberry Groves	" "
" Of Hawthorn Groves	" "
" Of Yew Groves	" "
" Of Cedar Groves	" "
" Of Cypress Groves	" "
" Of Juniper Groves	" "
" Of Fir Groves	" "
" Of Spruce Groves	" "
" Of Pine Groves	" "
" Of Birch Groves	" "
" Of Elm Groves	" "
" Of Oak Groves	" "
" Of Walnut Groves	" "
" Of Chestnut Groves	" "
" Of Hickory Groves	" "
" Of Alder Groves	" "
" Of Willow Groves	" "
" Of Poplar Groves	" "
" Of Aspen Groves	" "
" Of Larch Groves	" "
" Of Fir Groves	" "
" Of Spruce Groves	" "
" Of Pine Groves	" "
" Of Birch Groves	" "
" Of Elm Groves	" "
" Of Oak Groves	" "
" Of Walnut Groves	" "
" Of Chestnut Groves	" "
" Of Hickory Groves	" "
" Of Alder Groves	" "
" Of Willow Groves	" "
" Of Poplar Groves	" "
" Of Aspen Groves	" "
" Of Larch Groves	" "
" Of Fir Groves	" "
" Of Spruce Groves	" "
" Of Pine Groves	" "
" Of Birch Groves	" "
" Of Elm Groves	" "
" Of Oak Groves	" "
" Of Walnut Groves	" "
" Of Chestnut Groves	" "
" Of Hickory Groves	" "
" Of Alder Groves	" "
" Of Willow Groves	" "
" Of Poplar Groves	" "

Lowest Atmospheric Pressure

Highest Temperature	93.0 Fahr.
Lowest Temperature	67.0

Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 1.34 Inche.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

G. D. FREER,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE MALACCA HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1895.

2° 14' N. Lat., 102° 14' E. Long.

Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 12 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.		CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	Direction.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.		21 H.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																										
1	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	NE.	NE.	NE.	NE.	81°	83°	80°	81.3	1.016	1.090	1.012	1.049	96	88	96	90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0</

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.916 Inches.
 Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.770 " " " " " " " "
 Highest Temperature 91.5° Fah.
 Lowest Temperature 65.0 " " " " " " " "
 Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 1.35 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

G. D. FREER,
 Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE MALACCA HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1892.

05 14' N Lat 102° 14' E Long.
Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 12 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD 0 to 10.			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.	
													Direction.														RAIN.				
																											Inch.				
	9 H.	13 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Range.	Maximum.	Minimum.	F.	Sun.	Difference and Shade.	Grass.	F.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Total Miles.	F.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Before 9 A.M.	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.	After 3 P.M.
1	29.878	29.782	29.808	29.822	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	150.0	78.0	80.0	79.0	.933	.998	.979	.973	91	91	96	92	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
2	29.879	29.783	29.809	29.823	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	200.0	80.0	82.0	81.0	1.012	1.067	.979	1.019	96	91	96	94	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
3	29.880	29.784	29.810	29.824	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	189.0	81.0	83.0	82.0	1.032	1.040	.947	1.039	91	92	95	92	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
4	29.881	29.785	29.811	29.825	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	161.0	81.0	83.0	81.0	1.032	1.040	.979	1.038	91	91	96	92	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
5	29.882	29.786	29.812	29.826	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	256.0	81.0	84.0	79.0	1.032	1.040	.979	1.038	91	92	96	93	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
6	29.883	29.787	29.813	29.827	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	150.0	81.0	84.0	80.0	1.032	1.040	.979	1.038	91	92	96	91	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
7	29.884	29.788	29.814	29.828	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	168.0	80.0	82.0	80.0	.985	1.067	.979	1.012	87	84	95	89	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
8	29.885	29.789	29.815	29.829	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	160.0	80.0	82.0	79.0	.998	1.067	.979	1.012	87	84	95	89	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
9	29.886	29.790	29.816	29.830	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	220.0	81.0	84.0	80.0	1.019	1.154	.979	1.012	91	91	96	93	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
10	29.887	29.791	29.817	29.831	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	154.0	82.0	84.0	79.0	1.067	1.040	.979	1.026	87	84	96	90	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
11	29.888	29.792	29.818	29.832	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	172.0	80.0	84.0	81.0	.985	1.114	.979	1.026	87	84	96	90	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
12	29.889	29.793	29.819	29.833	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	275.0	81.0	84.0	80.0	1.032	1.140	.979	1.062	91	92	96	93	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
13	29.890	29.794	29.820	29.834	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	150.0	82.0	84.0	80.0	1.067	1.140	.979	1.062	91	92	96	93	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
14	29.891	29.795	29.821	29.835	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	121.0	82.0	84.0	80.0	1.117	1.140	.979	1.073	96	92	96	94	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
15	29.892	29.796	29.822	29.836	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	153.0	83.0	84.0	80.0	1.067	1.140	.979	1.073	96	92	96	93	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
16	29.893	29.797	29.823	29.837	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	218.3	82.0	84.0	80.0	1.067	1.140	.979	1.073	96	92	96	93	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
17	29.894	29.798	29.824	29.838	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	233.4	81.0	84.0	80.0	1.032	1.140	.979	1.062	91	92	96	93	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
18	29.895	29.799	29.825	29.839	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	162.0	82.0	84.0	79.0	1.067	1.140	.979	1.062	91	92	96	93	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
19	29.896	29.800	29.826	29.840	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	135.0	82.0	84.0	79.0	1.067	1.140	.979	1.062	91	92	96	93	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
20	29.897	29.801	29.827	29.841	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	200.0	80.0	82.0	80.0	.998	1.067	.979	1.062	91	92	96	93	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
21	29.898	29.802	29.828	29.842	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	250.0	81.0	84.0	78.0	1.032	1.140	.947	1.039	91	92	95	92	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
22	29.899	29.803	29.829	29.843	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	150.0	81.0	83.0	79.0	1.032	1.140	.979	1.038	91	91	96	92	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
23	29.900	29.804	29.830	29.844	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	125.0	80.0	83.0	80.0	.998	1.103	1.012	1.037	91	91	96	92	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
24	29.901	29.805	29.831	29.845	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	251.0	82.0	84.0	80.0	1.067	1.127	1.012	1.068	91	88	96	91	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
25	29.902	29.806	29.832	29.846	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	276.0	80.0	80.0	79.0	.985	.971	.979	.978	87	83	96	88	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
26	29.903	29.807	29.833	29.847	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	221.0	82.0	84.0	79.0	1.067	1.127	.979	.978	91	88	96	91	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
27	29.904	29.808	29.834	29.848	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	355.0	80.0	82.0	79.0	.993	1.054	.979	1.010	91	87	96	91	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
28	29.905	29.809	29.835	29.849	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	251.0	80.0	84.0	79.0	1.113	1.127	.979	1.073	83	88	96	89	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
29	29.906	29.810	29.836	29.850	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	171.0	82.0	84.0	79.0	1.067	1.113	.979	1.053	91	84	96	89	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
30	29.907	29.811	29.837	29.851	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	15.0	61.0	64.0	4.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	288.0	81.0	84.0	79.0	1.032	1.140	.979	1.050	91	92	96	93	6	P. c.	P. c.	P. c.
Mean	29.885	29.875	29.888	29.889	80.2	82.2	80.2	80.2	165.4	75.4	62.0	7.2				198.8	80.9	83.2	79.2	81.1	1.033	1.106	.986	1.042	90	89	95	91	Total	3.24	

Highest Atmospheric Pressure	29.945 Inches.
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure	29.718 "
Highest Temperature	65.0° Fah.
Lowest Temperature	62.0 "
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours	1.20 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

G. D. FREER,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE MALACCA HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF MAY, 1895.

2° 14' N. Lat., 102° 14' E. Long.

Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 12 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.		Velo- city.	TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				RAIN.	CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.		
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	9 H.	15 H.		21 H.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	%	%	%		9 A.M. to 3 P.M.	Before 9 A.M.	0 to 10.
1	29.812	29.980	29.803	29.866	81.0	79.7	90.0	80.6	65.0	75.0	60.0	10.0	W.	W.	W.	80.0	83.0	80.0	81.0	.998	1.090	1.012	1.033	91	88	96	91	2.65	0	0	After 3 P.M.
2	835	806	794	811	82.0	84.0	80.0	78.5	69.0	69.0	65.0	3.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	.998	1.067	.979	1.014	91	91	96	92	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
3	889	825	831	838	82.0	83.0	79.0	78.7	69.0	71.0	61.0	5.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	80.0	82.0	78.0	80.0	.998	1.054	.947	.999	91	87	95	91	1.5	4	6.10	Pc, o, r.
4	794	790	818	806	81.0	80.0	80.0	80.6	65.0	74.0	65.0	4.0	E.	NE.	NE.	82.0	84.0	79.0	81.3	1.067	1.140	.966	1.057	91	88	96	91	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
5	896	825	828	849	83.0	82.0	80.0	81.0	65.0	74.0	65.0	4.0	NW.	NW.	NW.	81.0	84.0	80.0	82.0	1.067	1.140	1.012	1.073	91	82	96	93	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
6	896	825	828	849	83.0	82.0	80.0	81.0	65.0	74.0	65.0	4.0	NW.	NW.	NW.	81.0	84.0	80.0	82.0	1.067	1.140	1.012	1.073	91	82	96	90	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
7	806	772	888	822	84.0	86.0	81.0	77.7	60.0	73.0	70.0	10.0	NW.	NW.	NW.	82.0	84.0	80.0	81.6	1.067	1.113	.979	1.053	91	81	96	90	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
8	877	805	838	840	81.0	80.0	80.0	80.6	65.0	75.0	60.0	10.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	80.0	84.0	80.0	81.3	.985	1.140	1.012	1.045	91	82	96	91	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
9	808	785	802	798	83.0	82.0	80.0	81.0	65.0	75.0	60.0	10.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	80.0	84.0	80.0	81.3	1.067	1.127	.979	1.071	91	88	96	91	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
10	793	770	796	782	84.0	83.0	80.0	82.0	65.0	75.0	60.0	10.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	80.0	84.0	80.0	81.3	1.067	1.127	.979	1.071	91	88	96	91	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
11	816	829	812	815	85.0	86.0	81.0	80.6	65.0	75.0	60.0	10.0	NW.	NW.	NW.	82.0	84.0	80.0	82.0	1.067	1.140	1.012	1.073	91	92	96	93	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
12	809	780	810	799	85.0	87.0	80.0	80.6	65.0	75.0	60.0	10.0	NW.	NW.	NW.	82.0	84.0	80.0	82.0	1.067	1.140	1.012	1.073	91	92	96	93	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
13	879	806	799	800	84.0	86.0	81.0	80.2	60.0	70.0	60.0	10.0	NW.	NW.	NW.	82.0	84.0	80.0	82.0	1.067	1.140	1.012	1.073	91	92	96	93	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
14	872	820	825	830	84.0	86.0	81.0	80.2	60.0	70.0	60.0	10.0	NW.	NW.	NW.	82.0	84.0	80.0	82.0	1.067	1.140	1.012	1.073	91	92	96	93	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
15	797	773	803	791	85.0	86.0	80.0	80.2	60.0	70.0	60.0	10.0	NW.	NW.	NW.	82.0	84.0	80.0	82.0	1.067	1.140	1.012	1.073	91	92	96	93	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
16	790	774	801	788	85.0	86.0	81.0	80.2	60.0	70.0	60.0	10.0	NW.	NW.	NW.	82.0	84.0	80.0	82.0	1.067	1.140	1.012	1.073	91	92	96	93	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
17	896	750	812	819	82.0	84.0	79.0	78.5	65.0	65.0	65.0	4.0	N.	NE.	NE.	80.0	82.0	78.0	80.0	1.067	1.113	1.012	1.064	91	84	96	90	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
18	887	707	790	794	84.0	85.0	81.0	80.7	60.0	70.0	60.0	10.0	N.	NE.	NE.	80.0	82.0	78.0	80.0	1.067	1.113	1.012	1.064	91	84	96	90	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
19	803	786	791	794	84.0	85.0	81.0	80.7	60.0	70.0	60.0	10.0	N.	NE.	NE.	80.0	82.0	78.0	80.0	1.067	1.113	1.012	1.064	91	84	96	90	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
20	822	827	799	816	83.0	86.0	80.0	79.7	60.0	70.0	60.0	10.0	E.	S.	S.	81.0	84.0	80.0	82.0	1.067	1.113	1.012	1.064	91	84	96	90	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
21	789	783	798	793	84.0	88.0	81.0	80.7	60.0	70.0	60.0	10.0	E.	S.	S.	81.0	84.0	80.0	82.0	1.067	1.113	1.012	1.064	91	84	96	90	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
22	796	784	796	795	83.0	88.0	80.0	79.5	60.0	70.0	60.0	10.0	E.	S.	S.	81.0	84.0	80.0	82.0	1.067	1.113	1.012	1.064	91	84	96	90	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
23	795	780	804	793	80.0	84.0	79.0	76.7	60.0	70.0	60.0	10.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	80.0	82.0	78.0	80.0	1.067	1.113	1.012	1.064	91	84	96	90	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
24	793	799	791	792	80.0	84.0	79.0	76.7	60.0	70.0	60.0	10.0	S.	S.	S.	80.0	82.0	78.0	80.0	1.067	1.113	1.012	1.064	91	84	96	90	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
25	785	801	791	791	80.0	85.0	79.0	77.2	60.0	63.0	61.0	1.0	S.	S.	S.	80.0	82.0	78.0	80.0	1.067	1.113	1.012	1.064	91	84	96	90	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
26	888	866	808	803	87.0	80.0	85.0	79.0	60.0	66.0	61.0	3.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	80.0	82.0	78.0	80.0	1.067	1.113	1.012	1.064	91	84	96	90	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
27	819	823	814	818	80.0	84.0	80.0	77.7	60.0	63.0	61.0	1.0	NNW.	NE.	NE.	81.0	84.0	80.0	79.3	1.032	1.054	.947	1.019	91	87	95	91	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
28	796	799	803	799	83.0	85.0	79.0	77.7	60.0	63.0	61.0	1.0	NE.	NE.	NE.	80.0	82.0	78.0	80.0	1.067	1.113	1.012	1.064	91	84	96	90	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
29	882	785	808	811	84.0	86.0	80.0	79.2	60.0	70.0	60.0	1.0	ENE.	NE.	NE.	80.0	82.0	78.0	80.0	1.067	1.113	1.012	1.064	91	84	96	90	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
30	804	814	817	811	84.0	86.0	80.0	80.2	60.0	70.0	60.0	1.0	ENE.	NE.	NE.	80.0	82.0	78.0	80.0	1.067	1.113	1.012	1.064	91	84	96	90	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
31	795	778	808	794	82.0	86.0	81.0	80.0	60.0	70.0	60.0	1.0	NW.	NW.	NW.	82.0	84.0	80.0	82.0	1.067	1.113	1.012	1.064	91	84	96	90	0	0	0	Pc, o, r.
Mean	29.832	29.799	29.816	29.815	82.5	86.3	79.5	79.1	89.3	68.4	20.9	6.7				80.9	83.4	56.3	73.5	.996	1.076	.986	1.019	91	98	95	91	Total	5.85		

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.973 Inches.
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.707 " 91.5° Fah.
(Highest Temperature 86.0 " 2.65 Inches.
Lowest Temperature 86.0 " 2.65 Inches.
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

G. D. FREER,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE MALACCA HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF JUNE, 1895.

[illegible]

In the Shade	Highest Atmospheric Pressure	29.894 inches.
	Lowest Atmospheric Pressure	29.756 "
	Highest Temperature	91.0 Fahr.
	Lowest Temperature	65.0 "
	Greatest fall of rain in 24 hours	1.34 inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H., 15 H., 21 H., and Minimum temperature.

G. D. FREER.
Chairman and

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE MALACCA HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1895.
Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 12 ft.
2° 14' N. Lat., 102° 14' E. Long.

DATE.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.					TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.			WIND.		TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.			COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.			RELATIVE HUMIDITY.			CLOUD 0 to 10.		CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.	
	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°																						
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.		Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	F.	Direction.	Total Miles.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Inch.	Rain.	Before 9 A.M.	9 A.M. to 8 P.M.
1	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	SW.	210.0	83.0	82.0	81.0	82.0	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	Ins.	...	...	...	...
2	29.818	29.804	29.826	29.816	29.816	29.816	29.816	29.816	29.816	SE.	150.0	83.0	84.0	82.0	82.0	1.117	1.040	1.046	1.046	...	...	...	...
3	792	797	808	829	830	830	830	830	830	SE.	150.0	83.0	84.0	82.0	82.0	1.131	1.154	1.093	1.093	...	...	...	...
4	882	778	905	855	850	850	850	850	850	NE.	114.0	82.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	971	1.040	979	996	...	...	...	...
5	786	789	806	793	793	793	793	793	793	NE.	201.0	82.0	82.0	79.0	81.0	1.067	1.043	979	1.028	...	...	...	...
6	869	782	886	855	850	850	850	850	850	SW.	216.0	80.0	82.0	80.0	80.0	998	1.054	947	999	...	...	...	...
7	902	801	739	834	810	810	810	810	810	SW.	208.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	80.0	1.012	1.054	947	1.044	...	...	...	...
8	868	881	908	885	880	880	880	880	880	N.	230.0	79.0	84.0	78.0	80.3	979	1.154	947	1.026	...	...	...	...
9	882	809	864	851	850	850	850	850	850	SW.	236.0	81.0	84.0	78.0	81.0	1.046	1.113	947	1.035	...	...	...	...
10	789	806	786	793	793	793	793	793	793	NW.	250.0	82.0	84.0	80.0	82.0	1.067	1.120	1.066	1.066	...	...	...	...
11	849	784	816	806	800	800	800	800	800	NE.	154.0	79.0	84.0	78.0	80.7	979	1.154	947	1.037	...	...	...	...
12	801	784	816	800	800	800	800	800	800	E.	162.0	73.0	83.0	75.0	80.3	966	1.103	979	1.016	...	...	...	...
13	789	804	823	803	810	810	810	810	810	NE.	169.0	82.0	83.0	80.0	81.3	1.081	1.103	998	1.060	...	...	...	...
14	826	847	867	852	850	850	850	850	850	SE.	187.0	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	998	1.140	979	1.012	...	...	...	...
15	810	799	798	802	820	820	820	820	820	NE.	181.0	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	1.054	1.054	979	1.012	...	...	...	...
16	810	798	867	825	820	820	820	820	820	SE.	150.0	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	998	1.040	979	1.005	...	...	...	...
17	810	798	867	825	820	820	820	820	820	NE.	273.0	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	1.054	1.054	979	1.012	...	...	...	...
18	786	806	812	801	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	NE.	306.0	85.0	83.0	79.0	80.7	985	1.076	979	1.013	...	...	...	...
19	796	796	816	837	830	830	830	830	830	NW.	351.0	81.0	81.0	79.0	81.3	1.019	1.127	979	1.041	...	...	...	...
20	814	875	862	830	840	840	840	840	840	NW.	300.0	79.0	82.0	78.0	79.7	979	1.054	933	988	...	...	...	...
21	806	793	801	833	820	820	820	820	820	NE.	251.0	80.0	84.0	79.0	81.0	998	1.127	979	1.034	...	...	...	...
22	840	793	876	833	820	820	820	820	820	NE.	151.0	80.0	84.0	79.0	81.0	998	1.127	979	1.034	...	...	...	...
23	873	806	808	829	820	820	820	820	820	NE.	137.0	82.0	84.0	80.0	80.7	1.067	1.099	979	1.022	...	...	...	...
24	764	796	881	847	840	840	840	840	840	NE.	151.0	80.0	84.0	79.0	81.0	998	1.127	979	1.034	...	...	...	...
25	818	786	816	810	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	NE.	291.0	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	985	1.040	966	997	...	...	...	...
26	878	794	798	823	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	85.0	NW.	151.0	83.0	84.0	73.0	82.0	1.103	1.127	979	1.069	...	...	...	...
27	786	783	818	815	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	84.0	NW.	201.0	82.0	84.0	80.0	80.7	1.067	1.140	998	1.068	...	...	...	...
28	788	792	814	798	800	800	800	800	800	NW.	300.0	79.0	82.0	80.0	80.3	979	1.067	998	1.014	...	...	...	...
29	892	786	824	834	810	810	810	810	810	NE.	151.0	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	1.012	1.067	979	1.019	...	...	...	...
30	870	806	879	851	830	830	830	830	830	NE.	111.0	81.0	84.0	79.0	81.3	1.032	1.140	979	1.050	...	...	...	...
31	836	778	814	807	820	820	820	820	820	SE.	115.0	80.0	83.0	80.0	81.0	998	1.090	1.012	1.033	...	...	...	...
Mean	29.840	29.802	29.837	29.826	29.826	29.826	29.826	29.826	29.826		205.3	80.5	83.1	79.1	80.9	1.021	1.091	981	1.031	91	91	91	91
																				2	5	6	
																				9.85			

In the Shade (Highest Temperature 92.5° F., Lowest Temperature 67.0 " Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 2.40 inches.)

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.908 Inches. Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.784 " (Highest Temperature 92.5° F., Lowest Temperature 67.0 " Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 2.40 inches.)

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 A.M., 15 H. 21 H. and Minimum Temperature.

G. D. FREER,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE MALACCA HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1895.
2° 14' N. Lat., 102° 14' E. Long.
Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 12 ft.

DATE.	BAROMETRE—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				RAIN.		CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.											
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Ins.	Ins.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	Direction.	Velocity.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Ins.	Ins.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Ins.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Inch.	es.	Before 9 A.M.	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.	After 3 P.M.					
1	29.875	29.810	29.801	29.828	84.0	86.0	81.0	80.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	170.0	80.0	62.0	8.0	NE.	118.0	83.0	84.0	80.0	82.3	1.117	1.140	1.012	1.012	1.089	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.089	96	92	96	94	1.0	4	6	10	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
2	29.876	29.804	29.796	29.824	83.0	85.0	80.0	79.2	89.0	69.0	20.0	162.0	73.0	60.0	9.0	NE.	151.0	80.0	83.0	80.0	80.7	1.085	1.103	1.012	1.012	1.085	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.085	91	91	96	91	...	4	4	6	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
3	29.793	29.804	29.796	29.808	83.0	85.0	80.0	79.2	89.0	69.0	20.0	163.0	74.0	60.0	9.0	NE.	251.0	80.0	83.0	80.0	81.0	1.085	1.103	1.012	1.012	1.085	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.085	91	91	96	91	...	4	4	6	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
4	29.812	29.811	29.807	29.808	82.0	84.0	80.0	79.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	160.0	70.0	60.0	10.0	NE.	114.0	80.0	83.0	79.0	80.7	1.067	1.140	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	92	91	96	92	...	4	4	6	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
5	29.811	29.811	29.807	29.808	82.0	84.0	80.0	79.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	168.0	70.0	60.0	10.0	NE.	261.0	82.0	84.0	79.0	81.7	1.067	1.140	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	92	91	96	92	...	6	6	10	Pc. c.	Pc. c.
6	29.806	29.811	29.807	29.808	80.0	83.0	81.0	79.7	90.0	70.0	20.0	164.0	74.0	61.0	9.0	SE.	147.0	82.0	83.0	79.0	81.3	1.081	1.103	1.012	1.012	1.081	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.081	91	91	95	94	...	4	4	6	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
7	29.805	29.811	29.807	29.808	80.0	83.0	81.0	79.7	91.0	70.0	21.0	159.0	68.0	63.0	9.0	SE.	340.0	79.0	82.0	78.0	79.7	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	96	91	95	94	...	4	4	6	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
8	29.878	29.811	29.807	29.808	82.0	85.0	81.0	79.7	91.0	70.0	21.0	155.0	66.0	60.0	7.0	SE.	150.0	80.0	83.0	79.0	80.7	1.098	1.103	1.012	1.012	1.098	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.098	88	91	95	92	...	4	4	6	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
9	29.802	29.811	29.807	29.808	81.0	84.0	80.0	79.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	158.0	68.0	62.0	8.0	NE.	185.0	79.0	82.0	79.0	80.0	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	90	84	96	90	...	6	6	10	Pc. c.	Pc. c.
10	29.824	29.811	29.807	29.808	81.0	84.0	80.0	79.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	150.0	62.0	61.0	8.0	NE.	152.0	78.0	82.0	79.0	80.0	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	91	84	96	91	...	0	0	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
11	29.812	29.812	29.808	29.812	81.0	84.0	80.0	78.5	90.0	69.0	21.0	152.0	62.0	61.0	8.0	NE.	130.0	79.0	82.0	79.0	80.0	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	91	87	95	91	...	0	0	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
12	29.812	29.812	29.808	29.812	81.0	84.0	80.0	79.0	90.0	70.0	20.0	156.0	66.0	62.0	8.0	NE.	251.0	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	1.012	1.054	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	93	87	96	92	...	0	0	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
13	29.805	29.812	29.808	29.812	81.0	84.0	80.0	79.0	90.0	70.0	21.0	152.0	62.0	62.0	7.0	NE.	200.0	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.0	1.012	1.054	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	91	91	95	94	...	0	0	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
14	29.818	29.818	29.812	29.818	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.0	90.0	70.0	21.0	160.0	69.0	62.0	8.0	NE.	151.0	80.0	82.0	78.0	80.0	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	91	91	95	94	...	0	0	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
15	29.825	29.825	29.812	29.825	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.2	88.0	70.0	21.0	156.0	68.0	62.0	8.0	NE.	251.0	79.0	80.0	78.0	79.0	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	91	91	95	92	...	0	0	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
16	29.800	29.802	29.796	29.800	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.2	88.0	70.0	21.0	156.0	68.0	62.0	8.0	NE.	251.0	79.0	80.0	78.0	79.0	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	91	91	95	92	...	0	0	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
17	29.800	29.802	29.796	29.800	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.2	88.0	70.0	21.0	156.0	68.0	62.0	8.0	NE.	251.0	79.0	80.0	78.0	79.0	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	91	91	95	92	...	0	0	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
18	29.810	29.810	29.806	29.810	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.2	88.0	70.0	21.0	156.0	68.0	62.0	8.0	NE.	251.0	79.0	80.0	78.0	79.0	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	91	91	95	92	...	0	0	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
19	29.888	29.888	29.884	29.888	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.2	88.0	70.0	21.0	156.0	68.0	62.0	8.0	NE.	251.0	79.0	80.0	78.0	79.0	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	91	91	95	92	...	0	0	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
20	29.833	29.833	29.829	29.833	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.2	88.0	70.0	21.0	153.0	63.0	60.0	9.0	NW.	300.0	78.0	80.0	79.0	79.7	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	91	91	95	92	...	0	0	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
21	29.839	29.839	29.835	29.839	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.2	88.0	70.0	21.0	153.0	63.0	60.0	9.0	NW.	251.0	79.0	80.0	78.0	79.0	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	91	91	95	92	...	0	0	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
22	29.808	29.808	29.804	29.808	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.2	88.0	70.0	21.0	155.0	66.0	60.0	9.0	NW.	271.0	79.0	80.0	78.0	79.0	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	91	91	95	92	...	0	0	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
23	29.802	29.799	29.807	29.807	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.2	88.0	70.0	21.0	154.0	66.0	60.0	9.0	SE.	150.0	78.0	80.0	78.0	78.7	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	95	96	96	95	...	10	10	10	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
24	29.816	29.816	29.812	29.816	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.2	88.0	70.0	21.0	154.0	66.0	60.0	9.0	SE.	200.0	78.0	80.0	78.0	78.7	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	95	91	95	93	...	12	12	12	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
25	29.812	29.812	29.808	29.812	80.0	80.0	80.0	79.2	88.0	70.0	21.0	155.0	67.0	61.0	8.0	SE.	251.0	79.0	80.0	78.0	79.0	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	94	94	96	93	...	0	0	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
26	29.847	29.802	29.790	29.802	80.0	84.0	80.0	78.5	88.0	69.0	20.0	150.0	70.0	61.0	8.0	SE.	140.0	79.0	80.0	78.0	79.7	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	91	91	95	92	...	0	0	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
27	29.906	29.808	29.814	29.808	80.0	84.0	80.0	78.5	88.0	69.0	20.0	159.0	70.0	61.0	8.0	SE.	250.0	79.0	80.0	78.0	79.7	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	91	91	95	92	...	0	0	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
28	29.919	29.840	29.824	29.840	80.0	84.0	80.0	78.5	88.0	69.0	20.0	163.0	75.0	61.0	8.0	SE.	250.0	79.0	80.0	78.0	79.7	1.067	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.067	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.067	91	91	95	92	...	0	0	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
29	29.806	29.816	29.828	29.816	80.0	82.0	80.0	78.5	90.0	68.0	22.0	160.0	66.0	60.0	9.0	SE.	156.0	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	1.012	1.054	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	91	87	96	91	...	10	10	10	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
30	29.910	29.817	29.802	29.802	81.0	81.0	80.0	78.5	90.0	69.0	21.0	156.0	66.0	60.0	9.0	SE.	401.0	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	1.012	91	96	91	96	...	6	6	6	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
31	29.824	29.827	29.804	29.824	80.0	83.0	80.0	79.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	155.0	65.0	62.0	8.0	SE.	151.0	81.0	83.0	78.0	80.7	1.032	1.103	1.032	1.032	1.032	1.032	1.032	1.032	1.032	91	91	95	92	...	4	4	4	Cs. b.	Pc. c.
Mean	29.831	29.806	29.810	29.815	81.2	84.2	79.9	78.5	89.1	69.0	19.9	151.1	68.0	60.9	8.1		218.6	79.7	82.0	78.9																				

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.919 Inches.
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.765 "
Highest Temperature 91.0° Fah.
Lowest Temperature 68.0 "
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 1.25 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

G. D. FREER.
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE MALACCA HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 12 ft.

2° 14' N. Lat., 102° 14' E. Long.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°				TEMPERATURE OF AIR.				TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.		TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD 0 to 10.		CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.				
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade.	Direction.	Velo- city.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.		Mean.	Inch.	Rain.	
1	29.812	29.836	29.797	29.815	80.0	84.0	80.0	78.2	90.0	69.0	21.0	164.0	74.0	60.0	9.0	SE.	SE.	79.0	82.0	79.0	80.0	979	1.067	979	1.008	96	91	96	94	7.5	9	P. c.	
2	814	817	815	816	81.0	84.0	80.0	78.7	88.0	70.0	18.0	165.0	77.0	61.0	9.0	E.	SE.	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	1012	1.067	979	1.019	96	91	96	94	...	6	P. c.	
3	815	808	825	816	80.0	84.0	80.0	78.2	90.0	69.0	21.0	160.0	70.0	60.0	9.0	W.	SE.	79.0	82.0	79.0	80.0	979	1.067	979	1.038	96	91	96	94	...	6	P. c.	
4	820	809	832	820	80.0	84.0	79.0	78.0	89.0	69.0	20.0	167.0	70.0	60.0	9.0	SE.	SE.	80.0	82.0	78.0	79.7	947	1.067	947	997	96	91	95	94	...	6	P. c.	
5	808	799	815	804	79.0	82.0	79.0	76.7	88.0	69.0	19.0	150.0	62.0	61.0	8.0	NW.	NW.	78.0	80.0	78.0	78.7	947	966	947	953	95	91	95	93	7.5	6	P. c.	
6	816	808	814	812	79.0	83.0	79.0	77.2	88.0	68.0	20.0	150.0	62.0	60.0	8.0	NW.	NW.	78.0	80.0	78.0	78.7	947	966	947	948	95	87	95	92	...	6	P. c.	
7	832	815	829	825	80.0	84.0	80.0	78.2	89.0	69.0	20.0	164.0	75.0	62.0	7.0	SW.	NW.	79.0	82.0	79.0	80.0	979	1.067	979	1.008	96	91	96	94	1.0	4	P. c.	
8	826	816	831	824	81.0	85.0	80.0	79.0	88.0	68.0	20.0	168.0	80.0	60.0	8.0	S.	S.	80.0	80.0	79.0	79.7	1012	958	979	983	96	79	96	90	...	6	P. c.	
9	816	813	820	819	80.0	86.0	80.0	73.7	90.0	69.0	21.0	164.0	74.0	61.0	8.0	S.	S.	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	933	1.054	979	939	91	87	96	93	...	4	P. c.	
10	819	823	826	822	82.0	85.0	80.0	79.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	170.0	80.0	62.0	8.0	S.	S.	80.0	83.0	79.0	80.3	966	1.054	979	939	91	87	96	94	...	4	P. c.	
11	874	836	858	856	82.0	85.0	80.0	78.7	89.0	69.0	21.0	162.0	72.0	60.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	80.0	83.0	79.0	80.3	998	1.103	979	1.014	91	91	96	92	...	6	P. c.	
12	869	842	857	856	82.0	84.0	80.0	78.7	89.0	69.0	21.0	160.0	70.0	60.0	9.0	SE.	SE.	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	998	1.103	979	1.026	91	91	96	92	...	6	P. c.	
13	835	816	829	826	82.0	85.0	80.0	79.0	90.0	70.0	20.0	161.0	73.0	60.0	11.0	NW.	NW.	80.0	80.0	79.0	79.7	998	1.117	979	1.031	91	96	96	94	...	6	P. c.	
14	830	824	836	832	82.0	85.0	81.0	79.5	90.0	70.0	20.0	166.0	76.0	61.0	9.0	NW.	E.	81.0	83.0	80.0	81.3	1046	1.103	1012	1.053	96	91	96	92	...	4	P. c.	
15	824	812	861	832	82.0	85.0	80.0	79.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	168.0	78.0	60.0	10.0	E.	E.	81.0	83.0	80.0	81.3	1032	1.090	979	1.033	91	91	96	92	1.40	6	P. c.	
16	820	818	825	821	83.0	86.0	80.0	79.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	160.0	70.0	61.0	9.0	NW.	E.	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.0	979	1.054	979	1.004	96	87	96	93	...	6	P. c.	
17	815	808	819	814	80.0	85.0	80.0	78.7	90.0	70.0	20.0	162.0	72.0	60.0	10.0	E.	NE.	80.0	83.0	80.0	81.3	998	1.103	979	1.026	91	91	96	92	...	6	P. c.	
18	830	825	839	831	82.0	85.0	80.0	79.2	90.0	70.0	20.0	166.0	77.0	62.0	7.0	E.	NE.	80.0	83.0	79.0	80.7	998	1.103	979	1.026	91	91	96	92	...	4	P. c.	
19	828	820	836	828	82.0	85.0	80.0	79.0	89.0	69.0	20.0	166.0	77.0	61.0	8.0	NE.	NE.	80.0	83.0	79.0	80.7	998	1.103	979	1.026	91	91	96	92	...	4	P. c.	
20	852	828	827	829	82.0	85.0	80.0	78.7	89.0	69.0	22.0	167.0	76.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	80.0	83.0	79.0	80.7	1012	1.103	979	1.017	96	92	91	93	...	4	P. c.	
21	804	802	816	807	80.0	86.0	80.0	79.0	90.0	70.0	20.0	166.0	76.0	61.0	8.0	NE.	NE.	80.0	83.0	79.0	80.3	979	1.103	979	1.049	95	91	96	94	...	4	P. c.	
22	825	819	826	820	81.0	85.0	80.0	78.7	89.0	69.0	20.0	164.0	75.0	61.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	1012	1.067	979	1.019	96	91	96	94	...	4	P. c.	
23	827	805	826	819	81.0	84.0	80.0	78.5	89.0	69.0	21.0	166.0	76.0	60.0	9.0	NE.	NE.	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	1012	1.067	979	1.019	96	91	96	94	...	4	P. c.	
24	823	819	827	823	82.0	84.0	80.0	78.7	88.0	69.0	19.0	168.0	80.0	62.0	7.0	NE.	E.	81.0	83.0	79.0	81.0	1046	1.117	979	1.047	96	96	96	96	1.18	10	P. c.	
25	819	809	824	817	79.0	84.0	80.0	78.2	88.0	69.0	19.0	154.0	66.0	60.0	9.0	W.	E.	78.0	82.0	79.0	79.7	947	1.067	979	997	95	91	96	94	...	6	P. c.	
26	826	819	835	826	81.0	84.0	80.0	78.5	89.0	69.0	20.0	155.0	66.0	60.0	9.0	NW.	NW.	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	1012	1.067	979	1.019	96	91	96	94	...	6	P. c.	
27	826	820	834	830	81.0	85.0	80.0	78.7	90.0	69.0	21.0	160.0	67.0	62.0	8.0	SE.	SE.	80.0	83.0	79.0	80.3	1012	1.103	979	1.031	96	91	96	94	...	6	P. c.	
28	830	824	836	830	81.0	84.0	80.0	78.7	90.0	70.0	20.0	156.0	66.0	62.0	8.0	NW.	SE.	80.0	82.0	79.0	80.3	1012	1.067	979	1.019	96	91	96	94	...	6	P. c.	
29	826	817	828	823	83.0	85.0	80.0	78.5	90.0	69.0	21.0	154.0	64.0	60.0	9.0	SE.	SE.	80.0	82.0	78.0	79.7	979	1.054	933	983	96	87	91	91	...	4	P. c.	
30	819	811	825	818	82.0	85.0	81.0	78.5	88.0	68.0	20.0	156.0	68.0	61.0	7.0	E.	E.	81.0	82.0	80.0	81.0	1046	1.054	1012	1.037	96	87	96	93	...	10	P. c.	
Mean	29.825	29.817	29.828	29.823	80.9	84.5	80.0	78.6	89.3	69.2	20.1	161.9	72.6	60.6	8.6			79.6	82.2	78.9	80.2	994	1.073	976	1.015	94	90	95	93	Total.	5	7	6.68

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.874 Inches.

Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.757 "

In the Shade { Highest Temperature 91.0° Fah. "

Lowest Temperature 65.4 " "

Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours 1.40 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

G. D. FREER,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE MALACCA HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1895.

Height of Bar Oistern above Sea Level, 12 ft.

2° 14' N. Lat., 102° 14' E. Long.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°					TEMPERATURE OF AIR.					TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.					WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.					COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.					RELATIVE HUMIDITY.					RAIN.	CLOUD 0 to 10.			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Range.	Maximum.	Minimum.	°F.	°F.	°F.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.		°F.	°F.	°F.		°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.	°F.

REPORT OF OBSERVATORY FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1895.

2° 14' N. Lat., 102° 14' E. Long.

Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 12 ft.

2° 14' N. Lat., 102° 14' E. Long.

DATE.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.										TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.				CLOUD 0 to 10.			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																											
	Barometer—REDUCED TO 32°										Sun.				Direction.			9 H.				9 H.				9 H.				Rain.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	Mean.										Difference Sun and Shade.				Velocity.			9 H.				9 H.				9 H.				Inch.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																														
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Ins.	Mean.	Range.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.	° F.

Height Atmospheric Pressure 29.838 Inches.

Highest Atmospheric Pressure

Highest Temperature 91.°0 Fah.

Lowest Temperature	Highest Temperature
65 0 "	65 0 "

Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours .60 Inches.

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

G. D. FREER,
Colonial Surgeon.

METEOROLOGICAL RESULTS OF THE MALACCA HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1895.
Height of Bar Cistern above Sea Level, 12 ft.

2° 14' N. Lat., 102° 14' E. Long.

DATE.	BAROMETER—REDUCED TO 32°					TEMPERATURE OF AIR.					TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.				WIND.			TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				COMPUTED VAPOUR TENSION.				RELATIVE HUMIDITY.			RAIN.			CLOUD 0 to 10.			CLOUD & WEATHER INITIALS.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Range.	Sun.	Difference Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference Shade and Radiation.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	Direction.	Velocity.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	Mean.	%	9 H.	15 H.	21 H.	%	Inch.	es.	Before 9 A.M.	9 A.M. to 3 P.M.	After 3 P.M.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																															
1	29.838	29.836	29.839	29.834	29.834	82.0	85.0	82.0	79.5	89.0	69.0	20.0	159.0	70.0	61.0	8.0	NE.	NE.	299	80.0	82.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0	81.0

Highest Atmospheric Pressure 29.840 Inches.
Lowest Atmospheric Pressure 29.806 " 90.0 Fals."
In the Shade { Highest Temperature 64.0 "
Lowest Temperature 1.95 Inches
Greatest Fall of Rain in 24 hours

*The daily Mean Temperature of air is obtained from the results of the observations at 9 H, 15 H, 21 H, and Minimum Temperature.

G. D. FREER,
Colonial Surgeon.

REGISTER OF RAINFALL, FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY, 1895.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Date.	SINGAPORE.										The Dindings.		MALACCA.										PENANG.				PROVINCE WELLESLEY.																				
	General Hospital, Sepoy Lines.	Kandang Kerbau Hospital Observatory.	Pauper Hospital, Saangong.	Waterworks Reservoir, Thomson Road.	Killiney Estate, Tanglin.	Quarantine Station, St. John's Island.	Botanic Gardens.	50-1, Grange Road.	Lady Hill.	Pangkor Hospital.	Bruas.	Lumut.	Town.	Tranquerah.	Batang Tiga.	Sungei Udang.	Pangkalan Balak.	Kuala Linggi.	Banda Hill.	Kandang.	Umbai.	Merlemau.	Sungei Rambai.	Jelotong.	Alor Gajah Hospital.	Brisu.	Lubok Chena.	Pulau Sebang.	Durian Daun.	Bukit Sabukor.	Durian Tungal.	Nyalas.	Kesang.	Jasin Hospital.	Chin Chin	Ayer Keroh (Water-works).	Batu Berendam.	Fort Cornwallis.	Central Prison.	Government Hill.	Balik Pulau.	Butterworth.	Bertam.	Bukit Mertajam.	Sungei Bakap.	Leper Asylum, Pulau Jerjak.	
1	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05	
2	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
3	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
4	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
5	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
6	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
7	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
8	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
9	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
10	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
11	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
12	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
13	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
14	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
15	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
16	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
17	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
18	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
19	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
20	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
21	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
22	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
23	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
24	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
25	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
26	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
27	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
28	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
29	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20	1.60	1.30	2.60	3.63			1.39	1.40		2.60	1.93	1.94	2.40		8.80	4.24	4.18	2.35		2.61	3.78	2.77	3.23	4.84	3.44	5.61	6.63	4.05
30	6.44	5.47	5.61	7.51	5.68	6.65	6.08	4.85	6.04	3.30	7.38	5.76	50	2.19	1.25	2.00	1.90	.80	5.20</																												

KANDANG KERBAU HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY,
Singapore, 1st February, 1895.

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer Straits Settlements.

REGISTER OF RAINFALL, FOR THE MONTH OF FEBRUARY, 1895.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

[illegible]

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements.

KANDANG KERBAU HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY,
Singapore, 1st March, 1895.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

KANDANG KERBAI HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY,
Singapore 1st April, 1895.

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements.

REGISTER OF RAINFALL, FOR THE MONTH OF APRIL, 1895.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

[illegible]

KANDANG KERBAL HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY,
Singapore 1st May, 1895.

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

KANDANG KERBAL HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY,
Singapore, 1st June, 1895.

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

KANDANG KERBAL HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY,
Singapore, 1st July, 1895.

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements.

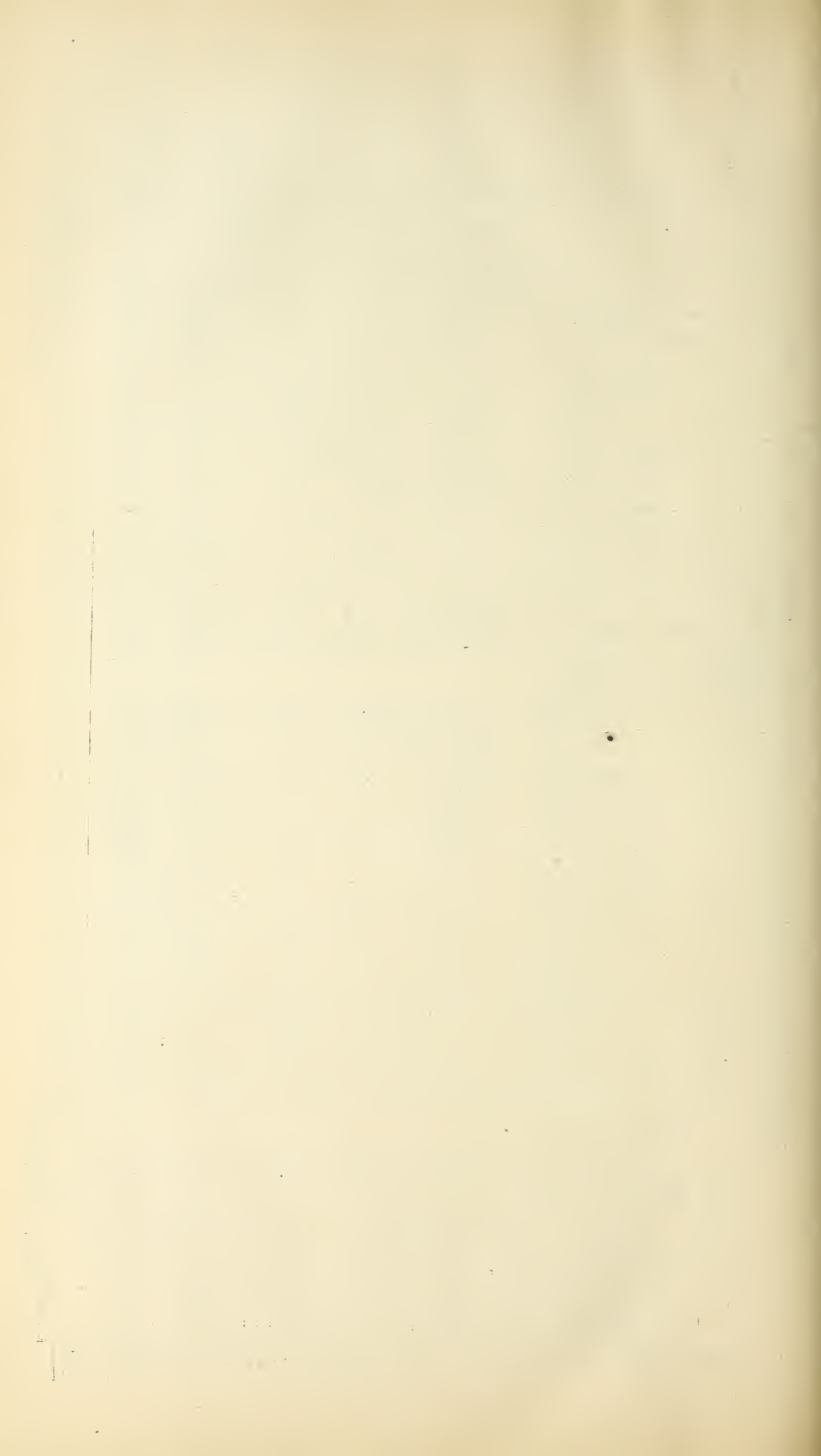
REGISTER OF RAINFALL, FOR THE MONTH OF JULY, 1895

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

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KANDANG KERBAL HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY,
Singapore, 1st August, 1895.

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements.



REGISTER OF RAINFALL, FOR THE MONTH OF AUGUST, 1895.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Date.	SINGAPORE.										MALACCA.										PENANG.					PROVINCE WELLESLEY.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																					
	General Hospital, Sepoy Lines.	Kandang Kerbau Hospital Observatory.	Pauper Hospital, Saranggong.	Waterworks Reservoir, Thomson Road.	Killiney Estate, Tanglin.	Quarantine Station, St. John's Island.	Botanic Gardens.	50-1, Grange Road.	Lady Hill.	Pangkor Hospital.	Bruas.	Lumut.	Town.	Tranquerah.	Batang Tiga.	Sungei Udag.	Pangkalan Balak.	Kuala Linggi.	Banda Hilir.	Kandang.	Umbai.	Merlemau.	Sungei Rambai.	Jelotong.	Alor Gajah Hospital.	Brisu.	Lubok Chena.	Pulau Sebang.	Durian Daun.	Bukit Sabukor.	Durian Tunggal.	Kesang.	Jasin Hospital.	Chin Chin	Ayer Keroh (Water-works).	Fort Cornwallis.	Central Prison.	Government Hill.	Balik Pulau.	Butterworth.	Bertam.	Bukit Mertajam.	Sungei Bakap.	Leper Asylum, Pulau Jerejak.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																			
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2	1.68	1.91	1.63	1.28	1.04	1.22	1.57	1.22	1.22																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																													
3	1.06	1.46	1.38	1.28	1.04	1.10	1.03	1.10	1.10</

KANDANG KERBAU HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, Singapore, 1st September, 1895.

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D., Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements.

REGISTER OF RAINFALL, FOR THE MONTH OF SEPTEMBER, 1895.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

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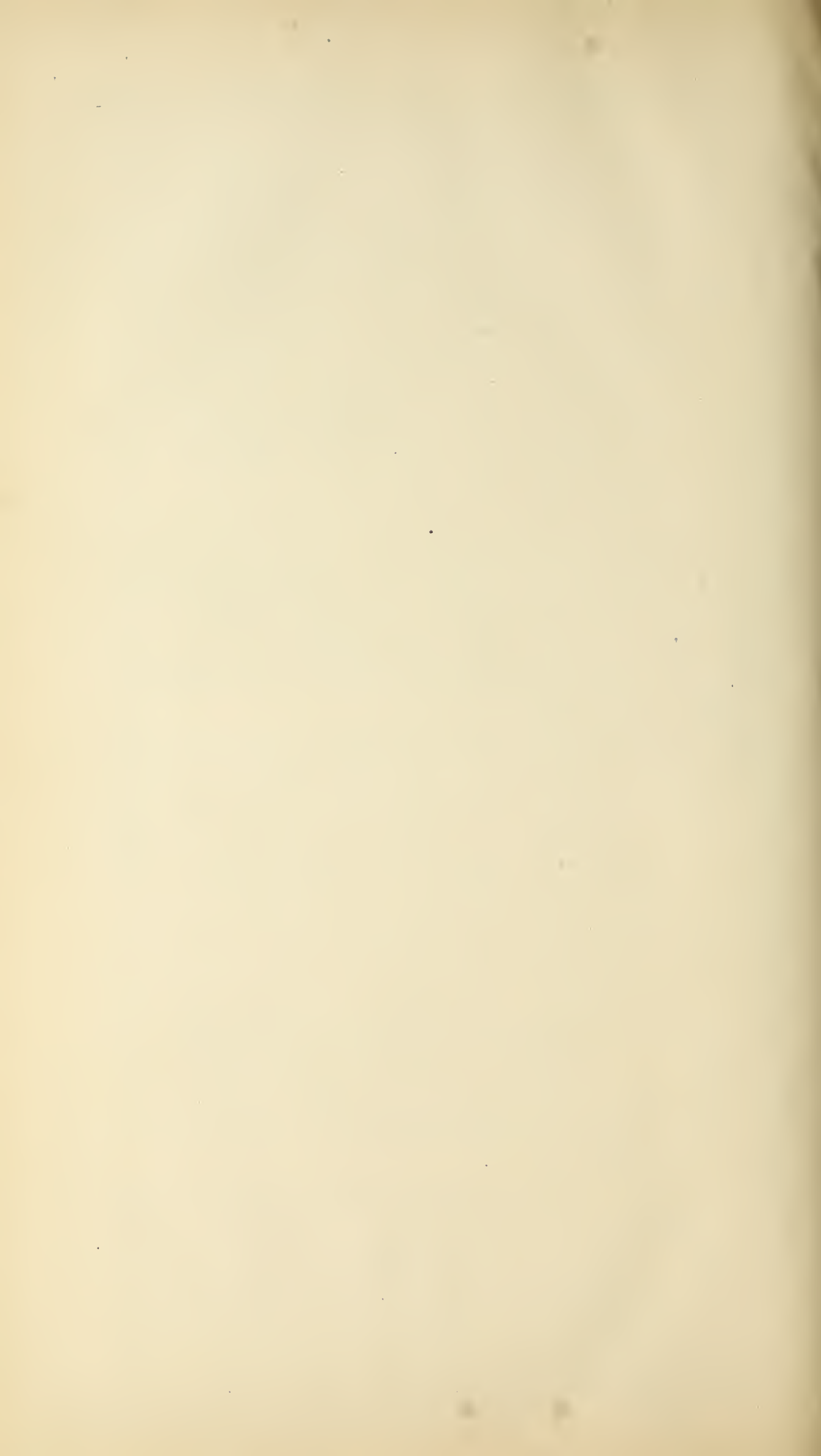
KANDANG KERBAL HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY,
Singapore, 1st October, 1895.

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements.

REGISTER OF RAINFALL, FOR THE MONTH OF OCTOBER, 1895.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Date.	SINGAPORE.										MALACCA.										PENANG.					PROVINCE WELLESLEY.																					
	General Hospital,	Kandang Kerbau Hospital Observatory,	Pauper Hospital,	Saranggong,	Waterworks Reservoir, Thomson Road,	Killiney Estate, Tanglin.	Quarantine Station, St. John's Island,	Botanic Gardens.	50-1, Grange Road.	Lady Hill.	Pangkor Hospital.	Bruas.	Lumut.	Town.	Tranquerah.	Batang Tiga.	Sungai Udang.	Pangkalan Balak.	Kuala Linggi.	Banda Hill.	Kandang.	Umbai.	Merlemau.	Sungei Rambai.	Jelotong.	Alor Gajah Hospital.	Brisu.	Lubok Chena.	Pulau Sebang.	Durian Daun.	Bukit Sabukor.	Durian Tunggal.	Kesang.	Jasin Hospital.	Chin Chin	Ayer Keroh (Water-works).	Fort Cornwallis.	Central Prison.	Government Hill.	Balik Pulau.	Butterworth.	Bertam.	Bukit Mertajam.	Sungei Bakap.	Leper Asylum, Pulau Jerejak.		
1	9.60	9.69	10.14	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
2	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
3	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
4	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
5	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
6	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
7	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
8	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
9	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
10	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
11	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
12	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
13	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
14	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
15	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
16	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
17	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
18	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
19	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
20	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
21	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
22	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
23	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
24	9.60	9.69	9.84	13.40	8.60	13.51	17.20	15.41	20.98	7.73	11.85	13.83	11.98	10.51	6.87	10.75	13.65	7.70	14.62	8.45	15.30	5.64	8.29	13.23	12.87	18.36	24.99	15.34	11.90	13.14	32.49	18.71	10.67
25	9.60	9.																																													



REGISTER OF RAINFALL, FOR THE MONTH OF NOVEMBER, 1895.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Date.	SINGAPORE.										The Dindings.				MALACCA.										PENANG.				PROVINCE WELLESLEY.																
	General Hospital,	Kandang Kerbau Hospital Observatory.	Pauper Hospital,	Sarangpong,	Waterworks Reservoir,	Thomson Road.	Killiney Estate, Tanglin.	Quarantine Station, St. John's Island.	Botanic Gardens.	50-1, Grange Road.	Lady Hill.	Pangkor Hospital.	Bras.	Lumut.	Town.	Tranquerah.	Batang Tiga.	Sungei Udang.	Pangkalan Balak.	Kuala Linggi.	Banda Hill.	Kandang.	Umbat.	Meremau.	Sungei Rambai.	Jelotong.	Alor Gajah Hospital.	Brisu.	Lubok Chena.	Pulau Sebang.	Durian Daun.	Bukit Sabukor.	Durian Tunggal.	Kesang.	Jasin Hospital.	Chin Chin	Ayer Keroh (Water-works).	Fort Cornwallis.	Central Prison.	Government Hill.	Balik Pulau.	Butterworth.	Bertam.	Bukit Mertajam.	Sungei Bakap.
1	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
2	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
3	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
4	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
5	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
6	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
7	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
8	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
9	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
10	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
11	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
12	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
13	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
14	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
15	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
16	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
17	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
18	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
19	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
20	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
21	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
22	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
23	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
24	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
25	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
26	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
27	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
28	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
29	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
30	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3.72	2.40	7.55	8.79	9.75	2.68	6.99	9.25	9.18	5.54	8.11	6.21	10.84	6.60	4.91				
Total inches.	13.81	11.68	9.56	8.20	14.02	17.03	12.57	13.00	12.45	7.54	9.87	4.90	3.20	8.25	7.20	5.10	11.18	6.75	5.19	4.88	3.60	6.35	5.06	4.15	1.70	6.80	3																		

12.49	9.93	KANDANG KERBAL HOSPITAL OBSERVATORY, Singapore, 1st December, 1895.
		MAX. F. SIMON, M.D., Principal Civil Medical Officer, Straits Settlements.

REGISTER OF RAINFALL, FOR THE MONTH OF DECEMBER, 1895.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS

Date.	SINGAPORE.										The Dindings.		MALACCA.										PENANG.				PROVINCE WELLESLEY.																			
	General Hospital,	Sepoy Lines.	Kandang Kerbau Hospital Observatory.	Pauper Hospital,	Saranggong.	Waterworks Reservoir, Thomson Road.	Killiney Estate, Tanglin.	Quarantine Station, St. John's Island.	Botanic Gardens.	50-1, Grange Road.	Lady Hill.	Pangkor Hospital.	Bras.	Lumut.	Town.	Tranquerah.	Batang Tiga.	Sungai Udang.	Pangkalan Balak.	Kuala Linggi.	Banda Hilir.	Kandang.	Umbai.	Merlemau.	Sungei Rambai.	Jelotong.	Alor Gajah Hospital.	Brisu.	Lubok Chena.	Pulau Sebang.	Durian Daun.	Durian Tunggal.	District Office, Jasin.	Kesang.	Jasin Hospital.	Chin Chin	Ayer Keroh (Water-works).	Fort Cornwallis.	Central Prison.	Government Hill.	Balik Pulau.	Butterworth.	Bertam.	Bukit Mertajam.	Sungei Bakap.	Leper Asylum, Pulau Jerejak.
1	13.49	13.96	12.83	18.61	13.20	7.38	13.98				14.25	8.35	17.03	7.32	9.34	15.00	11.32	15.50	7.73	7.04	10.88	11.09	11.92	10.55		8.64	13.40	7.40	7.25	9.80	13.23	9.45	10.37	10.87	12.07	8.95	11.73	6.55	7.95	8.01	7.81	8.46	6.52	11.51	10.98	6.08
2	13.48	13.95	12.82	18.60	13.19	7.37	13.97				14.24	8.34	17.02	7.31	9.33	15.01	11.31	15.51	7.72	7.05	10.89	11.10	11.93	10.56		8.65	13.41	7.41	7.26	9.81	13.24	9.46	10.38	10.88	12.08	8.96	11.74	6.56	7.96	8.02	7.82	8.47	6.53	11.52	11.00	6.09
3	13.47	13.94	12.81	18.59	13.18	7.36	13.96				14.23	8.33	17.01	7.30	9.32	15.02	11.30	15.52	7.71	7.06	10.90	11.11	11.94	10.57		8.66	13.42	7.42	7.27	9.82	13.25	9.47	10.40	10.89	12.09	8.97	11.75	6.57	7.97	8.03	7.83	8.48	6.54	11.53	11.01	6.10
4	13.46	13.93	12.80	18.58	13.17	7.35	13.95				14.22	8.32	17.00	7.29	9.31	15.03	11.29	15.53	7.70	7.07	10.91	11.12	11.95	10.58		8.67	13.43	7.43	7.28	9.83	13.26	9.48	10.41	10.90	12.10	8.98	11.76	6.58	7.98	8.04	7.84	8.49	6.55	11.54	11.02	6.11
5	13.45	13.92	12.79	18.57	13.16	7.34	13.94				14.21	8.31	16.99	7.28	9.30	15.04	11.28	15.54	7.69	7.08	10.92	11.13	11.96	10.59		8.68	13.44	7.44	7.29	9.84	13.27	9.49	10.42	10.91	12.11	8.99	11.77	6.59	7.99	8.05	7.85	8.50	6.56	11.55	11.03	6.12
6	13.44	13.91	12.78	18.56	13.15	7.33	13.93				14.20	8.30	16.98	7.27	9.29	15.05	11.27	15.55	7.68	7.09	10.93	11.14	11.97	10.60		8.69	13.45	7.45	7.30	9.85	13.28	9.50	10.43	10.92	12.12	9.00	11.78	6.60	8.00	8.06	7.86	8.51	6.57	11.56	11.04	6.13
7	13.43	13.90	12.77	18.55	13.14	7.32	13.92				14.19	8.29	16.97	7.26	9.28	15.06	11.26	15.56	7.67	7.10	10.94	11.15	11.98	10.61		8.70	13.46	7.46	7.31	9.86	13.29	9.51	10.44	10.93	12.13	9.01	11.79	6.61	8.01	8.07	7.87	8.52	6.58	11.57	11.05	6.14
8	13.42	13.89	12.76	18.54	13.13	7.31	13.91				14.18	8.28	16.96	7.25	9.27	15.07	11.25	15.57	7.66	7.11	10.95	11.16	12.00	10.62		8.71	13.47	7.47	7.32	9.87	13.30	9.52	10.45	10.94	12.14	9.02	11.80	6.62	8.02	8.08	7.88	8.53	6.59	11.58	11.06	6.15
9	13.41	13.88	12.75	18.53	13.12	7.30	13.90				14.17	8.27	16.95	7.24	9.26	15.08	11.24	15.58	7.65	7.12	10.96	11.17	12.01	10.63		8.72	13.48	7.48	7.33	9.88	13.31	9.53	10.46	10.95	12.15	9.03	11.81	6.63	8.03	8.09	7.89	8.54	6.60	11.59	11.07	6.16
10	13.40	13.87	12.74	18.52	13.11	7.29	13.89				14.16	8.26	16.94	7.23	9.25	15.09	11.23	15.59	7.64	7.13	10.97	11.18	12.02	10.64		8.73	13.49	7.49	7.34	9.89	13.32	9.54	10.47	10.96	12.16	9.04	11.82	6.64	8.04	8.10	7.90	8.55	6.61	11.60	11.08	6.17
11	13.39	13.86	12.73	18.51	13.10	7.28	13.88				14.15	8.25	16.93	7.22	9.24	15.10	11.22	15.60	7.63	7.14	10.98	11.19	12.03	10.65		8.74	13.50	7.50	7.35	9.90	13.33	9.55	10.48	10.97	12.17	9.05	11.83	6.65	8.05	8.11	7.91	8.56	6.62	11.61	11.09	6.18
12	13.38	13.85	12.72	18.50	13.09	7.27	13.87				14.14	8.24	16.92	7.21	9.23	15.11	11.21	15.61	7.62	7.15	10.99	11.20	12.04	10.66		8.75	13.51	7.51	7.36	9.91	13.34	9.56	10.49	10.98	12.18	9.06	11.84	6.66	8.06	8.12	7.92	8.57	6.63	11.62	11.10	6.19
13	13.37	13.84	12.71	18.49	13.08	7.26	13.86				14.13	8.23	16.91	7.20	9.22	15.12	11.20	15.62	7.61	7.16	11.00	11.19	12.05	10.67		8.76	13.52	7.52	7.37	9.92	13.35	9.57	10.50	10.99	12.19	9.07	11.85	6.67	8.07	8.13	7.93	8.58	6.64	11.63	11.11	6.20
14	13.36	13.83	12.70	18.48	13.07	7.25	13.85				14.12	8.22	16.90	7.19	9.21	15.13	11.19	15.63	7.60	7.17	11.01	11.18	12.06	10.68		8.77	13.53	7.53	7.38	9.93	13.36	9.58	10.51	11.00	12.20	9.08	11.86	6.68	8.08	8.14	7.94	8.59	6.65	11.64	11.12	6.21
15	13.35	13.82	12.69	18.47	13.06	7.24	13.84				14.11	8.21	16.89	7.18	9.20	15.14	11.18	15.64	7.59	7.18	11.02	11.17	12.07	10.69		8.78	13.54	7.54	7.39	9.94	13.37	9.59	10.52	11.01	12.21	9.09	11.87	6.69	8.09	8.15	7.95	8.60	6.66	11.65	11.13	6.22
16	13.34	13.81	12.68	18.46	13.05	7.23	13.83				14.10	8.20	16.88	7.17	9.19	15.15	11.17	15.65	7.58	7.19	11.03	11.16	12.08	10.70		8.79	13.55	7.55	7.40	9.95	13.38	9.60	10.53	11.02	12.22	9.10	11.88	6.70	8.10	8.16	7.96	8.61	6.67	11.66	11.14	6.23
17	13.33	13.80	12.67	18.45	13.04	7.22	13.82				14.09	8.19	16.87	7.16	9.18	15.16	11.16	15.66	7.57	7.20	11.04	11.15	12.09	10.71		8.80	13.56	7.56	7.41	9.96	13.39	9.61	10.54	11.03	12.23	9.11	11.89	6.71	8.11	8.17	7.97	8.62	6.68	11.67	11.15	6.24
18	13.32	13.79	12.66	18.44	13.03	7.21	13.81				14.08	8.18	16.86	7.15	9.17	15.17	11.15	15.67	7.56	7.21	11.05	11.14	12.10	10.72		8.81	13.57	7.57	7.42	9.97	13.40	9.62	10.55	11.04	12.24	9.12	11.90	6.72	8.12	8.18	7.98	8.63	6.69	11.68	11.16	6.25
19	13.31	13.78	12.65	18.43	13.02	7.20	13.80				14.07	8.17	16.85	7.14	9.16	15.18	11.14	15.68	7.55	7.22	11.06	11.13	12.11	10.73		8.82	13.58	7.58	7.43	9.98	13.41	9.63	10.56	11.05	12.25	9.13	11.91	6.73	8.13	8.19	7.99	8.64	6.70	11.69	11.17	6.26
20	13.30	13.77	12.64	18.42	13.01	7.19	13.79				14.06	8.16	16.84	7.13	9.15	15.19	11.13	15.69	7.54	7.23	11.07	11.12	12.12	10.74		8.83	13.59	7.59	7.44	10.00	13.42	9.64	10.57	11.06	12.26	9.14	11.92	6.74	8.14	8.20	8.00	8.65	6.71	11.70	11.18	6.27
21	13.29	13.76	12.63	18.41	13.00	7.18	13.78				14.05	8.15	16.83	7.12	9.14	15.20	11.12	15.70	7.53	7.24	11.08	11.11	12.13	10.75		8.84	13.60	7.60	7.45	10.01	13.43	9.65	10.58	11.07	12.27	9.15	11.93	6.75	8.15	8.21	8.01	8.66	6.72	11.71	11.19	6.28
22	13.28	13.75	12.62	18.40	12.99	7.17	13.77				14.04	8.14	16.82	7.11	9.13	15.21	11.11	15.71	7.52	7.25	11.09	11.10	12.14	10.76		8.85	13.61	7.61	7.46	10.02	13.44	9.66	10.59	11.08	12.28	9.16	11.94	6.76	8.16	8.22	8.02	8.67	6.73	11.72	11.20	6.29
23	13.27	13.74	12.61	18.39	12.98	7.16	13.76				14.03	8.13	16.81	7.10	9.12	15.22	11.10	15.72	7.51	7.26	11.10																									

FINANCIAL REPORT AND STATEMENTS, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

AUDIT OFFICE,
Singapore, 26th May, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the Financial Statements for the year 1895. These returns are made out for the last time in the usual form, and consist of:—

- I. Statements of Revenue, Expenditure, and Balances, viz.:—
 - 1.—Statement of Assets and Liabilities on the 1st January, 1895, and on the 1st January, 1896.
 - 2.—Abstract of Revenue and Expenditure, and of Receipts and Payments on Personal Accounts, 1895.
 - 3.—Statement of Revenue Detailed, 1895.
 - 4.—Statement of Expenditure Detailed, 1895.
- II. Comparative Statements of Revenue and Expenditure, viz.:—
 - 1.—Revenue, 1894 and 1895.
 - 2.—Expenditure, 1894 and 1895.
 - 3.—Estimated and Actual Revenue, 1895.
 - 4.—Estimated and Actual Expenditure, 1895.
- III. Schedule of Expenditure in excess of the Items of the Schedule to the Supply Ordinance for 1895.
- IV. Abstract of Expenditure, 1895, distinguishing Expenditure defrayed under authority of Ordinance, from Expenditure defrayed in anticipation of such authority.

2. The following table gives a comparison of the Estimated and Actual Transactions of the Colony in the year 1895:—

1895.	Estimated.	Actual.		Excess.	Saving.
		As per year's accounts.	As corrected for arrears.		
Revenue, ...	\$ 3,973,521	\$ 4,048,360	\$ 4,085,284	\$ 74,839	\$...
Expenditure, ...	4,092,704	3,782,456	3,770,768	...	310,248
Estimated Deficit,	119,183	...	...	...	...
Surplus, ...	...	265,904	314,516	...	...

3. It will thus be seen that the Actual Receipts * in 1895 were \$74,839 in excess of the sum Estimated, and also that the total transactions for the year, which had been estimated to result in a deficit of \$119,183, realized on the contrary a surplus of \$265,904.

4. It is an interesting fact that there is such a large excess as between the Estimated and Actual Receipts for the year. Under the heading Land Revenue there is an excess of \$45,594, the most prominent item under this head being Premium on Grants \$24,656, the other most notable excesses are Port and Harbour Dues \$4,709, Fines Forfeitures and Fees of Court \$3,998, Fees of Office \$8,730, and Reimbursements \$15,263. The principal deficiency worthy of note is in Pawnbrokers' Licences which amounts to \$13,880.

5. In the Expenditure the savings amount to the large sum of \$310,248. The principal saving will be found under the head of Military Expenditure \$268,345, and Works and Buildings \$49,886. There were some excesses in Expenditure over the sums voted, the most notable of which are under the heads of Postal \$27,616, Interest \$29,673. Full details of these savings and excesses will be found in Statement II 4.

6. We must now turn to the Comparative Revenue and Expenditure for the years 1894 and 1895.

7. The nett increase in the Receipts over that of 1894 is \$143,585. The principal increase is due to the re-letting of the Excise Farms \$116,191, and the next notable increase is under the head of Reimbursements owing to the increased contribution from the Municipalities \$25,000, and Fees of Office \$19,420. The ordinary sources of Revenue were well maintained, as it will be seen that the only large decrease was under the head of Land Revenue, and the items are thus :—Premium on Grants \$18,261, and for Fees for Search, Registration, &c. \$27,590. These details will be found in Statement II 1.

8. In comparing the Expenditure of 1894 and 1895 it will be seen that there is a nett increase of \$67,836, which will be found principally under the heads of Postal and Military Expenditure. Details will be found in Statement II 2.

9. Although the nett savings as between the Estimated and Actual Expenditure under Military Expenditure shows \$268,345, it must be borne in mind that the saving on the vote for New Barracks at Pulau Brani and Blakang Mati is only a postponement of Expenditure.

10. The Revenue corrected for arrears amounts to \$4,085,284.08, and the Expenditure so corrected amounts to \$3,770,768.35.

11. The result of the year's transactions is a surplus of \$314,515.73, and this works out from the Statement of Assets and Liabilities as follows:—

Credit Balance 1st January, 1895,	...	\$644,206.54
Do. do., 1896,	...	959,222.27
		<u>\$315,015.73</u>
Dependencies under Assets :—		
1st January, 1895,	...	\$1,104,732.07
Do., 1896,	...	1,104,232.07
		<u>500 00</u>
		<u>\$314,515.73</u>

* I advisedly use the word Receipts rather than Revenue in view of the Military Contribution.

12. I append an abridged Abstract of the Statement of Assets and Liabilities:—

ASSETS.	1st January,		LIABILITIES.	1st January,	
	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Treasury, ...	822,156	632,533	Deposits, ...	594,806	664,537
Crown Agents, ...	17,031	10,713	Drafts and Money Orders, ...	26,865	28,270
Investments, ...	527,740	757,207	Selangor Government, ...	...	3
Advances, &c., ...	8,168	9,115	Crown Agents—Temporary Loans, ...	141,424	...
Money Orders, ...	7,315	5,346	Suspense Account, ...	10,000	10,793
Other Governments, ...	2,315	2,255	Coin Account, Copper, ...	48,856	44,000
Native States:—			Expenditure in Arrears, ...	31,580	19,891
Perak, ...	3,851	728			
Selangor, ...	1,111	...			
Sungei Ujong, ...	3,097	607			
Negri Sembilan, ...	...	881			
Pahang, ...	420	2,611			
Coin Account, Silver, ...	...	163,262			
Revenue in Arrears, ...	104,533	141,458	Credit Balance, ...	853,531	767,494
				644,206	959,222
	1,497,737	1,726,716		1,497,737	1,726,716
Dependencies, ...	1,104,732	1,104,232			

13. It will be noticed that the Cash Balances of the Colony on the 1st January, 1896, have decreased by \$189,623, but there were \$200,000 invested in Indian $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. Loans. Our Gold Investment in England remains unaltered, and the Temporary Loan in England has been repaid.

14. The excesses in Expenditure over some of the items voted for the year amount to \$121,807.32, and will be provided for in the usual manner by a Final Supply Bill. The details of such Expenditure are set out in Statement III.

15. I append Comparative Statements of Revenue, Expenditure, and Detailed Expenses under Miscellaneous Services for the last six years.

I have, &c ,

H. TROTTER,
Auditor-General, S.S.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF REVENUE, 1890 TO 1895, CORRECTED FOR ARREARS.

HEADS OF REVENUE.					1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
					\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
LAND REVENUE—										
Sales and Premium on Leases,	...	...	...	...	40,517	20,926	16,223	35,743	39,441	43,656
Do. Special,	...	...	...	...	...	67,594	5,513	...	51,771	29,294
Rents and Commuted Tenths,	...	...	...	...	180,090	186,732	192,809	192,038	206,783	210,071
Uncommuted Tenths, Royalties and Fees,	...	...	...	...	28,874	29,137	31,780	38,536	55,319	28,483
RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND,	...	...	...	...	2,683	3,060	3,613	2,883	3,522	4,528
LICENSES—										
Opium and Spirits,	...	...	...	...	2,920,112	2,346,000	2,364,000	2,364,000	2,364,000	2,480,191
Pawnbrokers,	...	...	...	...	36,310	48,245	62,640	69,180	125,300	121,120
STAMPS—										
Commercial,	...	...	...	...	226,980	182,918	196,757	210,479	207,203	202,852
PORT AND HARBOUR DUES—										
Straits Light Dues,	...	...	...	...	88,558	96,040	94,284	102,392	104,089	109,553
Other Items,	...	...	...	...	25,574	26,795	26,007	29,116	30,606	31,812
POSTAGE—										
Stamps,	...	...	...	...	112,348	94,763	107,416	106,455	147,535	152,353
Collections, &c.,	...	...	...	...	35,661	24,041	29,728	28,895	39,296	45,998
FINES, FORFEITURES, AND FEES—										
Cash,	...	...	...	...	70,914	64,096	67,225	59,203	64,259	70,398
Stamps,	...	...	...	...	76,556	64,162	60,461	56,763	53,917	55,236
FEES OF OFFICE—										
Cash,	...	...	...	...	22,504	24,062	26,965	74,469	82,525	101,945
Stamps,	...	...	...	...	36,764	29,018	24,771			
REIMBURSEMENTS—										
Contributions from Municipalities,	...	...	...	...	50,917	47,000	47,000	47,000	47,000	72,000
Transmarine Convict Expenditure,	...	...	...	...	3,200	2,963	2,992	3,023	2,461	2,074
Other Items,	...	...	...	...	78,979	82,458	98,323	102,484	101,518	115,205
SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY,	...	...	...	...	4,976	1,839	2,449	2,866	6,027	3,883
INTEREST—										
Interest on Investments,	...	...	...	...	132,916	160,473	76,833	80,750	78,037	71,342
Profit on Silver Coin,	...	...	...	...	7,739	18,484	...	15,415	14,884	15,925
Do. Copper Coin,	...	...	...	...	49,218	57,040	...	...	...	25,887
Adjustment of Exchange,	...	...	...	...	43,702	16,895	20,440	19,075	28,978	...
DISTRICT COLLECTIONS—	...	...	...	...	81,865	77,662	82,422	80,146	85,532	87,445
MISCELLANEOUS AND SPECIAL—										
Recoveries from Defaulters,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	620	2,709	...
Court Deposits unclaimed,	...	...	...	...	...	514	300	489	765	1,481
Miscellaneous,	...	...	...	...	2,813	4,744	2,224	3,280	1,929	2,552
Special Recoveries,	...	...	...	...	12,177	146	...	...	...	...
TOTAL,					4,372,947	3,777,807	3,643,175	3,725,300	3,945,406	4,085,284

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE, 1890 TO 1895, CORRECTED
FOR ARREARS.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
SALARIES,	1,287,540	1,366,328	1,400,853	1,410,831	1,472,383	1,444,913
ALLOWANCES,	13,164	13,320	10,022	9,658	10,137	4,633
CONTINGENCIES,	27,939	28,461	32,787	30,064	28,677	23,965
PENSIONS, Political,	13,825	13,840	13,840	13,840	13,625	13,809
Do., Malacca Lands,	8,951	6,194	4,878	4,119	3,850	4,350
Do., Superannuation,	87,812	96,789	96,346	99,535	109,142	120,139
REVENUE SERVICES, Land and Survey Offices,	50,299	52,597	44,145	31,522	28,399	25,586
Do., Stamp Office,	3,489	4,020	6,866	3,896	5,184	6,084
ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE,	7,828	9,205	8,488	7,619	6,312	6,570
ECCLESIASTICAL,	631	1,314	1,257	1,250	1,256	1,249
CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES,	21,922	16,418	25,831	18,827	18,892	18,234
EDUCATION,	86,480	101,435	91,924	98,739	100,107	102,047
MEDICAL,	139,855	138,877	145,834	151,348	149,401	155,605
POLICE,	103,979	95,087	91,073	89,853	82,380	79,399
GAOLS,	57,033	54,071	54,372	54,594	53,895	53,437
HARBOUR DEPARTMENT,	11,557	11,742	32,574	26,338	24,980	27,930
STEAM LAUNCHES,	15,758	27,424				
LIGHT-HOUSES,	16,394	17,239	21,606	21,442	22,405	21,936
LIGHT-HOUSE TENDER,	6,892	8,645				
COLONIAL STEAMER,	18,105	14,635	14,617	22,436	16,050	13,722
DINDINGS MARINE DEPARTMENT,	3,544	3,405	1,605	1,315	1,440	4,736
IMPERIAL SHARE OF POSTAGE,	54,174	60,618	64,743	57,881	64,725	68,423
POSTAL CHARGES, MISCELLANEOUS,	16,214	21,935	22,532	24,903	29,447	84,413
RENT,	10,111	10,686	11,668	11,446	10,009	8,621
TRANSPORT,	87,400	83,611	74,872	78,263	77,490	70,639
INTEREST,	50,372	63,164	137,140	92,007	120,548	128,031
MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES,	212,347	299,171	225,807	250,953	149,689	112,966
WORKS AND BUILDINGS,	626,289	468,756	508,726	316,246	198,868	215,867
ROADS, STREETS, AND BRIDGES,	354,852	326,378	264,721	229,947	178,495	169,410
LAND AND HOUSES PURCHASED,	25,166	10,464	7,605	400	72	2,886
MILITARY EXPENDITURE,	877,757	664,549	675,805	752,523	736,447	777,725
NATIVE STATES,	1,268	736	1,104	838	744	353
SPECIAL EXPENSES,	125,267	7,804	10,449	4,836	5,924	3,090
TOTAL,	4,424,214	4,098,918	4,104,090	3,917,469	3,720,973	3,770,768

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES, FROM 1890 TO 1895.

ITEMS.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Crown Agents' Allowances and Contingencies, ...	2,273	1,938	2,135	2,478	2,872	2,724
Instruction and Expenses of Cadets, ...	4,035	5,329	4,739	4,421	2,802	110
Teachers' Allowance and Language Bonus to Public Officers, ...	3,342	5,266	4,108	5,638	3,452	3,669
Stationery for all Departments, ...	23,514	22,890	21,453	22,885	25,701	11,788
Rewards for Destruction of Wild Beasts, ...	1,918	1,115	708	15	525	448
Up-keep of Furniture of Government House, ...	2,567	1,786	1,987	2,004	2,059	1,999
Expenditure under Volunteers Ordinance, ...	6,669	5,635	6,294	7,215	6,878	7,129
Grant to Botanic and Zoological Gardens, ...	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500	8,500
Special vote for Gardens, Singapore, ...	...	996	...	...	...	...
Upkeep of Experimental Garden, Singapore, ...	...	998	993	992	998	988
Waterfall Garden, Penang, ...	5,491	4,440	4,566	4,495	4,467	4,493
Grounds at Government Bungalow, Penang, ...	1,999	1,999	1,997	600	597	196
Purchase of Dusuns, Malacca, ...	...	806	...	...	...	...
Forest Department, ...	11,454	11,717	11,851	5,744	4,078	2,611
Expenses under Coco-nut Trees Preservation Ordinance, ...	449	1,191	1,411	1,392	1,276	779
Grants to Libraries and Museum, ...	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000	11,000
Grant to Sailors' Home, ...	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200	1,200
Expenses of Indian Immigration Department, ...	4,401	4,655	4,795	5,421	5,362	3,429
Subsidy for Immigrant Steamers, ...	10,583	11,000	4,583	...	...	...
Cost of Invalid Transmarine Convicts (recoverable), ...	3,198	2,963	2,991	3,024	2,445	2,074
Water Supply to Public Buildings, ...	8,873	8,749	9,199	9,579	10,200	10,593
Subsidy for Telegraph to Malacca, ...	3,065	2,546	2,788	3,114	2,889	3,728
Do. Do. Johor, ...	480	480	480	480	480	400
Expenditure for Pulau Pangkor, ...	1,176	1,395	1,134	743	649	296
Timber Depot at the Dindings, ...	...	1,709	499	...	...	...
Re-survey of the Colony, ...	40,146	67,839	81,556	70,576	19,775	12,906
Expenses for Prevention of Cattle Disease, ...	6,835	6,061	7,158	7,814	8,123	...
Expenses of the British Consulate at Kedah, ...	2,089	1,177	481	984	755	680
Contribution towards a work on the Malayan Flora, ...	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,600	...	...
Furniture for Resident Councillor's House, Penang, ...	4,342	...	...	...	...	...
Furniture for Government Bungalow, Penang, ...	1,000	...	...	...	...	...
Grant to the Malacca Municipality for Drainage Works, ...	3,000	3,000	...	...	...	...
Purchase of Law Books, ...	1,248	1,376	486	1,174	259	860
Law Expenses, ...	889	396	...	...	38	...
Type, &c., for Printing Office, ...	3,189	947	399	966	946	8,033
Collection of Products for Imperial Institute, ...	...	1,131	841	2,741	...	243
Contributions towards Agricultural Shows, ...	191	1,648	...	500	...	...
Cost of Standard Measures, ...	1,901	...	...	1,054	920	214
Chinese Protectorate—Extra Constables, &c., ...	874	505	120	120	120	...
School for training Surveyors, ...	3,999	5,416	3,850	3,12	1,423	...
Grant to Straits Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, ...	500	...	...	...	...	...
Suppression of Rabies, ...	...	5,083	7,146	1,439	...	...
Survey of the Dindings, ...	14	45	...	...	...	...
Survey of Railway Trace from the Dindings to Gopeng, ...	1,030	...	...	...	...	...
Survey of Boundaries between Johol, Segamat, and Malacca, ...	1,167	...	...	...	...	...
Contribution towards new Telok Ayer Market, ...	...	15,000	...	45,000	...	...
Contribution towards Drainage of Havelock and New Bridge Roads, ...	...	10,000	...	...	...	...
Contribution towards Sheds at Brick-kilns, Bales-tier Road, ...	...	7,000	...	...	...	...
Census Expenses, ...	200	27,825	990	...	...	...
Expenses of the Labour Commission, ...	894	3,075	...	...	...	...
Stage Scenery for the Town Hall Theatre, ...	1,378	...	...	...	...	...
Apparatus, &c. for Science School & Laboratory, ...	3,166	...	...	...	...	...
Do. Government Analyst's Department, ...	937	425	...	...	...	...
Scientific Expedition to Pahang, ...	...	1,253	960	...	...	...
To Mr. Justice GOLDNEY and the Hon'ble J. W. BONSER for editing a collection of Indian Acts, ...	1,200	...	...	...	...	...
Compensation to Dr. McCLOSKEY, ...	...	2,700	...	...	...	...
Expenses in connexion with the Report on Improvement to Penang Harbour, ...	5,940	5,573	...	...	...	...
Expenses of Penang Harbour Committee, ...	...	639	189	...	...	...
Subsidy to the S.S. <i>Perse</i> for Pahang, ...	...	...	...	1,000	...	...
Preparation of an Index to the Laws of the Colony, ...	...	...	...	1,998	...	...
Expenses under the Chinese Agricultural Labourers' Protection Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	953	...	...
Expenses of the Introduction of Registration of Deeds Ordinance into Penang, ...	...	...	...	...	6,907	...
Bonus to Major GREY, Inspector of Prisons, ...	...	...	...	...	1,000	...
Miscellaneous Expenses, ...	8,431	9,754	11,220	8,969	10,993	10,347
Proportion of Cost of Dies for New British Dollars, ...	...	...	...	...	...	329
Pump for Government House Water Service, ...	...	...	...	...	...	800
Remuneration to Apothecaries during Cholera Epidemic ...	...	...	...	...	...	400
Total, ...	212,347	299,171	225,807	250,953	149,689	112,966

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

REVENUE, EXPENDITURE AND BALANCES.

1895.

1. ASSETS AND LIABILITIES, 1ST JANUARY, 1895, AND 1ST JANUARY, 1896.
2. ABSTRACT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, AND OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS
ON PERSONAL ACCOUNTS, 1895.
3. STATEMENT OF REVENUE DETAILED, 1895.
4. STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

(1.)

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES,

1st January, 1895.

1st January, 1896.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON THE

ASSETS.				1st January, 1895.	1st January, 1896.	Referen- to Remark
				\$ c.	\$ c.	
CASH BALANCES:—						
Singapore Treasury,	...	...	...	343,981 47	307,985 46	
Penang do.,	...	...	...	419,244 70	257,354 49	
Malacca do.,	...	...	...	58,929 90	67,192 80	
Crown Agents for the Colonies,	...	...	...	17,031 00	10,713 20	
TOTAL,				839,187 07	643,245 95	
Advances, Heads of Departments, Singapore,	...	...	...	2,050 00	2,400 00	
Do., do., Penang,	...	...	...	...	358 33	
Do., Miscellaneous, Singapore,	...	...	...	1,738 15	2,587 18	
Do., do., Penang,	...	...	...	1,470 80	2,005 11	
Do., do., Malacca,	...	...	...	1,332 15	963 07	
Money Order Account, Native States,	...	...	...	6,068 99	3,943 22	
Do. do., British North Borneo,	...	...	...	832 37	1,060 68	
Do. do., Johore,	...	...	...	101 10	142 61	
Do. do., Siam,	...	...	...	135 09	199 61	
Do. do., Australia,	...	...	...	49 76	...	
Do. do., Sarawak,	...	...	...	127 04	...	
Investments, Gold,	...	...	...	136,869 33	136,869 33	A
Do., Indian Loan,	...	...	...	...	199,979 14	
Do., Savings Bank Fund,	...	...	...	217,596 02	234,179 66	B
Do., Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund,	...	...	...	126,342 82	157,734 92	B
Do., Police Reward Fund,	...	...	...	28,444 23	28,444 23	B
Do., Bankruptcy Estates Fund,	...	...	...	18,487 37	...	
Indian Government,	...	...	...	1,789 94	2,113 78	
Ceylon do.,	...	...	...	70 91	112 05	
Hongkong do.,	...	...	...	268 54	29 35	
Mauritius do.,	...	...	...	185 86	...	
Native States, Perak,	...	...	...	3,851 32	728 04	
Do., Selangor,	...	...	...	1,111 06	...	
Do., Sungei Ujong,	...	...	...	3,096 70	606 99	
Do., Negri Sembilan,	...	...	...	...	881 39	
Do., Pahang,	...	...	...	420 38	2,610 79	
Suspense Account, Silver Coin,	...	...	...	...	163,261 73	
Over-issues,	...	...	...	1,576 71	801 34	
				1,393,203 71	1,585,258 50	
Revenue in Arrears (<i>See</i> Statements over-leaf),	...	...	...	104,533 37	141,457 93	
				1,497,737 08	1,726,716 43	
DEPENDENCIES.						
Investments, Loan to Municipality, Malacca,	...	...	...	21,500 00	21,000 00	C
Native States, Advances to the Negri Sembilan,	...	...	...	261,081 29	261,081 29	C
Do., do. to Pahang,	...	...	...	822,150 78	822,150 78	C
				1,104,732 07	1,104,232 07	

A—In 3½% New South Wales Inscribed Stock of the nominal value of £18,819. 10. 8, @ 2/9 = \$136,869.33.

B—Of the Savings Bank funds \$48,000 is invested in 5% Municipal Stock and the balance in the 3½% Indian Loan. \$152,734.92 of the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund is invested in the 5% Municipal Stock and \$5,000 on deposit in a local Bank. The Police Reward Fund is in the 3½% Indian Loan except \$8,000 on deposit in a local Bank.

C—Bearing Interest.

1st JANUARY, 1895, AND 1st JANUARY, 1896.

LIABILITIES.			1st January, 1895.	1st January, 1896.	Reference to Remarks.
			\$ c.	\$ c.	
Deposits, Judicial, Singapore, ...	...	...	64,532 13	96,091 66	
Do., do., Penang, ...	...	...	15,375 58	28,181 02	
Do., do., Malacca, ...	...	...	4,769 63	7,675 53	
Do., Sheriff, Singapore, ...	...	...	2,878 26	2,146 46	
Do., do., Penang, ...	...	...	492 05	610 85	
Do., Bankruptcy Estates Account, Singapore, ..	..	..	36,361 12	40,460 60	
Do., do. do., Penang, ...	...	...	37,983 04	17,578 65	
Do., do. do., Malacca, ...	...	...	20 00	20 00	
Do., Court of Requests, Singapore, ...	...	...	535 30	560 15	
Do., do., Penang, ...	...	...	970 97	1,297 67	
Do., do., Malacca, ...	...	...	52 26	85 41	
Do., Police Reward Fund, ...	...	...	29,935 12	31,745 26	
Do., Savings Bank, Singapore, ...	...	...	171,152 95	185,074 57	
Do., do., Penang, ...	...	...	51,083 47	54,579 37	
Do., do., Malacca, ...	...	...	9,278 31	9,867 35	
Do., Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, ...	...	...	137,621 69	157,320 26	
Do., Miscellaneous, Singapore, ...	...	...	11,043 76	22,231 18	
Do., do., Penang, ...	...	...	11,767 62	3,204 01	
Do., do., Malacca, ...	...	...	4,952 37	5,806 97	
Do., Municipalities, Singapore, ...	...	...	4,000 00	...	
Drafts between Stations, ...	...	...	9,607 43	2,036 90	
Money Order Account, United Kingdom, ...	...	...	935 14	2,119 37	
Do. do., Colonial, ...	...	...	477 80	471 01	
Do. do., India, ...	...	...	3,731 33	13,571 46	
Do. do., Ceylon, ...	...	...	2,364 74	1,443 17	
Do. do., Labuan, ...	...	...	729 36	729 36	
Do. do., China, ...	...	...	2,892 00	2,071 86	
Do. do., Australia, ...	...	...	...	1,078 06	
Do. do., Sarawak, ...	...	...	...	32 94	
Postal Orders, ...	...	...	6,127 51	4,715 39	
Selangor Government, ...	...	...	...	3 03	
Temporary Loans, Crown Agents, ...	...	...	141,423 73	...	
Suspense Account, Copper Coin, ...	...	...	48,856 22	43,999 98	
Do., Interest, ...	...	...	10,000 00	10,793 08	
			821,950 89	747,602 58	
Expenditure in Arrears (<i>See</i> Statements over-leaf), ...	...	...	31,579 65	19,891 58	
			853,530 54	767,494 16	
Balance to the credit of the Colony, ...	...	...	* 644,206 51	959,222 27	
			1,497,737 08	1,726,716 43	

* In the Statement accompanying the accounts for 1894, the balance on the 1st January, 1895, was stated at \$654,215.53. The difference, \$10,008.99, arises from the Revenue in arrears being over-stated by \$10,130.06, and the Expenditure in arrears over-stated \$121.07.

H. TROTTER,
Auditor-General, S. S.

A. Revenue in Arrears on the 1st January, 1895:—

	\$
Light Dues collected in India,	3,383 10
Contribution from Perak for Pensions,	139 29
Interest on Loans to Negri Sembilan,	10,443 25
Do. to Pahang,	90,018 89
Interest on Investments,	547 15
Miscellaneous Receipts,	1 69

104,533 37

A. Revenue in Arrears on the 1st January, 1896:—

Light Dues collected in India (partly estimated),	4,600 00
Contribution from Perak for Pensions,	179 64
Interest on Loans to Negri Sembilan,	10,443 25
Do. to Pahang,	122,904 92
Interest on Investments,	3,330 12

141,457 93

B. Expenditure in Arrears on the 1st January, 1895:—

Salaries,	14,545 91
Contribution to Imperial Post Office,	5,978 50
Pensions paid in India and Ceylon,	946 65
Malacca Land Annuities,	96 00
Sundry Expenses paid in India,	2,144 28
Interest due to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund,	7,868 31

31,579 65

B. Expenditure in Arrears on the 1st January, 1896:—

Salaries,	4,242 70
Contribution to Imperial Post Office,	10,523 14
Pensions paid in India and Ceylon (partly estimated),	1,345 00
Malacca Land Annuities,	524 04
Sundry Expenses paid in India (partly estimated),	1,630 00
Interest due to the Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund,	1,626 70

19,891 58

(2.)

ABSTRACT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
AND OF
RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS ON PERSONAL ACCOUNTS.
1895.

MENTS ON PERSONAL ACCOUNTS, FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1895. Cr.

	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.	REFERENCE TO REMARKS
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
By ESTABLISHMENTS :—						
Salaries, ...	745,444 41	496,917 27	152,322 98	60,531 40	1,455,216 06	
Allowances, ...	1,925 00	2,468 02	240 00	...	4,633 02	
Contingencies, ...	13,205 49	8,973 24	1,189 61	596 87	23,965 21	
Total Establishments, ..	760,574 90	508,358 53	153,752 59	61,128 27	1,483,814 29	
By Pensions, ...	31,420 89	26,664 04	9,910 28	74,134 79	142,130 00	
„ Revenue Services, ...	1,673 20	15,719 68	8,057 94	6,219 56	31,670 38	
„ Administration of Justice, ...	3,099 40	3,249 21	221 14	...	6,569 75	
„ Ecclesiastical, ...	200 00	750 00	299 47	...	1,249 47	
„ Charitable Allowances, ...	7,523 67	4,261 00	1,200 00	592 10	13,576 77	
„ Education, ...	46,152 74	30,575 89	7,763 45	17,554 64	102,046 72	
„ Medical, ...	63,523 85	63,282 09	14,513 54	14,358 58	155,678 06	
„ Police, ...	40,070 43	21,722 44	3,016 11	14,590 66	79,399 64	
„ Gaols, ...	36,270 83	15,440 34	889 02	836 30	53,436 49	
„ Harbour Department, ...	11,646 45	11,428 91	2,435 04	2,419 40	27,929 80	
„ Launch, &c., Dindings, ...	...	4,736 46	...	...	4,736 46	
„ Light-houses, ...	15,401 35	3,652 07	1,714 20	1,168 66	21,936 28	
„ Government Vessels, ...	13,282 21	...	...	439 57	13,721 78	
„ Postal Services, ...	66,978 80	14,794 49	1,201 90	65,316 41	148,291 60	
„ Rent, ...	4,293 31	4,263 42	64 00	...	8,620 73	
„ Transport, ...	25,614 95	28,875 14	13,252 57	2,895 92	70,638 58	
„ Interest, ...	9,690 87	381 85	123 67	124,076 47	134,272 86	
„ Miscellaneous Services, ...	54,218 93	27,915 12	2,444 24	28,442 77	113,021 06	
„ Works and Buildings, ...	118,146 32	63,186 88	20,764 55	14,153 94	216,251 69	
„ Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Canals, ...	31,291 08	99,688 87	37,805 55	624 43	169,409 93	
„ Land and Houses purchased, ...	...	2,686 00	199 50	...	2,885 50	
„ Military Expenditure, ...	766,984 18	...	...	10,741 08	777,725 26	
„ Native States, ...	353 09	...	...	...	353 09	
„ Special Expenses, ...	1,220 59	1,776 46	93 18	...	3,090 23	
TOTAL SERVICE PAYMENTS, ...	2,109,632 04	953,408 89	279,721 94	439,693 55	3,782,456 42	
Carried forward, ...	2,109,632 04	953,408 89	279,721 94	439,693 55	3,782,456 42	

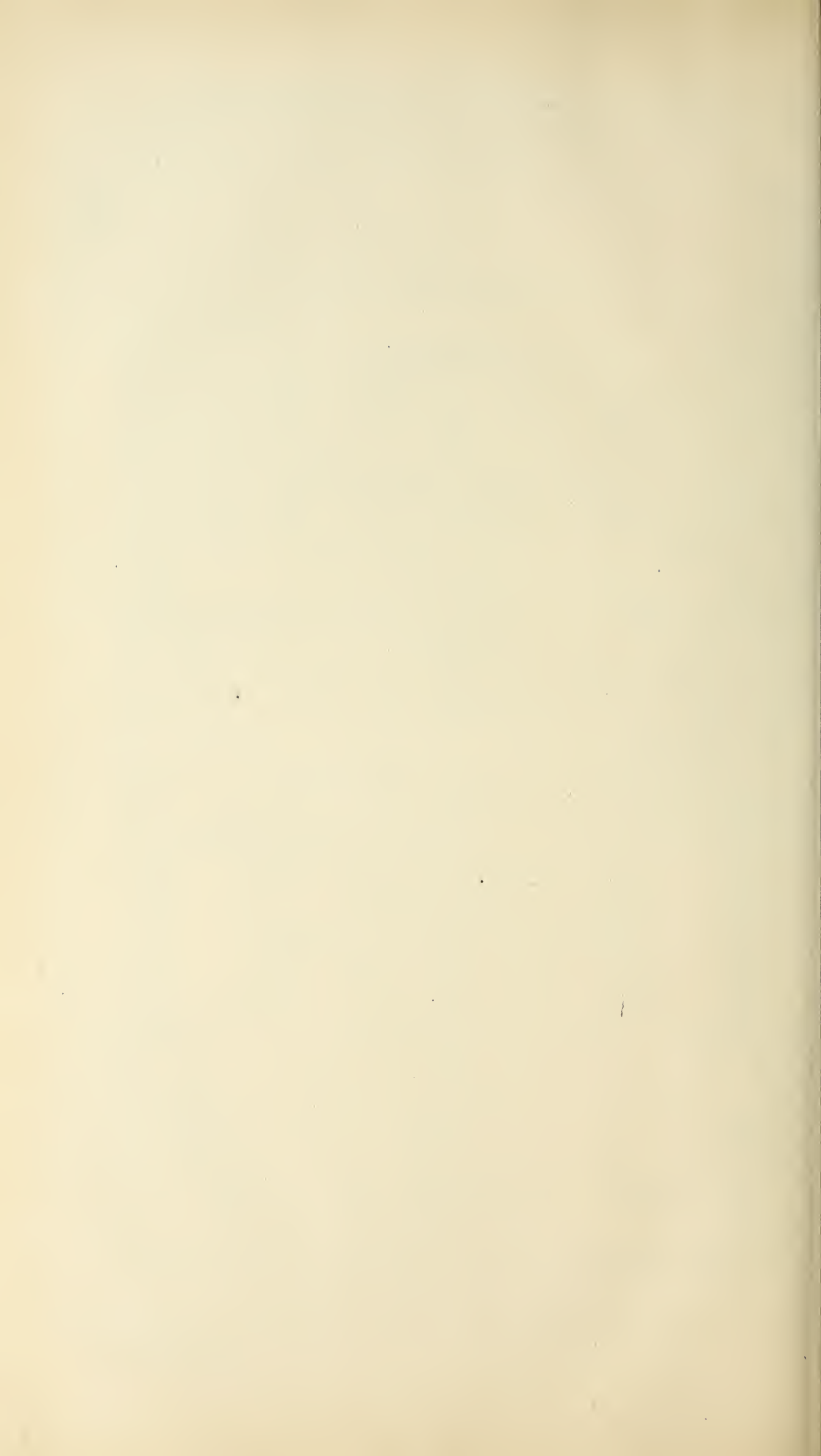
Dr. ABSTRACT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, AND OF RECEIPTS AND PAY.

	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.	REFERENCE
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
<i>Brought forward,...</i>	2,628,354 85	1,837,766 35	398,126 91	23,298 48	4,887,546 59	
To Temporary Loans, Crown Agents, ...	...	...	...	146,000 00	146,000 00	
„ Deposits, Judicial, ...	75,092 95	50,547 34	6,242 03	...	131,882 32	
„ Do., Sheriffs, ...	1,400 85	1,736 71	...	...	3,137 56	
„ Do., Bankruptcy Estates Account, ...	52,785 70	20,192 70	60 00	...	73,038 40	
„ Do., Courts of Requests, ...	24 85	2,606 09	808 00	...	3,438 94	
„ Do., Magistrates, ...	7,390 79	5,043 35	569 96	...	13,004 10	
„ Do., Police Reward Fund, ...	3,047 11	897 56	49 20	...	3,993 87	
„ Do., Prisons Reward Fund, ...	112 67	52 38	0 45	...	165 50	
„ Do., Municipalities, ...	8,000 00	...	...	...	8,000 00	
„ Do., Widows' and Orphans' Fund, ...	27,283 60	6,094 47	2,124 43	...	35,502 50	
„ Do., Savings Bank, ...	220,960 01	35,934 99	10,230 82	...	267,125 82	
„ Do., Miscellaneous, ...	51,854 25	40,538 41	50,422 57	...	506,815 23	
„ Advances, Heads of Departments, ...	4,565 00	3,796 60	878 00	...	9,239 60	
„ Do., Miscellaneous, ...	5,399 23	943 52	2,192 15	2,513 53	11,048 43	
„ Do., Native States, ...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Drafts between Stations, ...	1,044,195 43	51,184 54	65,432 70	...	1,160,812 67	
„ Do., India, ...	14,121 59	...	...	...	14,121 59	
„ Do., Ceylon, ...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Remittances between Stations, ...	48,006 95	17,263 82	20,325 48	...	85,596 25	
„ Do., Crown Agents, ...	...	...	...	1,272,447 34	1,272,447 34	
„ Do., India, ...	79,927 33	...	...	...	79,927 33	
„ Do., Ceylon, ...	473 79	...	...	...	473 79	
„ Do., Hongkong, ...	646 44	...	...	...	646 44	
„ Investments, Loans to Municipalities, ...	...	...	500 00	...	500 00	
„ Do., Indian Loan ...	20 86	...	...	...	20 86	
„ Do., Gold, ...	...	...	...	64,615 38	64,615 38	
„ Do., Crown Agents ...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Do., Negri Sembilan, ...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Do., Pahang, ...	...	...	...	...	...
„ Funds Invested, Savings Bank, ...	126 96	2,155 99	1,133 41	...	3,416 36	
„ Do., Widows' & Orphans' Pension Fund, ...	7,000 00	...	...	...	7,000 00	
„ Do., Police Reward Fund, ...	8,000 00	...	...	...	8,000 00	
„ Do., Bankruptcy Estates Fund, ...	18,487 37	...	...	...	18,487 37	
„ Money Order Account, United Kingdom, ...	30,154 85	5,800 96	1,482 69	...	37,438 50	
„ Do., Colonial, ...	11,259 27	9,970 05	8,424 25	...	29,653 57	
„ Do., India, ...	155,952 51	101,333 96	7,161 90	...	264,448 37	
„ Do., Ceylon, ...	14,809 14	4,316 51	1,236 26	...	20,361 91	
„ Do., China, ...	12,158 87	1,574 12	828 50	...	14,561 49	
„ Do., Native States, ...	80,961 31	6,019 43	872 16	...	87,852 90	
„ Do., Australia, ...	5,542 80	689 43	38 46	...	6,270 69	
„ Do., British North Borneo, ...	1,810 57	287 95	25 00	...	2,123 52	
„ Do., Johore, ...	4,684 89	28 69	13 20	...	4,726 78	
„ Do., Siam, ...	1,108 17	18 44	12 40	...	1,139 01	
„ Do., Sarawak, ...	507 25	55 15	5 00	...	567 40	
„ Postal Orders, ...	28,894 74	7,375 41	1,465 93	...	37,736 08	
„ Indian Government, ...	3,040 24	...	...	...	3,040 24	
„ Ceylon do., ...	86 01	...	...	...	86 01	
„ Hongkong do., ...	479 16	...	...	...	479 16	
„ Mauritius do., ...	...	...	...	185 86	185 86	
„ Perak do., ...	15,259 65	...	...	...	15,259 65	
„ Selangor do., ...	23,168 43	...	...	...	23,168 43	
„ Sungei Ujong do., ...	12,981 32	...	...	...	12,981 32	
„ Negri Sembilan do., ...	6,926 31	...	...	...	6,926 31	
„ Pahang do., ...	2,308 48	...	...	...	2,308 48	
„ Suspense Account, Silver Coin, ...	294,000 00	150,000 00	...	...	444,000 00	
„ Do., Copper Coin, ...	35,000 00	50,000 00	...	...	85,000 00	
„ Do., Interest, ...	30,208 08	...	...	1,772 46	31,980 54	
„ Over-issues, ...	7,226 46	6,837 96	1,750 12	...	15,814 54	
TOTAL RECEIPTS ON PERSONAL ACCOUNTS,...	2,457,452 24	947,296 53	184,285 07	1,487,534 57	5,076,568 41	
TOTAL,...	5,085,807 09	2,785,062 88	582,411 98	1,510,833 05	9,964,115 00	

MENTS ON PERSONAL ACCOUNTS, FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1895,— *Continued.* Cr.

	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.	REFERENCE TO REMARKS.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
<i>Brought forward,...</i>	2,109,632 04	953,408 89	279,721 94	439,693 55	3,782,456 42	
By Temporary Loans, Crown Agents, ...	...	...	...	287,423 73	287,423 73	
Deposits, Judicial, ...	43,533 42	37,741 90	3,336 13	...	84,611 45	
Do., Sheriffs, ...	2,132 65	1,617 91	...	...	3,750 56	
Do., Bankruptcy Estates Account, ...	48,686 22	40,597 09	60 00	...	89,343 31	
Do., Courts of Requests, ...	...	2,279 39	774 85	...	3,054 24	
Do., Magistrates, ...	7,088 41	4,556 90	549 76	...	12,195 07	
Do., Police Reward Fund, ...	1,253 37	881 16	49 20	...	2,183 73	
Do., Prisons Reward Fund, ...	164 66	25 00	...	...	189 66	
Do., Municipalities, ...	12,000 00	...	...	...	12,000 00	
Do., Widows' and Orphans' Fund, ...	1,793 78	6,023 83	2,132 43	5,853 89	15,803 93	
Do., Savings Bank, ...	207,038 39	32,439 09	9,641 78	...	249,119 26	
Do., Miscellaneous, ...	40,711 26	413,615 85	49,575 12	219 46	504,121 69	
Advances, Heads of Departments, ...	4,915 00	4,017 84	878 00	137 09	9,947 93	
Do., Miscellaneous, ...	2,675 00	1,930 00	1,100 00	6,357 69	12,062 69	
Do., Native States, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Drafts between Stations, ...	168,050 89	924,599 68	135,732 63	...	1,168,383 20	
Do., India, ...	14,121 59	...	...	...	14,121 59	
Do., Ceylon, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Remittances between Stations, ...	34,273 57	38,879 24	12,443 44	...	85,596 25	
Do., Crown Agents, ...	1,271,447 34	...	...	1,000 00	1,272,447 34	
Do., India, ...	79,927 33	...	...	...	79,927 33	
Do., Ceylon, ...	473 79	...	...	...	473 79	
Do., Hongkong, ...	646 44	...	...	...	646 44	
Investments, Loans to Municipalities, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Indian Loan, ...	200,000 00	...	...	...	200,000 00	
Do., Gold, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Crown Agents, ...	...	...	...	64,615 38	64,615 38	
Do., Negri Sembilan, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Pahang, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Funds Invested, Savings Bank, ...	12,000 00	7,000 00	1,000 00	...	20,000 00	
Do., Widows' and Orphans' Pension Fund, ...	38,392 10	...	...	...	38,392 10	
Do., Police Reward Fund, ...	8,000 00	...	...	...	8,000 00	
Do., Bankruptcy Estates Fund, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Money Order Account, United Kingdom, ...	10,152 50	4,855 49	302 08	20,944 20	36,254 27	
Do., Colonial, ...	14,755 46	7,544 44	7,360 46	...	29,660 36	
Do., India, ...	248,986 27	5,468 59	153 38	...	254,603 24	
Do., Ceylon, ...	21,245 41	38 07	...	...	21,283 48	
Do., China, ...	15,159 57	222 06	...	...	15,381 63	
Do., Native States, ...	47,308 08	30,686 40	7,732 65	...	85,727 13	
Do., Australia, ...	4,482 78	641 14	18 95	...	5,142 87	
Do., British North Borneo, ...	2,316 83	...	35 00	...	2,351 83	
Do., Johore, ...	4,499 26	239 03	30 00	...	4,768 29	
Do., Siam, ...	1,018 53	169 00	16 00	...	1,203 53	
Do., Sarawak, ...	407 42	...	...	...	407 42	
Postal Orders, ...	2,996 00	1,394 00	1,194 00	33,564 20	39,148 20	
Indian Government, ...	2,568 56	795 52	...	...	3,364 08	
Ceylon do., ...	127 15	...	...	...	127 15	
Hongkong do., ...	239 97	...	...	...	239 97	
Mauritius do., ...	...	...	...	...	...
Perak do., ...	11,606 20	...	...	530 17	12,136 37	
Selangor do., ...	22,034 46	...	...	19 88	22,054 34	
Sungei Ujong do., ...	51 28	...	...	10,440 33	10,491 61	
Negri Sembilan do., ...	85 34	...	...	7,722 36	7,807 70	
Pahang do., ...	...	...	...	4,498 89	4,498 89	
Suspense Account, Silver Coin, ...	15,944 16	15 63	...	591,301 94	607,261 73	
Do., Copper Coin, ...	89,661 29	194 95	...	...	89,856 24	
Do., Interest, ...	5,491 91	2 40	...	25,693 15	31,187 46	
Over-issues, ...	7,725 95	5,827 90	1,381 38	103 94	15039 17	
TOTAL PAYMENTS ON PERSONAL ACCOUNTS,...	2,668,189 59	1,574,299 50	235,497 24	1,060,426 30	5,538,412 63	
By BALANCES ON 31 ST DECEMBER, 1895,...	307,985 46	257,354 49	67,192 80	10,713 20	643,245 95	
TOTAL, ... \$	5,085,807 09	2,785,062 88	582,411 98	1,510,833 05	9,964,115 00	

H. TROTTER,
Auditor-General, S.S.



(3.)

REVENUE DETAILED.

1895.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—REVENUE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	LAND REVENUE:—					
	Premium on Grants, ...	5,965 76	13,020 22	24,670 04	...	43,656 02
	Do. on Special Sales of Town Lands, ...	29,294 35	...	...	...	29,294 35
	Land-Rents, ...	44,355 64	69,098 19	87,234 54	...	200,688 37
	Beach-Rents, ...	3,720 00	363 78	...	...	4,083 78
	Grazing Lands, &c., ...	738 84	4,560 50	...	...	5,299 34
	LICENCES:—Coral and Granite, ...	470 48	...	310 20	...	780 68
	Tin, ...	...	33 38	83 12	...	116 50
	Brick-fields, &c., ...	120 00	...	108 00	...	228 00
	Timber Royalty, ...	2,338 10	4,947 98	1,304 43	...	8,590 51
	FEES—On Issue of Notices, &c., ...	1,068 00	4,759 50	1,295 00	...	7,122 50
	For Search, Registration, &c., ...	78 00	737 75	729 50	...	1,545 25
	For Registration and Preparation of Grants, ...	207 00	3,141 00	549 00	...	3,897 00
	Expenses of Preliminary Survey (recoverable), ...	...	469 18	...	...	469 18
	Miscellaneous, ...	610 68	4,208 83	912 77	...	5,732 28
		88,966 85	105,340 31	117,196 60	...	311,503 76
2	RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND:—					
	Public Buildings, ...	2,606 45	963 00	932 92	...	4,502 37
	Miscellaneous, ...	...	25 76	...	...	25 76
		2,606 45	988 76	932 92	...	4,528 13
3	LICENCES:—					
	Opium, ...	1,080,000 00	600,000 00	120,000 00	...	1,800,000 00
	Spirits, ...	336,000 00	255,600 00	39,000 00	...	630,600 00
	Fees for Public Houses (Hotels, Taverns, &c.), ...	6,412 00	5,668 00	1,068 00	...	13,148 00
	Fees for Licensed Opium Shops, ...	10,720 00	2,044 50	938 50	...	13,703 00
	Fees for Licensed Spirit Shops, ...	10,997 50	2,158 50	904 00	...	14,060 00
	Fees for Licensed Warehouses, ...	5,270 00	3,410 00	...	...	8,680 00
	Fees under Pawnbrokers' Ordinance, ...	79,780 00	32,320 00	9,020 00	...	121,120 00
		1,529,179 50	901,201 00	170,930 50	...	2,601,311 00
4	STAMPS:—					
	REVENUE, ...	125,337 27	74,597 21	2,917 21	...	202,851 69
	JUDICIAL—Supreme Court and Courts of Requests, ...	29,217 58	23,104 45	2,914 45	...	55,236 48
		154,554 85	97,701 66	5,831 66	...	258,088 17
5	PORT AND HARBOUR DUES:—					
	Straits Light Dues, ...	76,915 28	18,097 46	1,157 48	...	96,170 22
	Do., collected in India, ...	12,166 21	...	...	...	12,166 21
	FEES—Registration of Vessels, ...	1,337 00	300 00	...	...	1,637 00
	Measuring Vessels, ...	652 00	12 00	...	...	664 00
	Shipping Seamen, ...	5,895 41	2,054 61	...	...	7,950 02
	Surveying Passenger Vessels, ...	2,507 00	198 00	...	...	2,705 00
	Do. Steam Vessels, ...	2,988 00	1,208 00	...	...	4,196 00
	Registration of Tongkangs and Junks, ...	1,023 00	1,259 00	345 00	...	2,627 00
	Do. of Boats, ...	4,088 60	3,488 49	494 05	...	8,071 14
	Registration of Fishing Stakes, ...	900 45	2,597 50	434 50	...	3,932 45
	Certificates of Competency, ...	18 00	12 00	...	...	30 00
		108,490 95	29,227 66	2,431 03	...	140,149 04

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—REVENUE DETAILED, 1895.

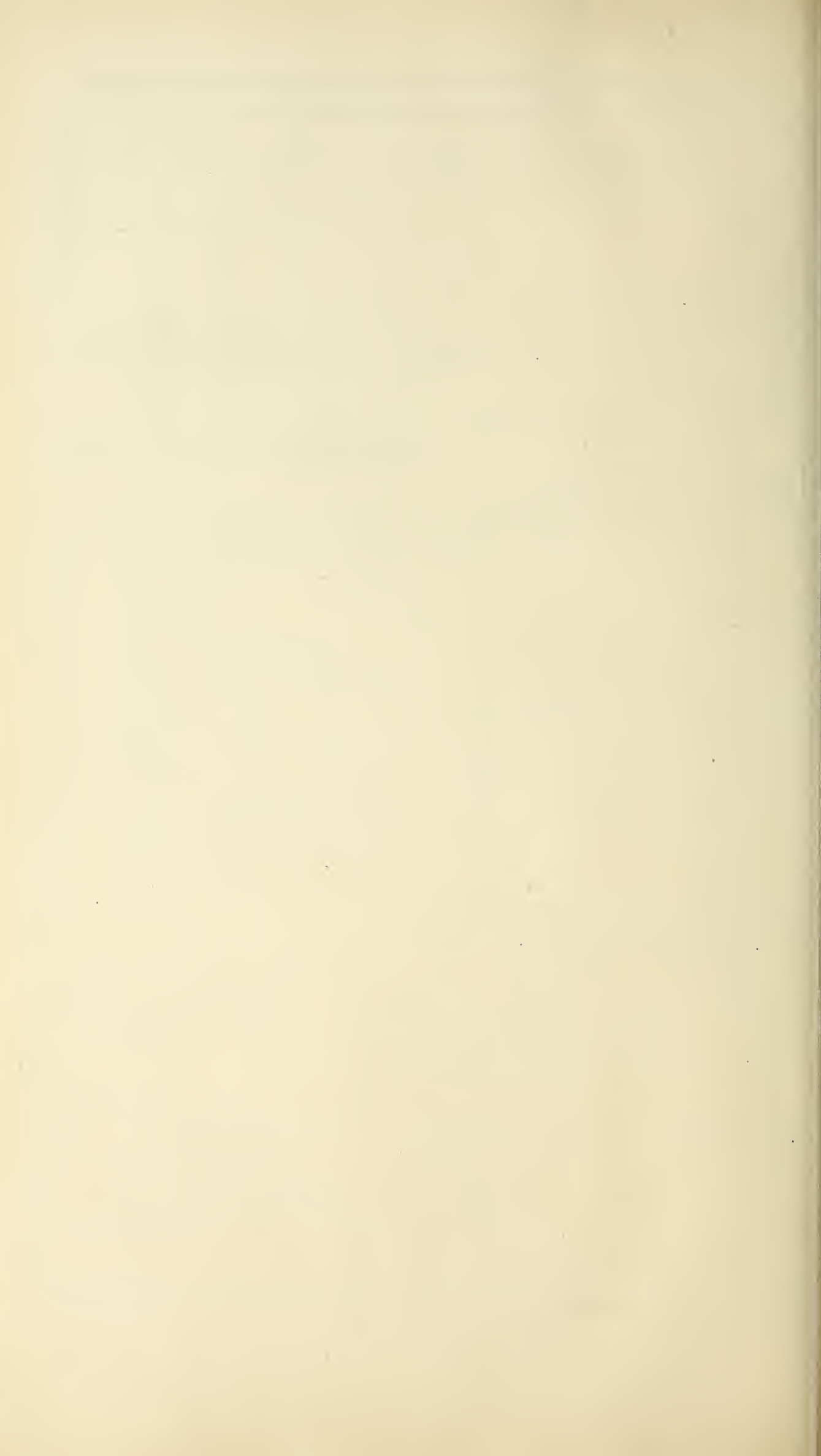
ITEM OF ESTIMATE.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
6	POSTAGE:—	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	Postage Stamps, ...	103,825 32	45,614 81	2,912 51	...	152,352 64
	Postage Collections, ...	17,469 80	12,099 70	521 15	...	30,090 65
	Foreign Postage on Correspondence <i>à découvert</i> through Singapore, ...	3,951 50	...	...	...	3,951 50
	Miscellaneous, ...	8,640 71	3,053 33	262 15	...	11,956 19
		133,887 33	60,767 84	3,695 81	...	198,350 98
7	FINES, FORFEITURES, AND FEES OF COURT:—					
	Supreme and Civil Courts and Magistrates,...	34,987 82	30,285 48	4,076 42	...	69,349 72
	Police, ...	692 38	280 76	74 98	...	1,048 12
		35,680 20	30,566 24	4,151 40	...	70,397 84
8	FEES OF OFFICE:—					
	Fees under Hackney Carriages Ordinance, ...	...	2,734 20	91 90	...	2,826 10
	Pounding Stray Animals, ...	1,453 75	1,602 75	682 50	...	3,739 00
	Public and Eating Houses, ...	389 10	86 00	19 00	...	494 10
	Arms, Processions, Wayangs, Gunpowder, Fireworks, &c., ...	2,211 02	4,517 30	538 65	...	7,266 97
	Fees under Weights and Measures Ordinance, ...	1,028 40	280 30	69 15	...	1,377 85
	Fees under Steam Boilers Ordinance, ...	1,630 00	610 00	345 00	...	2,585 00
	Certificates of Marine Engineers and Engine-drivers, ...	544 00	239 00	...	...	783 00
	Certificates of Land Engineers and Engine-drivers, ...	32 00	23 00	3 00	...	58 00
	Fees for Bills of Health, ...	5,060 00	255 00	...	...	5,315 00
	Registry of Marriages, ...	178 00	4 00	...	...	182 00
	Fees for Inspection of Animals, ...	11,386 30	12,298 70	531 95	...	24,216 95
	Government Analyst's Fees, ...	1,569 70	1,355 00	...	...	2,924 70
	Petroleum Storage Fees, ...	304 00	120 00	24 00	...	448 00
	Naturalization and Passports, ...	1,364 50	446 00	...	...	1,810 50
	Bankruptcy Estates—Commission, &c., ...	1,999 18	839 44	...	...	2,838 62
	Registration of Deeds, ...	7,200 50	10,094 00	...	...	17,294 50
	Consular Fees, ...	...	163 05	...	...	163 05
	Under Chinese Immigration Ordinance, ...	16,367 16	6,966 77	458 50	...	23,792 43
	Under Indian Immigration Ordinance, ...	...	1,280 00	...	...	1,280 00
	Admiralty Fees, ...	1,218 15	392 25	...	...	1,610 40
	Miscellaneous, ...	729 72	203 90	...	...	938 62
		54,665 48	44,515 66	2,763 65	...	101,944 79
9	REIMBURSEMENTS:—					
	Sale of Lunatic Asylum Manufactures, ...	36 80	...	...	...	36 80
	Sale of Photographic Prints, ...	93 55	...	...	...	93 55
	Sale of Medical Stores, ...	37 31	...	...	...	37 31
	Convict Expenditure recoverable, ...	1,465 38	608 45	...	...	2,073 83
	Prisons—Sale of Manufactures, ...	2,023 76	48 96	1 44	...	2,074 16
	Breaking Stone, ...	682 79	727 70	...	...	1,410 49
	Cost of Subsistence of Military and Native States Prisoners recoverable, ...	1,322 47	59 40	...	...	1,381 87
	Miscellaneous, ...	156 75	66 90	1 50	...	225 15
	Contributions from Municipalities, ...	48,000 00	24,000 00	...	...	72,000 00
	<i>Carried forward, ...</i>	53,818 81	25,511 41	2 94	...	79,333 16

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—REVENUE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
9	REIMBURSEMENTS,— <i>Continued.</i>					
	<i>Brought forward, ...</i>	53,818 81	25,511 41	2 94	...	79,333 1
	Payment by Malacca Municipality for Water Supply, ...	...	...	3,105 00	...	3,105 0
	Hire of Police to Private Persons, ...	4,325 65	1,051 45	... 52	...	5,377 6
	Hospital Charges recoverable, ...	25,876 38	11,281 02	699 33	...	37,856 7
	Subscriptions for Pauper and Leper Hospitals, ...	...	...	1,749 45	...	1,749 4
	Advertising in <i>Government Gazette</i> , and Sale of <i>Gazette</i> , &c., S. S., ...	2,125 31	...	...	...	2,125 3
	Grant in aid of Vernacular Schools by the Sultan of the State and Territory of Johore, ...	1,320 00	...	...	...	1,320 0
	Grant in aid of the Malay Home by the Estate of Syed SHERIFF Tunku Syed HUSSAIN, deceased, ...	...	1,738 05	...	...	1,738 0
	Survey Fees, ...	362 90	5,091 28	7,216 22	...	12,670 4
	Sale of Boundary Stones, ...	135 00	9,452 77	1,051 84	...	10,639 6
	Sale of Maps and Plans, ...	246 00	571 15	19 50	...	836 6
	Fees in Government Schools, ...	3,840 80	870 00	1,813 00	...	6,523 8
	Sale of Books for Government Schools, S.S., ...	490 68	438 25	...	...	928 9
	Fees in Crown Suits, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fees for Medical Examination of Coolies at Negapatam, ...	...	1,912 67	...	...	1,912 6
	Telegraph Messages, ...	...	5,806 21	...	...	5,806 2
	Freight, Government Steamers, ...	...	...	50 20	...	50 2
	Escorts for Estates' Coolies, ...	...	173 15	...	...	173 1
	Payments for private Water Supply, ...	...	49 40	460 80	...	510 2
	Payments by Estate Owners for Medical Attendance on Coolies, ...	...	1,766 65	...	...	1,766 6
	Gunpowder Storage Fees, ...	1,471 35	519 63	...	...	1,990 9
	Supply of Electric Light, ...	1,370 00	...	...	...	1,370 0
	Contribution from Perak for Warder RAWLINS' Salary, ...	1,800 00	...	...	...	1,800 0
	Contribution from Perak for Pensions, ...	355 53	...	...	...	355 5
	Contribution from Perak for Postal Services, ...	1,200 00	...	...	...	1,200 0
	Contribution from Sungei Ujong for Pension, ...	273 33	...	...	...	273 3
	Proportion of Crown Agents' Allowance recoverable from Perak and Selangor, S. S., ...	425 00	...	...	...	425 0
	Sale of Dog Badges, ...	210 50	...	135 50	...	346 0
	Debited to the Savings Bank for Expenses of Management, ...	1,500 00	...	...	...	1,500 0
	Miscellaneous, ...	1,802 52	2,672 31	1,078 75	...	5,553 5
		102,949 76	68,905 40	17,383 05	...	189,238 2
10	SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:—					
	Sale of Unserviceable Stores, ...	1,914 66	809 68	529 47	...	3,253 8
	Miscellaneous, ...	188 79	226 76	214 14	...	629 6
		2,103 45	1,036 44	743 61	...	3,883 5
11	INTEREST:—					
	Interest on Investments, S. S., ...	581 91	...	...	6,122 44	6,704 3
	Interest on Bank Accounts, ...	5,826 15	6,627 16	...	134 54	12,587 8
	Profit on Silver Coin, S. S., ...	15,925 34	...	...	...	15,925 3
	Profit on Copper Coin, S. S., ...	25,886 52	...	...	...	25,886 5
	Interest on Loans to Native States, ...	10,443 25	...	...	...	10,443 2
	Interest on Loans to Municipalities, ...	...	...	645 00	...	645 0
	Premium on Government of India Stock sold, ...	4,732 64	...	...	...	4,732 6
	Miscellaneous, ...	558 44	1 36	...	...	559 8
		63,954 25	6,628 52	645 00	6,256 98	77,484 7

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—REVENUE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
12	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:—					
	Miscellaneous,	1,168 79	1,107 44	266 63	10 50	2,553 36
		1,168 79	1,107 44	266 63	10 50	2,553 36
13	SPECIAL RECEIPTS:—					
	Presents received from Native Chiefs, S. S., Court Deposits unclaimed, ... ..	... 124 33	... 1,356 54	... ...	... ...	... 1,480 87
		124 33	1,356 54	...	...	1,480 87
14	DISTRICT COLLECTIONS:—					
	Under Municipal Ordinance, IX of 1887, ...	6,041 19	69,178 78	12,225 15	...	87,445 12
		6,041 19	69,178 78	12,225 15	...	87,445 12



(4.)

EXPENDITURE DETAILED,

1895.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.		PENANG.		MALACCA.		CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
		Fixed Establishments.	Provisional and Temporary.	Fixed Establishments.	Provisional and Temporary.	Fixed Establishments.	Provisional and Temporary.		
1	ESTABLISHMENTS:—	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	SALARIES.								
	CIVIL:—								
	The Governor, ...	40,872 24	4,498 96	...	...	...	...	...	45,371 20
	Colonial Secretary and Resident Councillors,	27,607 36	1,372 36	9,391 21	1,457 05	7,843 13	564 00	{ a2,920 99 b6,065 07 c3,133 87 }	60,360 04
	Cadets, ...	12,863 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	12,863 29
	Councils Branch, ...	634 41	168 00	...	...	...	...	515 59	1,318 00
	Government Printing Office, ...	6,540 00	14,872 85	...	...	...	...	...	21,412 85
	Land Office, ...	9,624 00	984 00	7,200 00	847 25	6,678 17	2,402 80	c 1,018 66	28,754 88
	Registry of Deeds,	2,733 82	336 00	1,876 45	2,375 51	...	...	{ a 572 90 b 1,585 55 }	9,480 23
	District Officers, ...	...	...	13,352 92	...	4,081 96	...	{ b2,672 47 c 460 00 }	20,567 35
	District Office, Dindings, ...	...	...	3,275 16	3,856 54	...	...	...	7,131 70
	District Office, Balik Pulau, ...	...	...	3,060 00	1,247 77	...	...	...	4,307 77
	District Office, Butterworth, ...	...	...	5,356 47	2,790 84	...	...	...	8,147 31
	District Office, Bukit Mertajam, ...	...	...	3,622 58	815 48	...	...	...	4,438 06
	District Office, South, P. W., ...	...	...	2,641 41	1,272 00	...	...	...	3,913 41
	District Office, Alor Gajah, ...	...	...	...	...	3,000 00	1,497 70	...	4,497 70
	District Office, Jasin, ...	...	...	...	...	1,789 24	1,832 48	...	3,622 72
	Treasury, ...	16,843 46	1,284 00	9,384 00	1,260 00	2,688 21	72 00	c 339 56	31,871 23
	Audit Office, ...	21,504 48	500 83	3,720 00	1,090 50	...	...	a 1,546 78	28,362 59
	Public Works and Survey Department, ...	31,885 43	2,736 00	24,135 45	15,904 90	11,483 23	7,398 61	{ a1,212 12 b 378 87 c 615 00 }	95,749 61
	Chinese Protectorate,	15,485 18	1,513 06	7,859 10	996 00	...	...	{ a1,095 00 b 262 55 }	27,210 89
	Marine Department,—								
	Harbour Department,	25,083 70	4,260 00	11,055 71	3,009 49	2,100 00	1,734 66	b 434 28	47,677 84
	Steam Launches, ...	1,800 00	1,920 00	1,860 00	2,027 28	420 00	804 00	...	8,831 28
	Light-houses, ...	6,648 00	4,186 00	1,980 00	1,080 00	...	...	...	13,894 00
	Ajax Shoal Light-ship, ...	...	1,728 00	...	...	...	...	...	1,728 00
	Light-house Steam Tender, ...	2,784 00	2,781 74	...	...	...	...	...	5,565 74
	Colonial Steamer, ...	6,712 91	4,520 13	...	...	...	...	982 50	12,215 54
	Marine and Engineer Surveyors,...	5,160 60	180 00	2,784 00	360 00	...	...	1,181 40	9,666 00
	Post Office, ...	22,492 19	10,373 01	9,683 50	7,894 43	660 00	1,197 58	{ a1,146,67 b 519,35 }	53,966 73
	Indian Immigration Agent's Department,	...	...	1,928 17	1,480 39	...	...	b 464 51	3,873 07
		257,275 07	58,214 94	124,166 13	49,765 43	40,743 94	17,504 83	29,128 69	576,799 03
	JUDICIAL:—								
	Supreme Court,—								
	Judges, ...	22,533 16	355 94	8,622 05	84 00	...	...	b 1,028 82	32,623 47
	Registry, ...	17,447 93	636 00	16,752 78	402 83	6,417 14	...	{ a 500 00 b 741 94 c 1,231 84 }	44,130 46
	Attorney-General's Department, ...	6,195 73	156 00	6,000 00	84 00	...	...	a 2,504 27	14,940 00
		46,176 82	1,147 94	31,374 83	570 83	6,417 14	...	6,006 37	91,693 93
	Carried forward, ...	257,275 07	58,214 94	124,166 13	49,765 43	40,743 94	17,504 83	29,128 69	576,799 03

a—On account of Singapore.
b—On account of Penang.
c—On account of Malacca.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.		PENANG.		MALACCA.		CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
		Fixed Establishments.	Provisional and Temporary.	Fixed Establishments.	Provisional and Temporary.	Fixed Establishments.	Provisional and Temporary.		
1	ESTABLISHMENTS:— <i>Contd.</i> <i>Brought forward,...</i> SALARIES.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	JUDICIAL,— <i>Contd.</i> <i>Brought forward,...</i> Bankruptcy Office, ... Police Courts, ... Courts of Requests, Sheriffs' Department,	257,275 07 46,176 82 8,040 00 28,162 47 5,124 00 2,708 61	58,214 94 1,147 94 1,740 00 1,645 09 618 00 1,848 00	124,166 18 31,374 83 1,849 17 20,318 88 4,635 60 3,362 33	49,765 43 570 83 1,513 74 527 07 676 58 1,658 06	40,743 94 6,417 14 ... 1,813 23 ... 1,620 00	17,504 83 288 00 168 00 240 00	29,128 69 6,006 37 b 75 83 { b1,783 33 } { c 492 75 } ... a 1,833 89	576,799 03 91,693 93 13,218 74 55,320 82 11,252 18 13,270 89
		90,511 90	7,029 03	61,540 81	4,946 28	9,850 37	696 00	10,192 17	189,766 56
	ECCLESIASTICAL, ...	5,724 00	...	4,800 00	...	3,600 00	...	b 200 00	14,324 00
	EDUCATION, ...	11,098 17	16,709 28	4,371 85	22,320 63	6,000 00	16,581 52	{ a1,104 01 } { b1,684 96 }	79,870 42
	MEDICAL, ...	35,651 09	7,980 27	17,934 20	2,568 00	8,340 00	3,079 64	{ a5,692 13 } { b 576 00 }	81,821 33
	Do., P. W., ...	...	...	12,486 14	1,850 87	...	...	249 60	14,586 61
	Do., Government Analyst's Branch,	...	4,154 03	...	...	...	...	...	4,154 03
	GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON, ...	...	2,722 00	...	3,962 09	...	...	...	6,684 09
	POLICE, ...	134,267 50	3,619 76	126,442 58	5,394 01	34,220 83	840 00	{ a1,908 21 } { b1,338 81 }	308,031 70
	GAOLS, ...	35,287 68	3,571 49	11,857 60	3,129 35	1,800 00	598 99	a 1,239 39	57,484 50
	BOTANIC GARDENS AND FORESTS, ...	3,602 11	240 00	1,167 88	300 00	...	...	{ a1,891 36 } { c 485 32 }	7,686 67
	EXCHANGE COMPENSA- TION ALLOWANCES, ...	65,986 09	...	37,913 42	...	8,466 86	...	4,840 75	117,207 12
		639,403 61	104,240 80	402,680 61	94,236 66	113,022 00	39,300 98	60,531 40	1,453,416 06
	NATIVE STATES. Gaoler, Perak (W. RAWLINS), ...	1,800 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,800 00
	TOTAL SALARIES,...	641,203 61	104,240 80	402,680 61	94,236 66	113,022 00	39,300 98	60,531 40	1,453,216 06

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
1	ESTABLISHMENTS:—	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	ALLOWANCES.					
	CIVIL:—					
	Marine Department,—	300 00	300 00	...	...	600 00
	Harbour Department,	...	499 96	...	...	499 96
	Post Office, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Indian Immigration Agent's De- partment, ...	300 00	...	...	...	300 00
		600 00	799 96	...	...	1,399 96
	ECCLESIASTICAL, ...	360 00	240 00	240 00	...	840 00
	EDUCATION, ...	380 00	360 00	...	...	740 00
	MEDICAL, ...	360 00	1,068 06	...	...	1,428 06
	POLICE, ...	225 00	...	...	...	225 00
	TOTAL ALLOWANCES,...	1,925 00	2,468 02	240 00	...	4,633 02

a—On account of Singapore.
b—On account of Penang
c—On account of Malacca

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.		PENANG.		MALACCA.		CROWN AGENTS.		TOTAL.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
1	ESTABLISHMENTS:—										
	CONTINGENCIES.										
	CIVIL:—										
	The Governor,	648	79	...		...		..		648	79
	Colonial Secretary and Resident Councillors,	6,793	39	719	65	281	15	b 77	05	7,871	24
	Councils Branch,	135	31	...		...		...		135	31
	Government Printing Office,	819	75	...		...		370	62	1,190	37
	Land Office,	70	94	373	97	44	67	...		489	58
	Registry of Deeds,	50	22	1,325	96	...		...		1,376	18
	District Office, Dindings, ... ..	...		160	46	...		...		160	46
	District Office, Balik Pulau, ... ..	...		929	68	...		...		929	68
	District Office, Butterworth, P. W., ... ..	...		1,238	10	...		...		1,238	10
	District Office, Bukit Mertajam, P. W., ... ..	...		1,329	78	...		...		1,329	78
	District Office, South, P. W., ... ..	...		873	83	...		...		873	83
	District Office, Alor Gajah, ... ..	...		...		185	18	...		185	18
	District Office, Jasin, ... ..	...		...		176	00	...		176	00
	Treasury,	311	77	99	50	85	83	...		497	10
	Audit Office,	270	66	84	82	...		...		355	48
	Public Works and Survey Department,	185	82	229	14	45	25	...		460	21
	Chinese Protectorate,	749	82	394	65	...		...		1,144	47
	Marine Department,—Harbour Department,	329	36	314	17	15	60	a 35	26	694	39
	Marine and Engineer Surveyors,	74	40	59	95	...		...		134	35
	Indian Immigration Agent's Department, ... ..	...		25	00	...		...		25	00
		10,440	23	8,158	66	833	68	482	93	19,915	50
	JUDICIAL:—										
	Supreme Court—Registry,	502	71	314	40	89	58	...		906	69
	Attorney-General's Department, ..	115	33	...		...		a 48	68	164	01
	Bankruptcy Office, ..	445	96	16	76	...		a 11	75	}	515
	Police Courts,	683	16	190	55	27	50	b 40	97		
	Courts of Requests,	147	37	54	83	...		...		901	21
	Sheriffs' Department,	19	52	49	93	...		...		202	20
		1,914	05	626	47	117	08	101	40	2,759	00
	EDUCATION,	54	71	10	26	12	20	...		77	17
	MEDICAL,	155	64	58	01	20	45	...		234	10
	Government Analyst's Branch,	599	54	...		...		12	54	612	08
	GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON,	41	32	119	84	206	20	...		367	36
	TOTAL CONTINGENCIES,	13,205	49	8,973	24	1,189	61	596	87	23,965	21

a—On account of Singapore
b—On account of Penang.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SALARIES.		ALLOWANCES.		CONTINGENCIES.		TOTAL.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
1	ESTABLISHMENTS:—								
	CIVIL:—								
	The Governor, ...	45,371	20	...		648	79	46,019	99
	Colonial Secretary, and Resident Councillors, ..	60,360	04	...		7,871	24	68,231	28
	Cadets, ...	12,863	29	...		...		12,863	29
	Councils Branch, ...	1,318	00	...		135	31	1,453	31
	Government Printing Office, ...	21,412	85	...		1,190	37	22,603	22
	Land Office, ...	28,754	88	...		489	58	29,244	46
	Registry of Deeds, ...	9,480	23	...		1,376	18	10,856	41
	District Officers, ...	20,567	35	...		...		20,567	35
	District Office, Dindings, ...	7,131	70	...		160	46	7,292	16
	Do., Balik Pulau, ...	4,307	77	...		929	68	5,237	45
	Do., Butterworth, P. W., ...	8,147	31	...		1,238	10	9,385	41
	Do., Bukit Mertajam, P. W., ...	4,438	06	...		1,329	78	5,767	84
	Do., South, P. W., ...	3,913	41	...		873	83	4,787	24
	Do., Alor Gajah, Malacca, ...	4,497	70	...		185	18	4,682	88
	Do., Jasin, Malacca, ...	3,622	72	...		176	00	3,798	72
	Treasury, ...	31,871	23	...		497	10	32,368	33
	Audit Office, ...	28,362	59	...		355	48	28,718	07
	Public Works and Survey Department, ...	95,749	61	...		460	21	96,209	82
	Chinese Protectorate, ...	27,210	89	...		1,144	47	28,355	36
	Marine Department,—								
	Harbour Department, ...	47,677	84	600	00	694	39	48,972	23
	Steam Launches, ...	8,831	28	...		...		8,831	28
	Light-houses, ...	13,894	00	...		...		13,894	00
	Ajax Shoal Light-ship, ...	1,728	00	...		...		1,728	00
	Light-house Steam Tender, ...	5,565	74	...		...		5,565	74
	Colonial Steamer, ...	12,215	54	...		...		12,215	54
	Marine and Engineer Surveyors, ...	9,666	00	...		134	35	9,800	35
	Post Office, ...	53,966	73	499	96	...		54,466	69
	Indian Immigration Agent's Department, ...	3,873	07	300	00	25	00	4,198	07
		576,799	03	1,399	96	19,915	50	598,114	49
	JUDICIAL:—								
	Supreme Court,—								
	Judges, ...	32,623	47	...		...		32,623	47
	Registry, ...	44,130	46	...		906	69	45,037	15
	Attorney-General's Department, ...	14,940	00	...		164	01	15,104	01
	Bankruptcy Office, ...	13,218	74	...		515	44	13,734	18
	Police Courts, ...	55,330	82	...		901	21	56,232	03
	Courts of Requests, ...	11,252	18	...		202	20	11,454	38
	Sheriffs' Department, ...	13,270	89	...		69	45	13,340	34
		184,766	56	...		2,759	00	187,525	56
	ECCLESIASTICAL, ...	14,324	00	840	00	...		15,164	00
	EDUCATION, ...	79,870	42	740	00	77	17	80,687	59
	MEDICAL, ...	96,407	94	1,428	06	234	10	98,070	10
	Do., Government Analyst's Branch, ...	4,154	03	...		612	08	4,766	11
	GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON, ...	6,684	09	...		367	36	7,051	45
	POLICE, ...	308,031	70	225	00	...		308,256	70
	GAOLS, ...	57,484	50	...		...		57,484	50
	BOTANIC GARDENS AND FORESTS, ...	7,686	67	...		...		7,686	67
	EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCES, ...	117,207	12	...		...		117,207	12
		1,453,416	06	4,633	02	23,965	21	1,482,014	29
	NATIVE STATES, ...	1,800	00	...		...		1,800	00
	TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS, ...	1,455,216	06	4,633	02	23,965	21	1,483,814	29

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
2	PENSIONS, RETIRED ALLOWANCES, AND GRATUITIES:—	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	Political Pensions, ...	2,989 18	9,999 96	820 00	...	13,809 18
	Superannuation Allowances, ...	17,923 89	11,842 04	2,897 87	{ a 47,443 04 b 19,804 87 c 4,548 82 }	104,460 58
	Annuities to Landed Proprietors, ...	...	...	3,921 84	...	3,921 84
	Police Pensions, ...	7,093 78	4,822 04	2,270 57	{ a 211 55 b 368 49 c 513 33 }	15,279 78
	Gratuities to Officers, S. S., not entitled to Pensions, and to families of deceased Officers, S.S.,	3,414 04	...	...	1,244 69	4,658 73
		31,420 89	26,664 04	9,910 28	74,134 79	142,130 00
3	REVENUE SERVICES:—					
	LAND OFFICE:—					
	Auctioneers' Charges on Land Sales, ...	227 13	...	...	...	227 13
	Allowances to Penghulus, ...	70 00	...	762 60	...	832 60
	Purchase of Boundary Stones (recoverable), ...	54 61	5 95	789 21	...	849 77
	Expenses of Work under "The Boundaries Ordinance, 1884,"	...	229 50	836 10	...	1,065 60
	Collection of Rates and Taxes in Country Districts, ...	106 41	431 93	895 93	...	1,434 27
	Village Conservancy—Cleaning, Lighting, and Providing Water, &c., to Villages, ...	...	149 25	...	...	149 25
	Clearing Rivers and Canals, ...	...	...	450 26	...	450 26
	Miscellaneous, ...	38 50	...	..	...	38 50
	DISTRICT OFFICE, DINDINGS:—					
	Purchase of Boundary Stones (recoverable), ...	...	1 02	...	...	1 02
	DISTRICT OFFICE, BALIK PULAU:—					
	Expenses of Work under Boundaries Ordinance, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Purchase of Boundary Stones, ...	...	93 50	...	...	93 50
	Collection of Rates and Taxes, ...	...	57 32	...	...	57 32
	Village Conservancy, ...	...	1,058 35	...	...	1,058 35
	DISTRICT OFFICE, BUTTERWORTH:—					
	Purchase of Boundary Stones, ...	...	954 24	...	...	954 24
	Expenses of Work under Boundaries Ordinance, ...	...	802 12	...	41 59	843 71
	Collection of Rates and Taxes, ...	...	1,207 61	...	...	1,207 61
	Village Conservancy, ...	...	811 04	...	...	811 04
	DISTRICT OFFICE, BUKIT MERTAJAM:—					
	Purchase of Boundary Stones, ...	...	275 85	...	...	275 85
	Expenses of Work under Boundaries Ordinance, ...	...	1,014 73	...	28 05	1,042 78
	Collection of Rates and Taxes, ...	...	1,043 03	...	...	1,043 03
	Village Conservancy, ...	...	816 06	...	...	816 06
	Carried forward,...	496 65	8,951 50	3,734 10	69 64	13,251 89

a—On account of Singapore.
b—On account of Penang.
c—On account of Malacca.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
3	REVENUE SERVICES,— <i>Continued.</i>					
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>	496 65	8,951 50	3,784 10	69 64	13,251 89
	DISTRICT OFFICE, SOUTH, P. W.:—					
	Expenses of Work under Boundaries Ordinance, ...	...	469 45	...	65 49	534 94
	Purchase of Boundary Stones, ...	...	549 67	...	...	549 67
	Collection of Rates and Taxes, ...	...	999 74	...	...	999 74
	Village Conservancy, ...	...	999 82	...	...	999 82
	Cleansing of Villages, ...	...	99 90	...	...	99 90
	DISTRICT OFFICE, ALOR, GAJAH :—					
	Expenses of Work under Boundaries Ordinance, ...	...	...	708 07	...	708 07
	Allowance to Penghulus, ...	...	...	435 30	...	435 30
	Expenses under the Land Ord.,...	...	...	332 65	...	332 65
	DISTRICT OFFICE, JASIN :—					
	Expenses of Work under Boundaries Ordinance, ...	...	...	519 76	...	519 76
	Allowance to Penghulus, ...	...	...	503 16	...	503 16
	TREASURY :—					
	Purchase of Stamps, S. S., ...	...	...	...	6,084 43	6,084 43
	PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT :—					
	Pay of Chain-bearers (Survey Department), ...	1,176 55	3,159 93	1,824 90	...	6,161 38
	Do. (Public Works Department), ...	...	489 67	...	...	489 67
		1,673 20	15,719 68	8,057 94	6,219 56	31,670 38
4	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE:—					
	DISTRICT OFFICE, DINDINGS :—					
	Miscellaneous, ...	...	7 40	...	...	7 40
	SUPREME COURT, REGISTRY :—					
	Compensation, &c., to Witnesses, ...	124 10	797 90	...	...	922 00
	Legal Assistance to Prisoners in Capital Cases, ...	50 00	275 00	...	...	325 00
	Extra Interpreters, ...	60 00	40 00	2 00	...	102 00
	Allowance to Jurors, P. W., ...	...	237 00	...	...	237 00
	POLICE COURTS :—					
	Extra Interpreters, ...	76 00	13 00	...	...	89 00
	Serving Process and Extra Bailiffs, ...	11 44	...	...	...	11 44
	Compensation to Witnesses, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Fees for Crown Prosecutions in Special Cases, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>Carried forward,...</i>	321 54	1,370 30	2 00	...	1,693 84

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
4	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE,— <i>Continued.</i>	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>	321 54	1,370 30	2 00	...	1,693 84
	SHERIFFS' DEPARTMENT:—					
	Serving Process and Extra Bailiffs,	62 41	409 34	...	...	471 75
	Miscellaneous, ...	65 00	132 91	25 90	...	223 81
	CORONERS' DEPARTMENT:—					
	Fees to Coroners, ...	2,200 00	1,060 00	175 00	...	3,435 00
	Conveyance of Witnesses and Jurors, ...	50 95	27 89	18 24	...	97 08
	Miscellaneous, ...	399 50	248 77	...	...	648 27
		3,099 40	3,249 21	221 14	...	6,569 75
5	ECCLESIASTICAL:—					
	Contingent Expenses connected with the performance of Divine Service, ...	200 00	150 00	299 47	...	649 47
	Grant-in-aid for providing Divine Service in Province Wellesley, ...	...	600 00	...	...	600 00
		200 00	750 00	299 47	...	1,249 47
6	CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES:—					
	Grants to Police Court Poor-boxes,	415 00	175 00	...	...	590 00
	Relief of distressed British Subjects,	539 00	90 00	...	...	629 00
	Relief of distressed Women, Chinese and others, ...	623 16	...	...	...	623 16
	Relief of distressed Colonial Sailors, S. S., ...	385 45	...	...	27 38	412 83
	Do., Masters, Mates, and Engineers, S. S., ...	441 00	...	...	...	441 00
	Orphanages, ...	2,340 00	2,760 00	1,200 00	...	6,300 00
	Contribution to Po Leung Kuk, ...	2,000 00	...	...	...	2,000 00
	Special Allowance to—					
	SLEYMAH, ...	...	36 00	...	...	36 00
	Miss LEWIS, ...	...	1,200 00	...	...	1,200 00
	Mrs. DENT, ...	...	...	...	564 72	564 72
	Families of two Sikh Police Constables, ...	63 06	...	...	...	63 06
	Miscellaneous, ...	717 00	...	...	...	717 00
		7,523 67	4,261 00	1,200 00	592 10	13,576 77
7	EDUCATION:—					
	SCHOLARSHIPS:—					
	Queen's Scholarships, S. S., ...	897 84	...	...	16,371 20	17,269 04
	English do., ...	683 66	...	...	...	683 66
	Malay do., ...	63 00	153 40	72 00	...	288 40
	Chinese do., ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Industrial Scholarships and Apprenticeships, ...	2,261 67	180 00	...	...	2,441 67
	Industrial Apprenticeships for Malay Boys, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Expenses for Cambridge Local Examination, ...	...	...	...	2 71	2 71
	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS:—					
	District Office, Dindings, Vernacular Schools, ...	...	622 18	...	...	622 18
	<i>Carried forward,...</i>	3,906 17	955 58	72 00	16,373 91	21,307 66

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.		PENANG.		MALACCA.		CROWN AGENTS.		TOTAL.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
7	EDUCATION,— <i>Continued.</i>										
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>	3,906	17	955	58	72	00	16 373	91	21,307	66
	GOVERNMENT SCHOOLS,— <i>Continued.</i>										
	High School, ...	...		...		411	16	...		411	16
	Government English Schools, ...	1,000	47	611	38	...		b 369	76	1,981	61
	Vernacular Boys' Schools, ...	628	95	2,404	64	1,593	23	{ a 168	65 }	5,437	79
	Do. Girls' Schools, ...	363	10	839	80	272	06	{ b 139	51 }	1,474	96
								{ c 502	81 }		
	Malay Training College, S. S., ...	1,791	43	...		...		...		1,791	43
	Malay Home, ...	...		649	09	...		...		649	09
	Inspection of Vernacular Schools, ...	...		...		300	00	...		300	00
	GRANT-IN-AID SCHOOLS :—										
	Grants for Results, ...	26,836	50	19,724	50	4,395	00	...		50,956	00
	Raffles Institution, ...	7,940	00	...		...		...		7,940	00
	Raffles Girls' School, ...	1,700	00	...		...		...		1,700	00
	Free School, ...	...		1,200	00	...		...		1,200	00
	SPECIAL GRANTS :—										
	Protestant Girls' School, ...	...		...		...		...
	French Mission School Rent, ...	...		...		720	00	...		720	00
	Building Grant to Free School, Re-	...		...		...		...		...
	vote, ...	...		3,000	00	...		...		3,000	00
	Province Wellesley Tamil School, ...	...		600	00	...		...		600	00
	MISCELLANEOUS :—										
	Purchase of Books, S. S., ...	51	95	496	60	...		...		5,48	55
	Expenses of Malay Press, S. S., ...	1,916	98	...		...		...		1,916	98
	Miscellaneous, ...	17	19	94	30	...		...		111	49
		46,152	74	30,575	89	7,763	45	17,554	64	102,046	72
8	MEDICAL :—										
	DISTRICT OFFICE, DINDINGS :—										
	General Expenses, ...	...		425	92	...		...		425	92
	GENERAL EXPENSES :—										
	Medicines and Instruments from							{ a 8,065	46 }	12,811	47
	England, ...	373	82	...		...		{ b 3,243	82 }		
								{ c 1,128	37 }		
	Clothing, &c., ...	1,457	13	1,293	75	382	80	{ a 958	79 }	5,054	61
								{ b 500	67 }		
								{ d 461	47 }		
	Cost of Apprentices in India, ...	1,298	67	...		...		...		1,298	67
	Up-keep of Quarantine Stations, ...	921	34	206	38	...		...		1,127	72
	Up-keep of Civil Dispensaries, ...	190	16	323	23	129	90	...		643	29
	Up-keep of Medical Stores, ...	197	96	...		...		...		197	96
	Up-keep of Small-pox Hospitals, ...	90	00	192	00	84	00	...		366	00
	Passage of Lepers, ...	524	97	...		...		...		524	97
	Conveyance of Lunatics, ...	...		1,687	86	...		...		1,687	86
	GENERAL HOSPITAL :—										
	Diets for Patients, Nurses and										
	Servants, ...	1,0434	78	3,525	53	201	20	...		14,161	51
	Clothing Do., ...	10	00	67	01	...		...		77	01
	<i>Carried forward,...</i>	15,498	83	7,721	68	797	90	14,358	58	38,376	99

a—On Account of Singapore.
b—On Account of Penang.
c—On Account of Province Wellesley.
d—On Account of Malacca.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
8	MEDICAL,—Continued.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward</i> ,...	15,498 83	7,721 68	797 90	14,358 58	38,376 99
	GENERAL HOSPITAL,—Continued.					
	Contingent Expenses and Medical Comforts, ...	3,242 38	1,372 23	130 35	...	4,744 96
	Attendants and Cooking, ...	3,509 16	1,999 81	271 33	...	5,780 30
	Furniture, ...	55 20	49 35	...	...	104 55
	Improving & Maintaining Grounds, ...	312 00	99 50	96 00	...	507 50
	LUNATIC ASYLUM :—					
	Diets for Patients, ...	8,530 24	...	...	...	8,530 24
	Clothing for Patients, ...	111 13	...	...	...	111 13
	Contingent Expenses and Medical Comforts, ...	1,926 83	...	...	...	1,926 83
	Attendants and Cooking, ...	3,670 67	...	...	...	3,670 67
	Furniture, ...	100 00	...	...	...	100 00
	Raw Materials for Manufacturing purposes, ...	398 95	...	...	...	398 95
	Gratuities to Patients on discharge, ...	212 77	...	...	...	212 77
	Entertainment of Patients, ...	49 41	...	...	...	49 41
	LOCK HOSPITAL :—					
	Diets for Patients, ...	647 59	541 72	...	...	1,189 31
	Clothing for Patients, ...	24 05	...	...	...	24 05
	Contingent Expenses and Medical Comforts, ...	323 40	89 99	...	...	413 39
	Attendants and Cooking, ...	585 00	264 00	175 00	...	1,024 00
	Furniture, ...	28 25	10 00	...	...	38 25
	PAUPER HOSPITAL :—					
	Diets for Patients, ...	13,500 09	14,881 27	5,510 97	...	33,892 24
	Clothing for Patients, ...	300 00	222 50	69 36	...	591 86
	Contingent Expenses and Medical Comforts, ...	4,500 00	3,091 02	2,163 41	...	9,754 43
	Attendants and Cooking, ...	4,000 00	1,982 53	1,038 25	...	7,020 78
	Furniture, ...	50 00	54 75	...	...	104 75
	Upkeep of Grounds, ...	...	...	198 00	...	198 00
	MATERNITY HOSPITAL :—					
	Diets for Patients, ...	243 92	...	...	...	243 92
	Clothing for Patients, ...	49 50	...	...	...	49 50
	Contingent Expenses and Medical Comforts, ...	314 52	...	...	...	314 52
	Attendants and Cooking, ...	550 28	...	...	...	550 28
	Furniture, ...	46 65	...	...	...	46 65
	GAOL HOSPITAL :—					
	Contingent Expenses and Medical Comforts, ...	743 12	196 41	...	...	939 53
	DISTRICT HOSPITAL, BALIK PULAU :—					
	Diets for Patients, ...	...	2,204 11	...	...	2,204 11
	Clothing for Patients, ...	...	19 43	...	...	19 43
	Contingent Expenses and Medical Comforts, ...	...	706 86	...	...	706 86
	Attendants and Cooking, ...	...	496 36	...	...	496 36
	Furniture, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	DISTRICT HOSPITALS, BUTTERWORTH AND BUKIT MERTAJAM :—					
	Diets for Patients, ...	...	3,618 06	...	...	3,618 06
	Clothing for Patients, ...	...	159 78	...	...	159 78
	Contingent Expenses and Medical Comforts, ...	...	1,986 98	...	...	1,986 98
	Attendants and Cooking, ...	...	1,106 44	...	...	1,106 44
	DISTRICT HOSPITAL, SUNGAI BAKAP :—					
	Diets for Patients, ...	...	1,534 89	...	...	1,534 89
	Clothing for Patients, ...	...	38 00	...	...	38 00
	Contingent Expenses and Medical Comforts, ...	...	663 45	...	...	663 45
	Attendants and Cooking, ...	...	582 87	...	...	582 87
	Furniture, ...	...	28 75	...	...	28 75
	<i>Carried forward</i> ,...	63,523 85	45,722 74	10,450 57	14,358 58	134,055 74

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE:	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
8 MEDICAL,— <i>Continued.</i>					
<i>Brought forward,...</i>	63,523 85	45,722 74	10,450 57	14,358 58	134,055 74
LEPER HOSPITAL, PULAU JEREJAK:—					
Diets for Patients, ...	...	10,513 68	...	...	10,513 68
Clothing for Patients, ...	...	70 00	...	...	70 00
Contingent Expenses and Medical Comforts, ...	...	5,575 92	...	...	5,575 92
Attendants and Cooking, ..	...	1,399 75	...	...	1,399 75
DISTRICT HOSPITALS, MALACCA:—					
Diets for Patients, ...	...	...	2,561 49	...	2,561 49
Clothing for Patients, ...	...	...	48 00	...	48 00
Contingent Expenses and Medical Comforts, ...	...	...	648 02	...	648 02
Attendants and Cooking, ...	...	...	622 95	...	622 95
Furniture, ...	...	...	...	...	...
Up-keep of Grounds, ...	...	...	182 51	...	182 51
GOVERNMENT ANALYST'S BRANCH:—					
Chemical Stores from England, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	63,523 85	63,282 09	14,513 54	14,358 58	155,678 06
9 POLICE:—					
Allowances to European Police in lieu of Rations, ...	1,665 03	1,803 36	...	...	3,468 39
Allowances to European Police at Out-Stations, ...	159 23	200 46	...	...	359 69
Extra Pay to Detective Police, ...	3,040 69	2,448 62	...	...	5,489 31
Good-conduct Pay, ...	1,258 52	1,461 83	719 50	...	3,439 85
Ponies for Inspectors, S. S., ...	100 00	...	...	...	100 00
Clothing and Accoutrements, ...	17,044 68	2,772 10	323 96	$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \ 5,197 \ 40 \\ b \ 6,381 \ 66 \\ c \ 1,283 \ 81 \end{array} \right\}$	33,003 61
Ammunition & Repairs of Arms,	193 62	534 70	110 34	$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \ 666 \ 01 \\ b \ 57 \ 25 \end{array} \right\}$	1,561 92
Boats and Boat Stores, ...	497 77	463 97	162 44	...	1,124 18
Furniture and Fittings, ...	658 52	930 77	197 65	...	1,786 94
Lighting, ...	2,826 26	1,965 20	321 52	...	5,112 98
Up-keep of Fire Engines in Country Districts and Purchase of Hose, &c., ...	...	342 49	...	...	342 49
Up-keep of Rifle Range, ...	...	...	26 72	...	26 72
Up-keep of Police Vans & Horses, ...	1,194 64	... 20	...	a 96 08	1,290 92
Conveyance of Witnesses and Prisoners, ...	430 90	1,923 20	71 80	...	2,425 90
Rations for Prisoners, &c., ...	642 25	956 66	107 01	...	1,705 92
Pay of Additional Police Constables, ...	4,005 47	944 95	...	...	4,950 42
Re-engagement of Police and Recruiting Charges, S. S., ...	450 00	...	...	...	450 00
Secret Service, ...	1,164 55	800 00	50 00	...	2,014 55
Expenses of Hackney Carriages Department in Country Districts, and Purchase of Badges, &c.,...	...	...	...	c 120 42	120 42
Police School, ...	425 20	180 00	113 76	...	718 96
Miscellaneous Expenses, ...	1,776 08	2,813 55	674 41	$\left. \begin{array}{l} a \ 209 \ 55 \\ b \ 218 \ 57 \end{array} \right\}$	5,692 16
Rations for Boatmen, ...	...	96 60	...	...	96 60
Maintenance of Powder Magazines, ...	1,746 27	299 17	...	a 75 58	2,121 02
Expenses under the Weights and Measures Ordinance, 1886, ...	418 63	627 56	60 00	a 284 33	1,390 52
Signboards, Farm Shops, ...	372 12	157 05	77 00	...	606 17
	40,070 43	21,722 44	3,016 11	14,590 66	79,399 64

a—On account of Singapore.
b—On account of Penang.
c—On account of Malacca.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
10	GAOLS:—					
	District Office, Dindings, General Expenses (Lock-up), ...	..	182 30	...	...	182 30
	Allowance for Instruction in Prison School, ...	438 00	...	...	...	438 00
	Rations for Warders & Prisoners, ...	23,618 38	11,298 87	496 59	...	35,413 84
	Clothing for Prisoners, ...	1,977 13	796 87	27 24	...	2,801 24
	Clothing and Accoutrements for Warders, ...	1,273 57	583 64	53 27	{ a 661 25 b 1 96 c 26 20 }	2,599 89
	Lighting, ...	1,199 58	677 10	80 59	...	1,957 27
	Passage of Prisoners, ...	330 10	623 23	149 08	...	1,102 41
	Materials for Manufactures, ...	2,498 90	102 24	...	...	2,601 14
	Gratuities to Prisoners on discharge, ...	438 37	120 60	...	a 85	559 82
	Police Guards, ...	1,706 70	...	...	...	1,706 70
	Up-keep of Burial Ground, ...	96 00	...	...	...	96 00
	Miscellaneous Expenses, ...	2,694 10	1,055 49	82 25	a 146 04	3,977 88
		36,270 83	15,440 34	889 02	836 30	53,436 49
11	MARINE DEPARTMENT:—					
	DISTRICT OFFICE, DINDINGS,—					
	Up-keep of Launch and Boats, ...	...	4,243 41	...	...	4,243 41
	Clothing for Boatmen, ...	...	149 05	...	...	149 05
	Up-keep of Buoys and Lights, ...	...	169 20	...	...	169 20
	Boat Numbers (recoverable), ...	...	124 80	...	...	124 80
	Miscellaneous, ...	...	50 00	...	...	50 00
		...	4,736 46	...	...	4,736 46
	HARBOUR DEPARTMENT:—					
	Maintenance and Repairs of Steam Launches, Vessels and Plant of the Marine Department, ...	2,917 09	2,276 50	466 18	a 950 56	6,610 33
	Rations and Clothing, ...	1,018 30	385 25	295 37	{ a 608 01 b 390 35 }	2,697 28
	Gharry and Boat-hire, ...	343 38	42 57	...	...	385 95
	Lighting, ...	91 00	36 20	...	...	127 20
	Bunting, ...	...	56 19	65 00	{ a 206 98 b 181 05 }	509 22
	Fees for Courts of Enquiry and Pilot Boards, ...	382 00	42 00	...	...	424 00
	Clearing Rivers and Harbours, ...	102 35	13 25	...	...	115 60
	Tin, Paint, &c. for registering Boats, ...	1,222 35	900 90	147 55	...	2,270 80
	Quarantine Expenses, ...	551 50	...	...	...	551 50
	Fuel and Water for Steam Launches, ...	2,993 49	2,508 72	1,125 65	...	6,627 86
	Ship's Stores, ...	897 18	1,137 97	311 86	...	2,347 01
	Services in connection with Time Ball, ...	886 76	...	...	...	886 76
	New Boilers for <i>Sea Bird</i>, ...	...	3,784 66	...	...	3,784 66
	Miscellaneous, ...	241 05	244 70	23 43	{ a 12 74 b 69 71 }	591 63
		11,646 45	11,428 91	2,435 04	2,419 40	27 929 80
	LIGHT-HOUSES:—					
	Maintenance of Buoys, &c., and Light-house Plant, ...	1,728 76	872 56	90 13	a 255 36	2,946 81
	Gas for Harbour Lights, ...	660 07	...	...	...	660 07
	Rations and Clothing, ...	5,916 54	1,582 33	1,609 07	{ a 5 00 b 10 39 }	9,123 33
	Oil and Stores, ...	2,718 94	1,075 28	...	{ a 763 29 b 134 62 }	4,692 13
	<i>Carried forward</i> , ...	11,024 31	3,530 17	1,699 20	1,168 66	17,422 34

a—On account of Singapore.
b—On account of Penang.
c—On account of Malacca.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
11	MARINE DEPARTMENT,— <i>Contd.</i> LIGHT-HOUSES,— <i>Continued.</i> <i>Brought forward</i> ,...	11,024 31	3,530 17	1,699 20	1,168 66	17,422 34
	Substitutes for Light-keepers and Men, ...	87 00	22 40	...	...	109 40
	Fuel and Water for Steam Tender, ...	2,505 52	...	...	...	2,505 52
	Stores, ...	747 02	...	...	...	747 02
	Hire of the S. S. <i>Rembau</i> as a Light-vessel, ...	700 00	...	...	...	700 00
	Miscellaneous, ...	337 50	99 50	15 00	...	452 00
		15,401 35	3,652 07	1,714 20	1,168 66	21,936 28
	COLONIAL STEAMER :—					
	Docking and Repairs, ...	3,975 01	...	...	...	3,975 01
	Fuel and Water, ...	3,826 04	...	...	...	3,826 04
	Rations and Clothing, ...	2,631 75	...	...	...	2,631 75
	Ship's Stores and Bunting, ...	2,188 69	...	...	439 57	2,628 26
	Extra Lascars and Firemen, ...	364 80	...	...	...	364 80
	Miscellaneous, ...	295 92	...	...	...	295 92
		13,282 21	...	...	439 57	13,721 78
12	POSTAL :—					
	Contribution to Imperial Post Office, ...	...	...	...	63,878 14	63,878 14
	Foreign Postage, ...	49,851 56	...	...	...	49,851 56
	Subsidy for fortnightly Mail Service <i>via</i> India, ...	...	10,000 00	...	...	10,000 00
	Allowance for Transit of Mails, ...	20 83	...	...	...	20 83
	Bounties to Commanders of Vessels for Conveyance of Mails, ...	3,293 02	2,633 80	799 75	...	6,726 57
	Conveyance of Mails to and from Vessels, ...	3,397 20	18 18	...	...	3,415 38
	Conveyance of Mails to and from Province Wellesley, ...	...	312 00	...	...	312 00
	Subsidy of Steam Launch Service, Penang and Province Wellesley, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Carriage and Delivery of Letters, ...	120 00	...	...	...	120 00
	Expenses in connection with the Chinese Sub-Post Office, ...	5,041 10	1,458 23	...	...	6,499 33
	Purchase of Printed Forms, ...	484 29	...	...	...	484 29
	Passage of Marine Sorter, ...	1,178 22	...	...	...	1,178 22
	Foreign Parcel Post, ...	663 29	...	...	...	663 29
	Conveyance of Mails to and from Tampin, ...	...	...	276 00	...	276 00
	Purchase of Mail Bags, ...	997 50	...	...	...	997 50
	Miscellaneous, ...	1,577 94	372 28	126 15	{ <i>a</i> 406 44 <i>b</i> 1,031 83 }	3,514 64
	Remuneration to Saving Bank's Secretaries, Penang and Malacca, ...	300 00	...	...	...	300 00
	Night School, for Postmen, ...	53 85	...	...	...	53 85
		66,978 80	14,794 49	1,201 90	65,316 41	148,291 60
13	RENT :—					
	COLONIAL SECRETARY :—					
	Rent of Quarters for Cadets, ...	48 21	...	...	...	48 21
	DISTRICT OFFICE, BUTTERWORTH :—					
	Rent Allowance to Clerks, ...	...	48 00	...	...	48 00
	PUBLIC WORKS AND SURVEY DEPARTMENT :—					
	<i>Survey Branch</i> :—					
	Field Surveyors' Quarters, ...	168 22	690 86	...	...	859 08
	Rent Allowance for Assistant Superintendent of Works, ...	...	135 00	...	...	135 00
	<i>Carried forward</i> ,...	216 43	873 86	...	...	1,090 29

a—On account of Singapore.
b—On account of Penang.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
13	RENT,— <i>Continued.</i>	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>	216 43	873 86	...	...	1,090 29
	HARBOUR DEPARTMENT :—					
	Rent Allowance to Engineer, ...	240 00	...	...	...	240 00
	POST OFFICE :—					
	Rent Allowance to Assistant Postmaster-General, ...	...	600 00	...	...	600 00
	SUPREME COURT—JUDGES :—					
	House Allowance to Senior Puisne Judge, ...	...	800 00	...	...	800 00
	EDUCATION :—					
	Rent Allowance to Certificated Teachers, ...	339 19	194 03	...	...	533 22
	MEDICAL :—					
	House Rent to Principal Civil Medical Officer, ...	390 00	...	...	...	390 00
	House Rent to Apothecary, ...	195 41	...	...	...	195 41
	House Rent to Dressers and Vaccinators, ...	120 00	120 00	64 00	...	304 00
	Do., Province Wellesley, ...	...	49 35	...	...	49 35
	House Allowance to Government Analyst, ...	480 00	...	...	...	480 00
	POLICE :—					
	House Allowance to Inspector-General of Police, ...	638 33	...	...	...	638 33
	Rent of Quarters, ...	1,648 45	1,266 18	...	...	2,914 63
	Rent Allowance in lieu of Quarters for Married Men of the Malay and Kling Contingent, S.S., ...	25 50	...	...	...	25 50
	BOTANIC GARDENS :—					
	Rent of Quarters for Assistant Superintendent, ...	...	360 00	...	...	360 00
		4,293 31	4,263 42	64 00	...	8,620 73
14	TRANSPORT :—					
	THE GOVERNOR :—					
	Allowance to Aide-de-Camp, for Horse, ...	240 00	...	...	...	240 00
	Allowance to Private Secretary, for Horse, ...	240 00	...	...	...	240 00
	Travelling Expenses of the Governor and Suite, ...	1,999 84	...	...	...	1,999 84
	TRAVELLING, PERSONAL, AND HORSE ALLOWANCES TO THE FOLLOWING DEPARTMENTS.					
	Colonial Secretary, and Resident Councillors, ...	27 25	868 72	755 89	...	1,651 86
	Councils Branch, ...	...	397 00	...	...	397 00
	Land Office, ...	1,678 80	441 49	1,166 38	...	3,286 67
	District Office, Dindings, ...	...	591 51	...	...	591 51
	District Office, Balik Pulau, ...	...	1,376 08	...	...	1,376 08
	District Office, Butterworth, ...	...	1,680 28	...	...	1,680 28
	District Office, Bukit Mertajam, ...	...	989 15	...	...	989 15
	District Office, South, P. W., ...	...	1,208 53	...	...	1,208 53
	District Office, Alor Gajah, ...	...	...	1,565 84	...	1,565 84
	<i>Carried forward,...</i>	4,185 89	7,552 76	3,488 11	...	15,226 76

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
4	TRANSPORT,— <i>Continued.</i>					
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>	4,185 89	7,552 76	3,488 11	...	15,226 76
	District Office, Jasin, ...	...	...	1,277 87	...	1,277 87
	Audit Office, ...	1,281 45	39 09	...	...	1,320 54
	Public Works and Survey Department, ...	2,579 80	5,602 42	3,404 54	...	11,586 76
	Chinese Protectorate, ...	774 61	663 61	...	...	1,438 22
	Marine Department, ...	439 90	198 00	7 00	...	644 90
	Government Marine and Engineer Surveyors, ...	480 00	276 60	349 51	...	1,106 11
	Post Office, ...	83 84	...	...	...	83 84
	Indian Immigration Agent's Department, ...	...	116 96	...	...	116 96
	Supreme Court, ...	1,775 50	...	...	...	1,775 50
	Attorney-General's Department, ...	149 14	...	...	...	149 14
	Police Courts, ...	...	86 32	...	...	86 32
	Courts of Requests, ...	276 00	261 76	...	...	537 76
	Sheriffs' Department, ...	180 00	...	...	...	180 00
	Coroners' Department, ...	216 00	112 72	20 00	...	348 72
	Inspector of Schools, ...	1,054 84	...	403 10	...	1,457 94
	Superintendent of Education, ...	...	900 00	...	...	900 00
	Head-master of Malay College, ...	215 20	...	...	...	215 20
	Visiting Teachers, ...	235 60	1,296 00	840 00	...	2,371 60
	Medical Department, ...	2,131 52	1,952 07	1,716 27	...	5,799 86
	Do., Province					
	Wellesley, ...	...	2,305 01	...	...	2,305 01
	Government Analyst's Department, ...	216 00	...	...	...	216 00
	Government Veterinary Surgeon, ...	396 00	727 49	...	...	1,123 49
	Police, Inspector-General, ...	1,051 50	...	...	...	1,051 50
	Police, ...	3,200 02	5,964 37	1,554 67	...	10,719 06
	Gaols, ...	291 09	...	...	...	291 09
	Botanic Gardens and Forests, ...	296 15	195 96	...	...	492 11
	Passage of Officers to and from the Colony, S. S., ...	489 88	...	...	450 82	940 70
	Passage of Police to and from the Colony, S. S., ...	3,122 60	...	...	2,445 10	5,567 70
	Miscellaneous, ...	492 42	624 00	191 50	...	1,307 92
		25,614 95	28,875 14	13,252 57	2,895 92	70,638 58
15	INTEREST:—					
	Difference of Exchange on Remittances to the Crown Agents for Salaries and Pensions payable in England, S. S., ...	368 00	...	1 07	122,147 58	122,516 65
	Interest on Widows' and Orphans' Fund Deposit, S. S., ...	7,868 31	...	...	...	7,868 31
	Interest on Court Deposits, ...	1,008 15	381 85	62 66	...	1,452 66
	Miscellaneous Interest, S. S., ...	446 41	...	59 94	...	506 35
	Interest on Temporary Loan, Crown Agents, ...	...	...	...	1,928 89	1,928 89
		9,690 87	381 85	123 67	124,076 47	134,272 86
16	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—					
	<i>The Governor.</i>					
	Up-keep of Furniture of Government House, ...	696 25	..	...	1,303 14	1,999 39
	<i>Colonial Secretary and Resident Councillors.</i>					
	Expenses connected with the British Consulate at Kedah, &c., ...	...	680 27	...	...	680 27
	Instruction and Expenses of Cadets, ...	109 61	...	...	...	109 61
	<i>Carried forward, ...</i>	805 86	680 27	...	1,303 14	2,789 27

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
16	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES,— <i>Continued.</i> <i>Brought forward, ...</i>	\$ c. 805 86	\$ c. 680 27	\$ c. ...	\$ c. 1,303 14	\$ c. 2,789 27
	<i>Printing Office.</i>					
	Purchase of New Type, &c., ...	417 00	...	...	523 46	940 46
	Purchase of Printing Paper, &c.,	4,160 15	...	...	2,932 80	7,092 95
	<i>Land Office.</i>					
	Maintenance of Forest Reserves, Expenses of Registration of Hack- ney Carriages in Country Dis- tricts, ...	938 00 ...	478 09 2 82	302 47 ...	... ...	1,718 56 2 82
	<i>District Office, Dindings.</i>					
	Grant to Recreation Club, ...	...	150 00	...	...	150 00
	Remuneration of Penghulu, ...	...	50 00	...	...	50 00
	Miscellaneous, ...	...	96 50	...	...	96 50
	<i>District Office, Balik Pulau.</i>					
	Grant to Recreation Club, ...	...	150 00	...	...	150 00
	Expenses of Registration of Hack- ney Carriages in Country Dis- tricts, ...	...	...	...	171 51	171 51
	Water Supply to Private Houses (recoverable), ...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>District Office, Butterworth.</i>					
	Remuneration of Penghulu, ...	...	455 00	...	...	455 00
	Grant to Recreation Club, ...	...	200 00	...	...	200 00
	Expenses of Registration of Hack- ney Carriages, P. W., ...	...	...	...	724 54	724 54
	Irrigation Improvements, ...	...	...	...	...	...
	Temporary Supply of Drinking Water, ...	...	180 00	...	...	180 00
	<i>District Office, Bukit Mertajam.</i>					
	Grant to Recreation Club, ...	...	150 00	...	...	150 00
	Water Supply to Private Houses (recoverable), ...	...	36 00	...	...	36 00
	<i>District Office, South, P. W.</i>					
	Grant to Recreation Club, ...	...	150 00	...	...	150 00
	Water Supply to Private Houses (recoverable), ...	...	...	...	...	...
	<i>District Office, Alor Gajah.</i>					
	Maintenance of Forest Reserves,	...	...	400 00	...	400 00
	<i>District Office, Jasin.</i>					
	Maintenance of Forest Reserves,	...	...	492 00	...	492 00
	<i>Public Works and Survey Department.</i>					
	Allowance for Telegraph Services, Water Supply to Private Houses (recoverable), ...	... ... ...	240 00 ... ...	... ... 37 25	... 1,372 01	240 00 1,409 26
	<i>Carried forward, ...</i>	6,321 01	3,018 68	1,231 72	7,027 46	17,598 87

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.		PENANG.		MALACCA.		CROWN AGENTS.		TOTAL.	
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
16	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES,— <i>Continued.</i>										
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>	6,321	01	3,018	68	1,231	72	7,027	46	17,598	87
	<i>Indian Immigration Agent's Department.</i>										
	Expenses connected with Depôt at Negapatam, ...	b 3,251	47	...		...		...		3,251	47
	Miscellaneous Expenses, ...	35	11	196	63	...		...		231	74
	<i>Supreme Court, Registry.</i>										
	Purchase of Law Books, ...	...		...		...		{ a 354 70 b 472 09 }		826	79
	<i>Police Courts.</i>										
	Purchase of Law Books, ...	33	00	...		...		...		33	00
	Purchase of Furniture, ...	99	67	...		...		...		99	67
	<i>Botanic Gardens and Forests.</i>										
	Grant to Botanic Gardens, ...	8,500	00	...		...		...		8,500	00
	Up-keep of Experimental Garden, ...	987	93	...		...		...		987	93
	Expenses of carrying out the provisions of the Coco-nut Trees Preservation Ordinance, ...	136	90	641	80	...		...		778	70
	Maintenance of Waterfall Garden, ...	...		4,492	66	...		...		4,492	66
	Maintenance of Grounds of Government Bungalow and Experimental Nursery, ...	...		195	64	...		...		195	64
	EXPENDITURE UNDER VOLUNTEERS ORDINANCE, No. VI of 1888.										
	Capitation Allowance, ...	2,100	00	...		...		...		2,100	00
	General Expenses, ...	850	67	...		...		1,210	89	2,061	56
	Staff, ...	2,967	76	...		...		...		2,967	76
	1. Crown Agents' Allowance, S.S., ...	...		...		...		1,927	56	1,927	56
	2. Crown Agents' Contingencies, S.S., ...	...		...		...		796	84	796	84
	3. Teachers' Allowance and Language Bonus to Officers, S. S., ...	3,668	72	...		...		...		3,668	72
	4. Stationery for all Departments,...	1,052	23	884	35	287	17	{ a 5,265 33 b 3,066 12 c 1,232 78 }		11,787	98
	5. Grants to Libraries and Museum, ...	9,000	00	1,500	00	500	00	...		11,000	00
	6. Grant to Sailors' Home, ...	1,200	00	...		...		...		1,200	00
	7. Cost of Invalid Convicts (recoverable), ...	1,465	38	608	45	...		...		2,073	83
	8. Water Supply to Public Buildings, ...	7,344	82	3,248	29	...		...		10,593	11
	9. Subsidy for Marine Telegraph to Malacca (£400, last subsidy), ...	...		...		...		3,728	16	3,728	16
	10. Subsidy for Singapore-Johore Telegraph Line, ...	400	00	...		...		...		400	00
	11. Maintenance of Collection at Imperial Institute, ...	...		...		...		242	76	242	76
	12. Re-Survey of the Colony, ...	...		12,369	52	...		536	27	12,905	79
	Proportion of Cost of Dies for New British Dollar, ...	...		...		...		329	06	329	06
	<i>Carried forward,...</i>	49,414	67	27,156	02	2,018	89	26,190	02	104,779	60

a—On account of Singapore.
b—On account of Penang.
c—On account of Malacca.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
16	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES,— <i>Continued.</i>					
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>	49,414 67	27,156 02	2,018 89	26,190 02	104,779 60
	Purchase and Repairs of Pump for Water Service, Government House, ...	800 00	...	...	...	800 00
	Remuneration to Apothecaries during Cholera Epidemic, ...	400 00	...	...	...	400 00
	Cost of Standard Measures, S. S., ...	...	...	...	214 25	214 25
13.	MISCELLANEOUS :—					
	Advertisements, ...	1,125 98	22 50	...	...	1,148 48
	Pay of the Cook to Government House Guard, ...	60 00	...	...	...	60 00
	Conservancy of Public Buildings, Freight, &c., for Printed Forms and Stationery sent to Out-Stations, ...	252 00	552 00	...	...	804 00
	Salary of Acting Second Engineer of the Colonial Steamer <i>Sea Belle</i> , ...	198 18	...	...	...	198 18
	Cost of Iron Safe and Furniture, Chinese Protectorate, ...	698 70	...	...	...	698 70
	Expenses in connection with the proposed Singapore-Johore Railway, ...	494 25	...	...	...	494 25
	Remuneration for destroying old Records of the Audit Office, ...	171 37	...	...	...	171 37
	Postage on Letters to Government Departments, ...	128 50	...	...	...	128 50
	Conveyance of Public Works Department Stores, Stationery Cases, &c., from the Wharves, ...	79 01	...	...	...	79 01
	Cost of Books for the Colonial Secretary's Office, ...	64 66	...	...	...	64 66
	Rewards for Destruction of Wild Beasts, ...	50 53	...	...	...	50 53
	Regulating and Winding Public Clocks, ...	50 00	...	398 00	...	448 00
	Rent on Goods stored at Tanjong Pagar and Borneo Wharves, ...	176 00	...	...	...	176 00
	Fees to the Registrar of the Supreme Court for the execution of Commissions from Courts in India, ...	9 09	...	...	...	9 09
	Salary of Mr. J. A. ROBLESS as extra Clerk, Post Office, ...	20 00	40 00	...	...	60 00
	Hire of Steam Launch to search for <i>S. S. Billiton</i>, ...	...	42 00	...	...	42 00
	Charges for testing Samples of Petroleum, ...	...	35 00	...	...	35 00
	Charges for valuing Property, ...	...	23 50	...	...	23 50
		...	15 00	...	...	15 00
	<i>Carried forward,...</i>	54,192 94	27,886 02	2,416 89	26,404 27	110,900 12

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
16	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES,— <i>Continued.</i>					
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>	54,192 94	27,886 02	2,416 89	26,404 27	110,900 12
13.	MISCELLANEOUS,— <i>Continued.</i>					
	Tongkang hire transshipping the Remains of the late Sultan of Johore at Penang, ...	...	13 60	...	...	13 60
	Cost of Rat Poison for Malacca, ...	...	...	25 35	...	25 35
	Periodicals for Public Offices, ...	...	...	...	664 17	664 17
	Cost of E. ROBERTS' Tide Tables, ...	...	...	...	278 28	278 28
	Contribution to the Stranger's Home for Asiatics, ...	...	...	...	105 00	105 00
	Cost of Settlement Registers for District Offices, Province Wellesley, ...	...	...	...	869 18	869 18
	Fees for Medical Examination of Officers for service in the Colony, ...	...	...	...	72 69	72 69
	Cost of Tin-lined cases for Board of Trade Forms, ...	...	...	...	49 18	49 18
	Miscellaneous, ...	25 99	15 50	2 00	...	43 49
		54,218 93	27,915 12	2,444 24	28,442 77	113,021 06

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.					DETAILS.	TOTAL.
					\$ c.	\$ c.
WORKS AND BUILDINGS—SINGAPORE,— <i>Continued.</i>						
CIVIL,— <i>Continued.</i>						
<i>Brought forward,...</i>					...	82,335 59
10. Sanitary Improvements, Public Buildings,	968 20
11. Extension of Telephone Communication,	300 00
12. Ten Quarters for Married Sikhs,	3,495 61
13. Quarters for Sergeant-Major, Kandang Kerbau Police Station,	400 00
21. Gas for Exterior of Government House,	1,003 44
24. Completion of Sultan Shoal Light-House,	29,978 84
25. Overland Telegraph Line from Singapore to Malacca,
Extension of Old Education Office and Construction of a Laboratory for the Government Analyst,	2,599 42
Clearing Scrub on Land adjoining Government House,	949 03
TOTAL WORKS AND BUILDINGS—SINGAPORE,	122,030 13
WORKS AND BUILDINGS—PENANG.						
CIVIL.						
Up-keep of Piles at Mouth of Krian River,	72 00
<i>Departmental Charges of Public Works Store Department.</i>						
Purchase of Books and Papers,	51 17
Purchase and Repairs of Tools and Plant,	1,901 14
<i>Carried forward,...</i>					...	2,024 31

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	DETAILS.	TOTAL.
WORKS AND BUILDINGS—PENANG,— <i>Continued.</i>	\$ c.	\$ c.
CIVIL,— <i>Continued.</i>		
<i>Brought forward,...</i>	...	46,423 97
<i>New Works and Improvements to existing Works.</i>		
1. Reconstruction of Coolie Lines, Government Hill, ... ..	...	996 76
2. Improved Sanitary Accommodation at Government Offices, Penang, ... ..	...	997 14
3. Sanitary Improvements to Public Buildings, ... ..	...	957 82
4. Replacing decayed Wooden Steps in Police Barracks with Masonary, ... ..	...	497 84
5. Special Reclamation, Weld Quay (Re-vote), ... ..	...	6,390 91
6. Extension of Butterworth Pier, ... ..	...	700 00
7. Improvement of Butterworth Water Supply on an estimate of \$34,250 (1st Vote), .. ..	...	...
8. Extension of Bagan Tuan Kechil Pier, ... ..	...	3,000 00
9. Improvement to Reservoir at Bukit Seraya, ... ..	...	900 00
10. Removal of Quarters, Permatang Pauh, to Bukit Mertajam, ... ..	...	798 12
11. Prevention of Muda Floods (Final Vote), ... ..	...	5,554 18
13. Quarters for Colonial Surgeon, Province Wellesley, ... ..	...	1,998 65
16. Replacing with Iron decayed Wooden Telegraph Poles, ... ..	...	1,413 33
New European Small-pox Ward, Pauper Hospital, ... ..	...	212 54
Improvements to Quarters for Chief Inspector of Police, ... ..	...	419 32
TOTAL WORKS AND BUILDINGS—PENANG, ...	...	71,290 58
WORKS AND BUILDINGS—MALACCA.		
CIVIL.		
<i>Departmental Charges of Public Works Store Department.</i>		
Purchase of Books and Papers, ... ..	...	37 71
Purchase and Repairs of Tools and Plant, ... ..	...	991 15
<i>Carried forward,...</i>	...	1,028 86

ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES, AND CANALS,—SINGAPORE.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

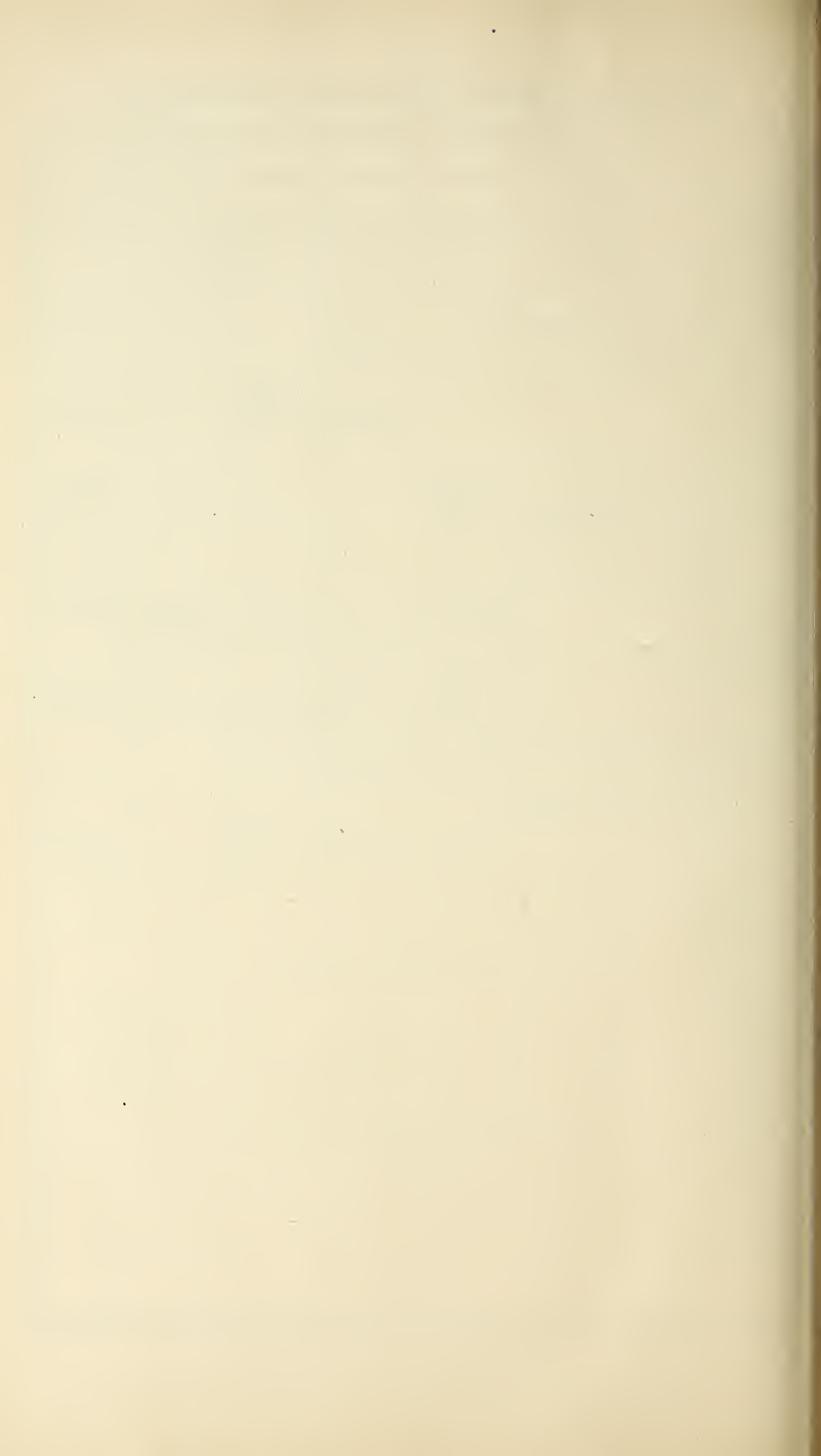
HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	DETAILS.	TOTAL.
ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES, AND CANALS,—SINGAPORE,— <i>Continued.</i>	\$ c.	\$ c.
<i>Brought forward,...</i>	...	20,892 88
<i>New Roads, &c., and Improvements to existing Roads.</i>		
1. Re-metalling two miles, Changi Road, ... ..	...	3,999 66
2. Re-metalling one mile, Seranggong Road, ... ..	...	1,999 68
3. Re-metalling two miles, Kranji Road, ... ..	...	3,998 86
5. Clearing Drains and Canals, ... ..	...	400 00
TOTAL ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES, AND CANALS—SINGAPORE,	...	31,291 08
ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES, AND CANALS,—PENANG.		
<i>Maintenance of Roads, &c., at the Dindings.</i>		
1. Maintenance of Roads and Paths, ... ..	...	3,470 89
<i>Special Repairs to Roads, &c.</i>		
3. Special Repairs to 1st Class Roads, ... ..	...	3,996 30
<i>Province Wellesley.</i>		
1. Special Repairs to 1st Class Roads, ... ..	...	2,000 00
2. Special Repairs to 2nd Class Roads, ... ..	...	1,999 61
<i>Maintenance Votes.</i>		
5. Maintenance of Hill Roads, ... ..	...	3,187 43
6. Maintenance of Roads and Bridges, ... ..	...	16,930 08
<i>Province Wellesley.</i>		
7. Maintenance of Coolie Lines, ... ..	...	994 56
8. Maintenance of Ferries, ... ..	...	6,990 79
9. Maintenance of Muda Bund, ... ..	...	2,697 09
10. Maintenance of Boundary Ditch, ... ..	...	240 00
11. Maintenance of Roads and Bridges, ... ..	...	29,596 63
<i>Carried forward, ...</i>	...	72,403 38

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.					DETAILS.	TOTAL.
					\$ c.	\$ c.
ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES, AND CANALS,—PENANG,— <i>Continued.</i>						
<i>Brought forward,...</i>					...	72,403 38
<i>New Roads, &c., and Improvements to existing Roads.</i>						
1. Continuation of Batu Feringgi Road,	4,975 61
2. Renewing in Iron No. 1 Bridge in Ayer Itam Road,	2,500 00
4. Clearing Canals,	499 81
7. Construction of Drains in Villages,	999 39
8. Renewing in Iron decayed Timber Bridges,	1,998 54
<i>Province Wellesley.</i>						
3. Construction of Drains in Villages,	1,980 72
4. Renewal of pontoons, Bagan Serai Bridge,	10,000 00
5. Raising Road from Sungei Acheh to Sungei Bakau,	1,500 00
6. Clearing Canals,	1,496 06
12. Renewing in Iron, decayed Timber Bridges,	1,959 79
TOTAL, ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES, AND CANALS—PENANG,...					...	100,313 30
ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES, AND CANALS,—MALACCA.						
<i>Maintenance Votes.</i>						
2. Maintenance of Coolie Lines,	1,141 88
3. Maintenance of Roads,	25,991 06
4. Maintenance of Bridges,	4,479 01
<i>New Roads, &c., and Improvements to existing Roads.</i>						
1. Re-metalling where most required,	1,999 90
5. Renewing Lubok China Bridge,	300 00
6. Renewing in Masonry decayed Timber Culverts,	1,835 86
7. Renewing in Iron decayed Timber Bridges,	2,057 84
TOTAL ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES, AND CANALS—MALACCA,...					...	37,805 55

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—EXPENDITURE DETAILED, 1895.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	SINGAPORE.	PENANG.	MALACCA.	CROWN AGENTS.	TOTAL.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
19	LAND & HOUSES PURCHASED:—					
	Site for Quarters for Colonial Surgeon, ...	...	160 00	...	...	160 00
	Purchase of Butterworth Swamp, ...	...	1,500 00	...	...	1,500 00
	Widening the Pengkalan Rawa Road at Nibong Tebal, ...	...	1,026 00	...	...	1,026 00
	Extension of the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Bukit Serindit, ...	...	...	199 50	...	199 50
		...	2,686 00	199 50	...	2,885 50
20	MILITARY EXPENDITURE:—					
	Military Contribution, ...	688,541 00	...	...	...	688,541 00
	Lodging and Rent Allowance, ...	8,839 23	...	...	...	8,839 23
	New Barracks, Singapore, ...	66,932 64	...	...	7,628 69	74,561 33
	Raising Butt, Tanglin Rifle Range, ...	1,430 19	...	...	...	1,430 19
	Water Supply for Tanglin Barracks, ...	31 62	...	...	3 112 39	3,144 01
	Compensation to Villagers at Blakang Mati, ...	1,209 50	...	...	...	1,209 50
		766,984 18	...	...	10,741 08	777,725 26
21	NATIVE STATES:—					
	Miscellaneous, ...	353 09	...	...	...	353 09
		353 09	...	...	...	353 09
22	SPECIAL EXPENSES:—					
	Refund of Revenue, ...	1,220 59	1,776 46	13 03	...	3,010 08
	Balance of Cost of Mr. GREENWOOD's training in England, written off, ...	...	...	80 15	...	80 15
		1,220 59	1,776 46	93 18	...	3,090 23

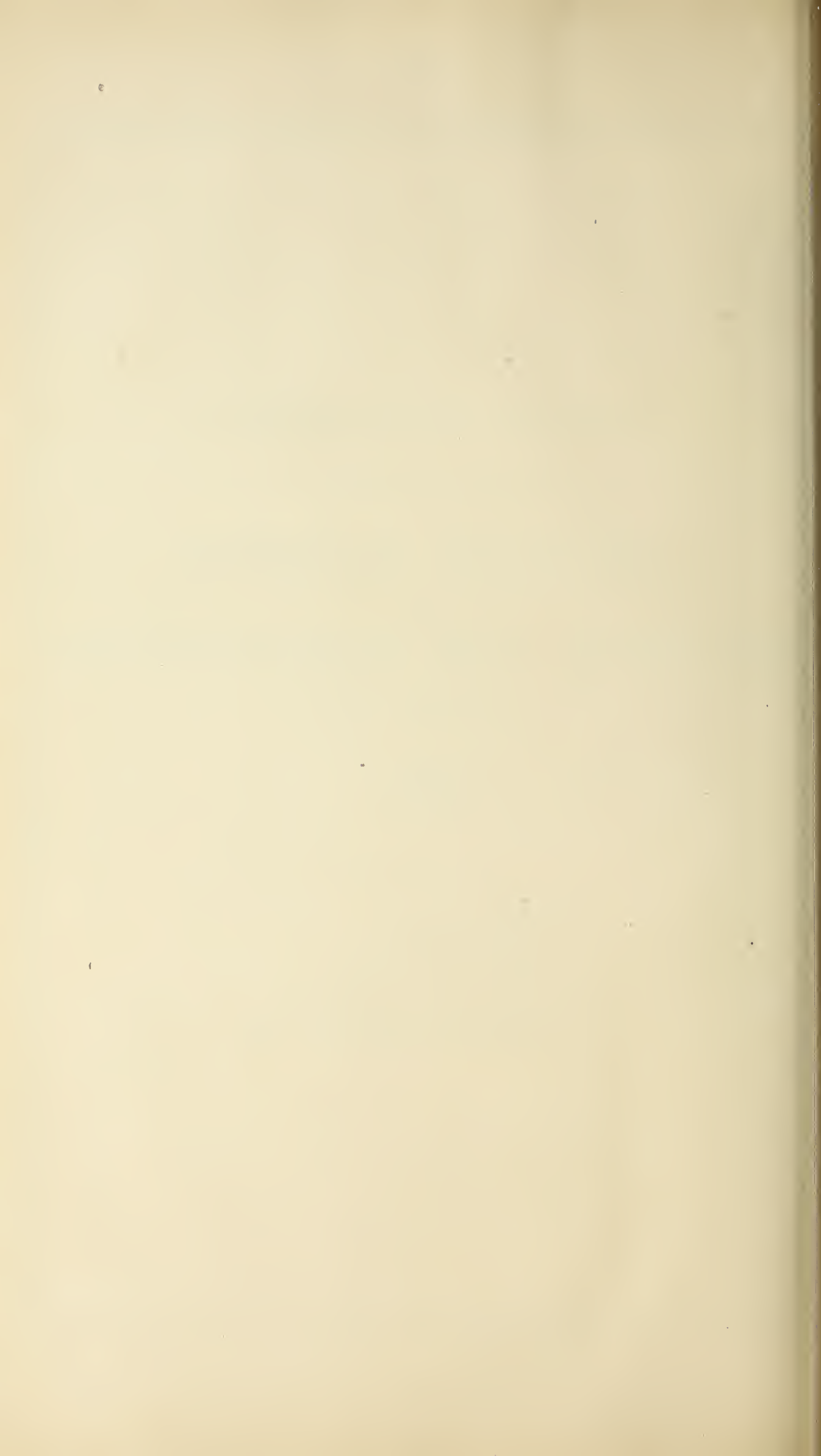


STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENTS,
OF
REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1895.

1. REVENUE, 1894 AND 1895.
2. EXPENDITURE, 1894 AND 1895.
3. ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE, 1895.
4. ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, 1895.



(1.)

COMPARATIVE
STATEMENT OF REVENUE,
1894 & 1895.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—COMPARATIVE STATE

ITEM OF ESTI- MATES.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	1894.	1895.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	REFER- ENCE TO REMARKS.
1	LAND REVENUE:—	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
	Premium on Grants,	39,440 75	43,656 02	4,215 27	...	a.
	Do. on Special Sales of Town Lands,	51,770 67	29,294 35	...	22,476 32	b.
	Land-Rents,	197,958 42	200,688 37	2,729 95	...	c.
	Beach-Rents,	4,115 87	4,083 78	...	32 09	
	Grazing Lands, &c.,	4,709 50	5,299 34	589 84	...	d.
	LICENCES:—					
	Coral and Granite,	772 45	780 68	8 23	...	
	Tin,	132 45	116 50	...	15 95	
	Brick-fields, &c.,	216 00	228 00	12 00	...	
	Timber Royalty,	8,459 65	8,590 51	130 86	...	
	FEES—On Issue of Notices, &c., ...	6,752 00	7,122 50	370 50	...	
	For Search, Registration, &c.,	29,135 50	1,545 25	...	27,590 25	e.
	For Registration and Pre- paration of Grants,	3,412 00	3,897 00	485 00	...	f.
	Expenses of Preliminary Survey (recoverable),	623 65	469 18	...	154 47	
	Miscellaneous,	5,815 49	5,732 28	...	83 21	
		353,314 40	311,503 76	8,541 65	50,352 29	
2	RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND:—					
	Public Buildings,	3,505 53	4,502 37	996 84	...	g.
	Miscellaneous,	16 26	25 76	9 50	...	
		3,521 79	4,528 13	1,006 34	...	
3	LICENCES:—					
	Opium,	2,364,000 00	2,430,600 00	66,600 00	...	h.
	Spirits, ... ..	...	13,148 00	13,148 00	...	
	Fees for Public Houses (Hotels, Taverns, &c.), ... ..	...	13,703 00	13,703 00	...	i.
	Fees for Licensed Opium Shops, ...	...	14,060 00	14,060 00	...	
	Fees for Licensed Spirit Shops, ...	...	8,680 00	8,680 00	...	
	Fees for Licensed Warehouses, ...	125,300 00	121,120 00	...	4,180 00	j.
	Fees under Pawnbrokers' Ordinance,	2,489,300 00	2,601,311 00	116,191 00	4,180 00	
4	STAMPS:—					
	REVENUE,	207,203 39	202,851 69	...	4,351 70	k.
	JUDICIAL—Supreme Court and Courts of Requests,	53,916 85	55,236 48	1,319 63	...	l.
		261,120 24	258,088 17	1,319 63	4,351 70	
5	PORT AND HARBOUR DUES:—					
	Straits Light Dues,	91,393 87	96,170 22	4,776 35	...	m.
	Do., collected in India,	12,373 43	12,166 21	...	207 22	
	FEES—Registration of Vessels, ...	2,101 00	1,637 00	...	464 00	
	Measuring Vessels,	612 00	664 00	52 00	...	
	Shipping Seamen,	7,342 27	7,950 02	607 75	...	n.
	Surveying Passenger Vessels, ...	2,621 00	2,705 00	84 00	...	
	Do. Steam Vessels,	4,376 50	4,196 00	...	180 50	
	Registration of Tongkangs and Junks,	2,510 00	2,627 00	117 00	...	
	Registration of Boats,	7,487 57	8,071 14	583 57	...	o.
	Registration of Fishing Stakes, ...	3,495 05	3,932 45	437 40	...	
	Certificates of Competency, ...	16 00	30 00	14 00	...	
	Miscellaneous,	45 00	...	...	45 00	
		134,373 69	140,149 04	6,672 07	896 72	
	<i>Carried forward,...</i>	3,241,630 12	3,315,580 10	133,730 69	59,780 71	

MENT OF REVENUE, 1894, AND REVENUE, 1895.

CAUSE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

- a. *Increases* :—Singapore, \$206.96; Penang, \$913.22; Malacca, \$3,095.09. The taking up of land was encouraged by reduction in rates of premium at Malacca.
- b. A larger portion of Telok Ayer Reclamation land was disposed of in 1894 than in 1895.
- c. *Increase* :—Penang, \$3,785.87. *Decreases* :—Singapore, \$637.55; Malacca, \$418.37.
- d. *Increases* :—Singapore, \$126.34; Penang, \$463.50.
- e. The decrease is almost wholly at Penang, due to the public, in order to avoid the imposition of the revised scale of fees under Ordinance XIII of 1886 which came into force on 1st July, 1894, having registered their titles at the old scale of fees prior to that date.
- f. *Increases* :—Penang, \$539; Malacca, \$21. *Decrease* :—Singapore, \$75.
- g. *Increases* :—Singapore, \$1,081.51; Penang, \$143. *Decrease* :—Malacca, \$227.67. The increase in Singapore is due to the letting of the vacant quarters at Kandang Kerbau to the Municipality as a registration depôt for Hackney Carriages.
- h. Increase on the re-letting of the Farms for three years from 1st January, 1895.
- i. These are new items of revenue, which came into force in January, 1895, under Ordinances IX and XI of 1894.
- j. *Decrease* :—Penang, \$6,100. *Increase* :—Singapore, \$1,920. Reduced number of licences taken out in Penang and in Singapore, it was found necessary to increase the rates in some of the more populous localities.
- k. *Decrease* :—Penang, \$7,200.91. *Increases* :—Singapore, \$2,275.26; Malacca, \$573.95. This is mainly due to the fluctuations in the value of estates on which Probate duty is paid.
- l. *Increases* :—Singapore, \$1,590.28; Penang, \$32.60. *Decrease* :—Malacca, \$303.25. The increase in Singapore is mainly in Supreme Court fees.
- m. *Increases* :—Singapore, \$2,899.47; Penang, \$1,776.27; Malacca, \$100.61. Increase in the tonnage of shipping entering and leaving the ports of the Colony.
- n. *Increases* :—Singapore, \$505.08; Penang, \$102.67.
- o. Increase in all three Settlements—Singapore, \$351.80; Penang, \$212.27; Malacca \$19.50.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—COMPARATIVE STATE.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	1894.	1895.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	REFERENCE TO REMARKS.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
6	<i>Brought forward</i> ,...	3,241,630 12	3,315,580 10	133,730 69	59,780 71	
	POSTAGE:—					
	Postage Stamps, ...	147,535 13	152,352 64	4,817 51	...	a.
	Postage Collections, ...	29,875 69	30,090 65	214 96	...	
	Foreign Postage on Correspondence à découvert through Singapore, ...	2,727 01	3,951 50	1,224 49	...	b.
	Miscellaneous, ...	6,693 05	11,956 19	5,263 14	...	c.
		186,830 88	198,350 98	11,520 10	...	
7	FINES, FORFEITURES, AND FEES OF COURT:—					
	Supreme and Civil Courts and Ma- gistrates, ...	63,625 77	69,349 72	5,723 95	...	d.
	Police, ...	633 01	1,048 12	415 11	...	
		64,258 78	70,397 84	6,139 06	...	
8	FEES OF OFFICE:—					
	Fees under Hackney Carriages Ordinance, ...	2,647 00	2,826 10	179 10	...	
	Pounding Stray Animals, ...	3,388 50	3,739 00	350 50	...	
	Public and Eating Houses, ...	796 00	494 10	...	301 90	
	Arms, Processions, Wayangs, Gun- powder, Fireworks, &c., ...	7,814 53	7,266 97	...	547 56	e.
	Fees under Weights and Measures Ordinance, ...	1,249 50	1,377 85	128 35	...	
	Fees under Steam Boilers Ordinance, Certificates of Marine Engineers and Engine-drivers, ...	2,462 00	2,585 00	123 00	...	
	Certificates of Land Engineers and Engine-drivers, ...	757 50	783 00	25 50	...	
	Fees for Bills of Health, ...	84 00	58 00	...	26 00	
	Registry of Marriages, ...	3,845 00	5,315 00	1,470 00	...	f.
	Fees for Inspection of Animals, ...	55 00	182 00	127 00	...	
	Government Analyst's Fees, ...	21,374 30	24,216 95	2,842 65	...	g.
	Petroleum Storage Fees, ...	5,069 50	2,924 70	...	2,144 80	h.
	Naturalization and Passports, ...	588 00	448 00	...	140 00	
	Bankruptcy Estates—Commission, &c., ...	524 50	1,810 50	1,286 00	...	i.
	Registration of Deeds, ...	3,447 72	2,838 62	...	609 10	j.
	Consular Fees, ...	10,334 50	17,294 50	6,960 00	...	k.
	Under Chinese Immigration Ordi- nance, ...	...	163 05	163 05	...	
	Under Indian Immigration Ordi- nance, ...	13,612 98	23,792 43	10,179 45	...	l.
	Admiralty Fees, ...	1,610 00	1,280 00	...	330 00	
	Miscellaneous, ...	1,402 11	1,610 40	208 29	...	
		1,461 70	938 62	...	523 08	m.
		82,524 34	101,944 79	24,042 89	4,622 44	
9	REIMBURSEMENTS:—					
	Sale of Lunatic Asylum Manufactures, ...	43 91	36 80	...	7 11	
	Sale of Photographic Prints, ...	91 84	93 55	1 71	...	
	Sale of Medical Stores, ...	119 03	37 31	...	81 72	
	Convict Expenditure recoverable, ...	2,460 65	2,073 83	...	386 82	
	<i>Carried forward</i> ,...	2,715 43	2,241 49	1 71	475 65	
	<i>Carried forward</i> ,...	3,575,244 12	3,686,273 71	175,432 74	64,403 15	

MENT OF REVENUE, 1894, AND REVENUE, 1895.

CAUSE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

- a. *Increases*:—Singapore, \$293.20; Penang, \$4,685.13; but for Perak, for the sake of convenience, having obtained its Stamps from Penang since November, 1894, instead of as heretofore from Singapore, the increase would have been in Singapore. There was a decrease of \$160.82 at Malacca.
- b. These receipts come in irregularly.
- c. The system of payment of Money Order Commission by Postage Stamps ceased on 31st March, 1895, and since the 1st of April the commission is paid in cash, hence the receipts under this head showed an increase in all three Settlements—Singapore, \$2,975.08; Penang, \$2,053.11; and Malacca, \$234.95.
- d. *Increases*:—Singapore, \$5,792.33; Malacca, \$334.66. *Decrease*:—Penang, \$403.04.
- e. *Decreases*:—Singapore, \$293.96; Malacca, \$533.40. *Increase*:—Penang, \$279.80.
- f. *Increases*:—Singapore, \$1,435; Penang, \$35. Increased number of Bills of Health issued.
- g. The increase is almost wholly at Penang, where a larger number of cattle were imported in 1895 than in the previous year.
- h. *Decreases*:—Singapore, \$1,694.80; Penang, \$450. Decrease in the work of the Department.
- i. *Increases*:—Singapore, \$889; Penang, \$397. There was an increase in number of naturalizations.
- j. *Decrease*:—Singapore, \$724.75. *Increase*:—Penang, \$115.65. There was a decrease in the work of the Department in Singapore.
- k. *Increases*:—Singapore, \$355.25; Penang, \$6,604.75.
- l. *Increase*:—Singapore, \$9,174.41; Penang, \$631.79; Malacca, \$373.25—from increased immigration, the ports of China from which the Colony's supply of Chinese labour being almost free from epidemics, the landing of Chinese immigrants was not restricted.
- m. *Decreases*:—Penang, \$152.70; Malacca, \$433—due to the item Sale of Dog Badges having been brought to credit under this head of Revenue in 1894, and in 1895, credited as Reimbursements, there was a small increase of \$62.62 in Singapore.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—COMPARATIVE STATE.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	1894.	1895.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	REFERENCE TO REMARKS.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
	<i>Brought forward</i> ,...	3,575,244 12	3,686,273 71	175,432 74	64,403 15	
9	REIMBURSEMENTS,— <i>Continued</i> .					
	<i>Brought forward</i> ,...	2,715 43	2,241 49	1 71	475 65	
	Prisons—Sale of Manufactures, ...	1,300 16	2,074 16	774 00	...	a.
	Breaking Stone, ...	1,860 78	1,410 49	...	450 29	
	Cost of Subsistence of Military and Native States					
	Prisoners recoverable, ...	730 13	1,381 87	651 74	...	b.
	Miscellaneous, ...	236 15	225 15	...	11 00	
	Contributions from Municipalities,	47,000 00	72,000 00	25,000 00	...	c.
	Payment by Malacca Municipality for Water Supply, ...	...	3,105 00	3,105 00	...	d.
	Hire of Police to Private Persons, ...	5,241 15	5,377 62	136 47	...	
	Hospital Charges recoverable, ...	30,620 01	37,856 73	7,236 72	...	e.
	Subscriptions for Pauper and Leper Hospitals, ...	846 75	1,749 45	902 70	...	f.
	Advertising in <i>Government Gazette</i> , and Sale of <i>Gazette</i> , &c., S. S., ...	1,938 88	2,125 31	186 43	...	
	Grant in aid of Vernacular Schools by the Sultan of the State and Territory of Johore,...	1,320 00	1,320 00	...	...
	Grant in aid of the Malay Home by the Estate of Syed SHERIFF Tunku Syed HUSSAIN, deceased, ...	...	1,738 05	1,738 05	...	g.
	Survey Fees, ...	12,656 05	12,670 40	14 35	...	
	Sale of Boundary Stones, ...	10,237 73	10,639 61	401 88	...	
	Sale of Maps and Plans, ...	754 25	836 65	82 40	...	
	Fees in Government Schools, ...	5,413 35	6,523 80	1,110 45	...	h.
	Sale of Books for Government Schools, S. S., ...	882 34	928 93	46 59	...	
	Fees in Crown Suits, ...	...	...	...	...
	Fees for Medical Examination of Coolies at Negapatam, ...	2,128 51	1,912 67	...	215 84	
	Telegraph Messages, ...	4,739 48	5,806 21	1,066 73	...	i.
	Freight, Government Steamers, ...	18 00	50 20	32 20	...	
	Escorts for Estates' Coolies, ...	213 48	173 15	...	40 33	
	Payments for private Water Supply, ...	198 84	510 20	311 36	...	
	Payments by Estate Owners for Medical Attendance on Coolies, ...	1,760 97	1,766 65	5 68	...	
	Gunpowder Storage Fees, ...	2,307 50	1,990 98	...	316 52	
	Supply of Electric Light, ...	1,220 00	1,370 00	150 00	...	
	Contribution from Perak for Warder RAWLINS' Salary, ...	1,500 00	1,800 00	300 00	...	
	Contribution from Perak for Pensions, ...	355 55	355 53	...	0 02	
	Contribution from Perak for Postal Services, ...	1,200 00	1,200 00	...	...
	Contribution from Perak for Improvement to Water Supply to Pulau Jerejak, ...	1,400 00	...	...	1,400 00	j.
	Contributions from Perak and Selangor for Survey School, ...	1,950 00	...	...	1,950 00	k.
	Contribution from Sungei Ujong for Pensions, ...	273 33	273 33	...	...
	Proportion of Crown Agents' Allowance recoverable from Perak and Selangor, S. S., ...	425 00	425 00	...	...
	Sale of Dog Badges, ...	...	346 00	346 00	...	
	Half-cost of the Evening Science Class, Debited to the Savings Bank for Expenses of Management, ...	108 75	...	...	108 75	
	Miscellaneous, ...	1,800 00	1,500 00	...	300 00	
	Recoveries from Underwriters for Goods lost in transit, ...	5,450 54	5,553 58	103 04	...	
		136 31	...	...	136 31	
		150,939 42	189,238 21	43,703 50	5,404 71	
	<i>Carried forward</i> ,...	3,726,183 54	3,875,511 92	219,136 24	69,807 86	

MENT OF REVENUE, 1894, AND REVENUE, 1895.

CAUSE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

- a. The increase is almost wholly in Singapore, where there was more demand for Manufactures.
- b. *Increases*:—Singapore, \$592.34; Penang, \$59.40—due to increased rates for maintenance.
- c. The Contributions by the Singapore and Penang Municipalities were raised by \$21,000 and \$4,000 respectively in 1895.
- d. New head of Revenue, collected from the Malacca Municipality from 1st April, 1895.
- e. *Increases*:—Singapore, \$3,715.35; Penang, \$3,183.73, Malacca, \$337.64—from the larger number of paying patients.
- f. Due to the subscribers paying in more promptly in 1895.
- g. This item not being a fixed Grant, the receipts vary yearly; there was no receipt in 1894.
- h. *Increases*:—Singapore, \$320.70; Penang, \$347; Malacca, \$442.75—from increased rate of fees in Government English Schools.
- i. Due to the increase in the work of the Government Telegraph Department.
- j. This was a special receipt in 1894.
- k. The Survey School was abolished in 1894

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—COMPARATIVE STATE

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	1894.	1895.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	REFERENCE TO REMARKS.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>	3,726,183 54	3,875,511 92	219,136 24	69,807 86	
10	SALE OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY:—					
	Sale of Unserviceable Stores, ...	3,522 06	3,253 81	...	268 25	a.
	Miscellaneous, ...	2,202 22	629 69	...	1,572 53	
	Sale of the Light-ship <i>Ajax</i> , \$1,675.00 less purchase of the Hulk <i>Andes</i> , ...	\$1,372.87				
		302 13	...	...	302 13	
11	INTEREST:—	6,026 41	3,883 50	...	2,142 91	
	Interest on Investments, S. S., ...	17,033 58	6,704 35	...	10,329 23	b.
	Interest on Bank Accounts, ...	13,217 86	12,587 85	...	630 01	c.
	Profit on Silver Coin, S. S., ...	14,883 75	15,925 34	1,041 59	...	d.
	Profit on Copper Coin, S. S., ...	...	25,886 52	25,886 52	...	e.
	Interest on Loans to Native States, ...	10,117 68	10,443 25	325 57	...	
	Interest on Loans to Municipalities, ...	660 00	645 00	...	15 00	
	Difference in Exchange, S. S., ...	12,880 35	...	...	12,880 35	f.
	Difference in Exchange on Balances in England, ...	6,097 99	...	...	6,097 99	g.
	Premium on Government of India Stock sold, ...	5,503 79	4,732 64	...	771 15	h.
	Miscellaneous, ...	1,235 77	559 80	...	675 97	i.
12	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:—	81,630 77	77,484 75	27,253 68	31,399 70	
	Miscellaneous, ...	1,782 19	2,553 36	771 17	...	j.
13	SPECIAL RECEIPTS:—	1,782 19	2,553 36	771 17	...	
	Presents received from Native Chiefs, S. S., ...	145 00	...	...	145 00	k.
	Recoveries on account of Defaulters, ...	2,709 10	...	...	2,709 10	l.
	Court Deposits unclaimed, ...	764 92	1,480 87	715 95	...	
14	DISTRICT COLLECTIONS:—	3,619 02	1,480 87	715 95	2,854 10	
	Under Municipal Ordinance IX of 1887, ...	85,532 27	87,445 12	1,912 85	...	m.
		85,532 27	87,445 12	1,912 85	...	
	TOTAL,...	3,904,774 20	4,048,359 52	249,789 89	106,204 57	
	NET INCREASE,...			\$143,585.32		

MENT OF REVENUE, 1894, AND REVENUE, 1895.

CAUSE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

a. *Decreases* :—Singapore, \$642.68 ; Penang, \$1,051.04. *Increase* :—Malacca, \$121.19.

b. Of the receipts in 1895, \$6,122.44 represent the interest on our gold investments, and the balance received locally on the investments on account of the Bankruptcy Estates Fund. The interest received, on investments on account of the Widows' and Orphans' Fund is no longer brought to account under this head.

c. Decrease in the average Cash Balances.

d. A larger supply of Silver Coin was obtained in 1895.

e. Profit on Copper Coin of the nominal value of \$50,000.

f. } These items which are merely adjustments in the difference of Exchange between Bank rates and Government
g. } fixed rates and not actual profit are no longer brought to credit as Revenue but adjusted otherwise.

h. Smaller amount of the investment on account of the Bankruptcy Estates disposed of.

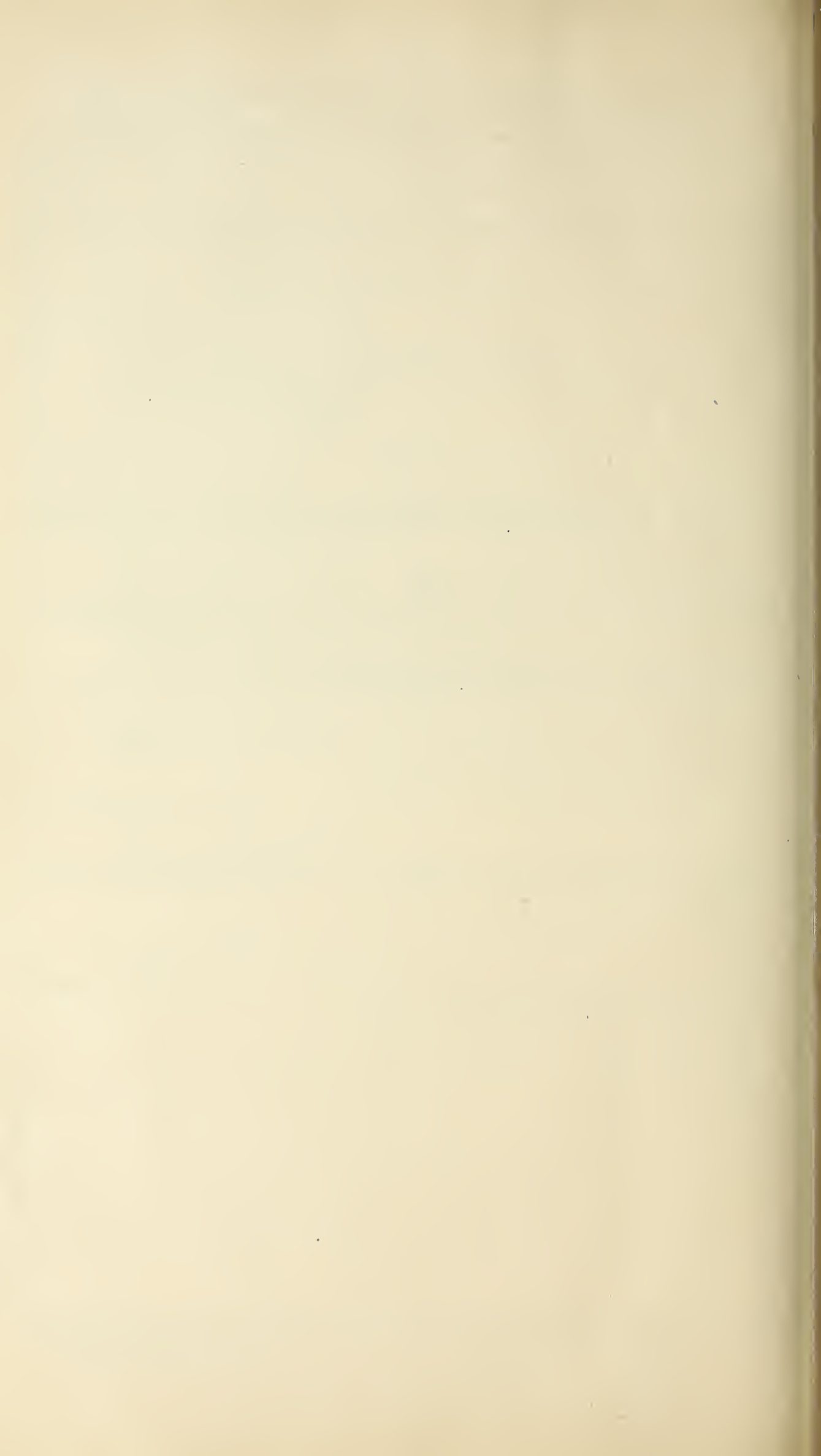
i. This consists chiefly of some of the Native States' payments to cover interest on payments on their account by the Crown Agents. The decrease is due to smaller business done by them.

j. *Increases* :—Singapore, \$523.04 ; Penang, \$103.17 ; Malacca, \$144.46 ; and Crown Agents, \$0.50.

k. There were no receipts under this head in 1895.

l. *Increase* :—Penang, \$1,356.54. *Decrease* :—Singapore, \$640.59. A large amount fell at Penang, by effluxion of time.

m. *Increases* :—Singapore, \$172.15 ; Penang, \$482.40 ; Malacca, \$1,258.30. Due to increased area of cultivation.



(2.)

C O M P A R A T I V E

S T A T E M E N T O F E X P E N D I T U R E ,

1894 & 1895.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1894.	1895.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	REFERENCE TO REMARKS.
1	SALARIES.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
	CIVIL :—					
	The Governor,	46,545 99	45,371 20	...	1,174 79	
	Colonial Secretary and Resident Councillors,	53,011 77	60,360 04	7,348 27	...	
	Cadets,	16,413 09	12,863 29	...	3,549 80	
	Councils Branch,	1,360 07	1,318 00	...	42 07	
	Printing Office,	21,524 77	21,412 85	...	111 92	
	Land Office,	32,203 64	28,754 88	...	3,549 80	
	Registry of Deeds, ... ..	...	9,480 23	9,480 23	...	
	District Officers,	19,288 01	20,567 35	1,279 34	...	
	District Office, Dindings,	6,271 60	7,131 70	860 10	...	
	Do., Balik Pulau,	4,404 00	4,307 77	...	96 23	
	Do., Butterworth,	8,202 98	8,147 31	...	55 67	
	Do., Bukit Mertajam,	4,266 32	4,438 06	171 74	...	
	Do., South. P. W.,	3,913 46	3,913 41	...	0 05	
	Do., Alor Gajah,	4,450 00	4,497 70	47 70	...	
	Do., Jasin,	3,623 61	3,622 72	...	0 89	
	Treasury,	33,016 13	31,871 23	...	1,144 90	
	Audit Office,	29,046 90	28,362 59	...	684 31	
	Public Works & Survey Department,	100,906 87	95,749 61	...	5,157 26	
	Chinese Protectorate,	32,139 85	27,210 89	...	4,928 96	
	Marine Department,—					
	Harbour Department,	47,506 85	47,677 84	170 99	...	
	Steam Launches,	8,831 98	8,831 28	...	0 70	
	Light-houses,	13,901 00	13,894 00	...	7 00	
	Ajax Shoal Light-ship,	1,700 00	1,728 00	28 00	...	
	Light-house Steam Tender,	5,509 94	5,565 74	55 80	...	
	Colonial Steamer,	11,589 51	12,215 54	626 03	...	
	Marine and Engineer Surveyors,	9,853 01	9,666 00	...	187 01	
	Post Office,	50,965 55	53,966 73	3,001 18	...	
	Indian Immigration Agent's Dept.,	8,943 13	3,873 07	...	5,070 06	
	JUDICIAL :—	579,390 03	576,799 03	23,069 38	25,660 38	
	Supreme Court,—					
	Judges,	32,631 92	32,623 47	...	8 45	
	Registry,	42,139 10	44,130 46	1,991 36	...	
	Attorney-General's Department,	15,025 70	14,940 00	...	85 70	
	Bankruptcy Office,	10,065 56	13,218 74	3,153 18	...	
	Police Courts,	55,580 24	55,330 82	...	249 42	
	Courts of Requests,	11,185 50	11,252 18	66 68	...	
	Sheriffs' Department,	12,369 47	13,270 89	901 42	...	
		178,997 49	184,766 56	6,112 64	343 57	
	ECCLESIASTICAL,	14,040 00	14,324 00	284 00	...	
	EDUCATION,	87,088 38	79,870 42	...	7,217 96	
	MEDICAL,	82,701 55	81,821 33	...	880 22	
	Do., (Province Wellesley),	14,627 74	14,586 61	...	41 13	
	Do., Government Analyst Branch,	5,375 20	4,154 03	...	1,221 17	
	Do., Government Veterinary Surgeon, ... ..	...	6,684 09	6,684 09	...	
	POLICE,	328,676 96	308,031 70	...	20,645 26	
	GAOLS,	58,808 04	57,484 50	...	1,323 54	
	BOTANIC GARDENS AND FORESTS,	12,231 46	7,686 67	...	4,544 79	
	EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCE,	99,300 63	117,207 12	17,906 49	...	
		1,461,237 48	1,453,416 06	54,056 60	61,878 02	
	NATIVE STATES,	1,500 00	1,800 00	300 00	...	
	TOTAL SALARIES,...	1,462,737 48	1,455,216 06	54,356 60	61,878 02	
	ESTABLISHMENTS.					
	SALARIES,	1,462,737 48	1,455,216 06	...	7,521 42	a.
	ALLOWANCES,	10,137 03	4,633 02	...	5,504 01	b.
	CONTINGENCIES,	28,676 51	23,965 21	...	4,711 30	c.
	TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS,...	1,501,551 02	1,483,814 29	...	17,736 73	
	Carried forward,...	1,501,551 02	1,483,814 29	...	17,736 73	

OF EXPENDITURE, 1894, AND EXPENDIURE, 1895.

CAUSE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

- a. It will be seen that the principal decrease is under the head of Police, and this is due to retrenchment. The large increase in Exchange Compensation Allowance is due to some arrears of 1894 which had to be paid.
- b. This may be attributed to the Allowances to the Post Office Clerks for over-time duty having been discontinued, and additional hands on fixed Salaries having been taken on instead and the Allowances to the Government Analyst, and Police Surgeon, having been retrenched, the former on his re-engagement and the latter, an Apothecary having been detailed to perform this duty.
- c. The decrease is mainly due to the change of system of payment of Salaries of the Bankruptcy Office at Penang, the Officers are now paid out of Salaries vote and borne on the establishment of the Department.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS--COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF EXPENDITURE.	1894.	1895.	INCREASE.	DECREASE.	REFERENCE TO REMARKS.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>	1,501,551 02	1,483,814 29	...	17,736 73	
	SERVICES, EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.					
2	Pensions,	132,553 41	142,130 00	9,576 59	...	a.
3	Revenue Services,	33,581 97	31,670 38	...	1,911 59	b.
4	Administration of Justice,	6,312 23	6,569 75	257 52	...	
5	Ecclesiastical,	1,256 09	1,249 47	...	6 62	
6	Charitable Allowances,	13,503 05	13,576 77	73 72	...	
7	Education,	100,107 06	102,046 72	1,939 66	...	c.
8	Medical,	148,989 39	155,678 06	6,688 67	...	d.
9	Police,	82,380 24	79,399 64	...	2,980 60	e.
10	Gaols,	53,895 09	53,436 49	...	458 60	
11	Marine Department,—					
	District Office, Dindings,	1,439 96	4,736 46	3,296 50	...	f.
	Harbour Department,	24,979 88	27,929 80	2,949 92	...	g.
	Light-houses,	22,405 04	21,936 28	...	468 76	h.
	Colonial Steamer,	16,050 30	13,721 78	...	2,328 52	i.
12	Postal,	93,364 01	148,291 60	54,927 59	...	j.
13	Rent,	10,008 45	8,620 73	...	1,387 72	k.
14	Transport,	77,535 91	70,638 58	...	6,897 33	l.
15	Interest,	124,791 64	134,272 86	9,481 22	...	m.
16	Miscellaneous Services,	149,759 92	113,021 06	...	36,738 86	n.
17	Works and Buildings,	198,472 90	216,251 69	17,778 79	...	o.
18	Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Canals,	178,495 19	169,409 93	...	9,085 26	p.
19	Land and Houses purchased,	72 00	2,885 50	2,813 50	...	q.
20	Military Expenditure,	736,447 06	777,725 26	41,278 20	...	r.
21	Native States,	744 45	353 09	...	391 36	
22	Special Expenses,	5,923 70	3,090 23	...	2,833 47	
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE,...	3,714,619 96	3,782,456 42	151,061 88	83,225 42	
	NET INCREASE,...			\$67,836.46		

OF EXPENDITURE, 1894, AND EXPENDITURE, 1895.

CAUSE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

- a. The increase in Superannuation Allowances amounted to \$9,350.19, and in Police Pensions to \$692.81, due to new pensions granted during the year, and to the payment of arrears of pensions which had been in abeyance. Decrease in Gratuities, \$746.03.
- b. *Principal Decrease*:—Pay of Chain-bearers, Survey Department, \$2,983.88. *Principal Increase*:—Purchase of Stamps, \$900.94.
- c. *Principal Increases*:—Queen's Scholarships, \$1,795.95; Grants for Results, \$5,263.50; Expenses of Malay Press, \$1,030.71. *Principal Decreases*:—Vernacular Boys' Schools, for the three Settlements, \$1,947.03; Malay Training College, \$2,288.90.
- d. There were increases in the majority of the heads, especially Diets for Patients in almost all the Hospitals, due to increase in numbers of patients. Nothing was expended during the year for Chemical Stores for the Government Analyst, against \$1,280.12 spent in 1894. There are no other differences which it appears necessary to mention.
- e. Decreases in Allowance to European Police in lieu of Rations, \$2,149.03; Clothing and Accoutrements, for whole Force, \$4,300.82. Of the increases, they are of small items on most of the votes, which call for no special remark.
- f. The increase was in up-keep of Launch and Boats, the Launch had to undergo heavy repairs.
- g. New Boilers for the *Sea Bird* cost \$3,784.66.
- h. There was a special item for the Purchase of two Iron Buoys in 1894, \$1,000.
- i. The principal decrease is in Fuel and Water, \$2,372.83.
- j. *Principal Increases*:—Foreign Postage, \$45,665.43, due to large accumulation of arrears in respect of the years 1892 to 1894 which had to be met; Subsidy, Mail Service *via* India, \$10,000, new item.
- k. The decreases are mainly under the heads of Rent of Chambers for the Attorney-General, and Quarters for the Police Officers.
- l. Most of the Department showed decreases, principally the Public Works and Survey Department.
- m. There was an increase of \$22,885.94 on Difference in Exchange on Remittances to Crown Agents for Salaries and Pensions payable in England. On the other hand, there were decreases on Difference in Exchange on Balances in England, \$4,391.73. Interest on Temporary Loans from the Crown Agents, \$3,024.30, and Loss in Exchange on Money Order Accounts, \$7,363.09.
- n. Of the items of 1894 which do not appear in 1895, the principal are:—Expenses in connection with School for Training Surveyors, S. S., \$1,423.32; Maintenance of Forest Reserves, Singapore, \$1,111.08; Penang, \$966.62; Malacca, \$2,000; Expenses of the Introduction of Registration of Deeds Ordinance, \$6,903.54; Bonus to Major GREY, \$1,000. Principal other decreases:—Instruction and Expenses of Cadets, \$1,942.37; Purchase of Printing Paper, \$2,442.89; Expenses connected with Dépôt at Negapatam, \$1,864.15; Stationery for all Departments, \$4,376.70; Expenses for prevention of Cattle Disease, Singapore, \$3,378.52; Penang, \$4,502.68; Re-survey of the Colony, \$6,868.92; Cost of Standard Measures, \$705.77; Miscellaneous, Singapore, \$986.16; Penang, \$948.50. *Principal Increases*:—Subsidy of Marine Telegraph to Malacca, \$839.27; Special items:—Proportional Cost of Dies for the new British Dollar, \$329.06; Purchase and Repairs of Pump for Government House Water Service, \$800; Remuneration to Apothecaries during Cholera Epidemic, \$400.

CAUSE OF INCREASE OR DECREASE.

o. *Increase* in Singapore, \$38,491.97. *Decrease*. Penang, \$16,720.05; Malacca, \$3,993.13. The causes of increase and decreases can perhaps best be shown by putting side by side the expenditure in the two years on the larger works.

Principal Works in the two years.

<i>Singapore.</i>			1894.	1895.
Maintenance of Singapore River, ...	...	...	\$11,992.71	\$12,000.00
Extension of Beach Road Reclamation, ...	...	...	4,955.91	7,997.49
Light-house on Sultan Shoal, ...	...	...	4,434.39	29,978.84
Special Services, Chinese Protectorate, ...	...	...	...	9,499.64
<i>Penang.</i>				
Special Reclamation, Weld Quay, ...	...	...	10,985.09	6,390.91
New Cable to Province Wellesley, ...	...	...	4,199.29	...
Prevention of Muda Floods, ...	...	...	2,499.95	5,554.18
Water Supply of Pulau Jerejak, ...	...	...	2,799.12	...
<i>Malacca.</i>				
New Waterworks, ...	...	...	4,042.01	...

- p. *Decreases* :—Singapore, \$3,466.77; Malacca, \$9,014.63—due to expenditure for the up-keep of Country Roads having been kept as low as possible. *Increase*:—Penang, \$3,396.14, Removal of Pontoons, Bagan Serai Bridge, cost \$10,000, the other items of expenditure in this Settlement have also been kept low.
- q. The principal special items were:—Purchase of Butterworth Swamp, \$1,500; Widening the Pengkalan Rawa Road at Nibong Tebal, \$1,026.
- r. The increases in the cost of New Barracks, and other works, including Lodging and Reht Allowances amounted to \$81,855.97, while the decrease on the Military Contribution was, \$40,577.77.

(3.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE,

1895.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—COMPARATIVE STATE-

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1895.	ACTUAL REVENUE, 1895.	EXCESS.	DEFICIENCY.	REFERENCE TO REMARKS.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1	LAND REVENUE:—					
	Premium on Grants, ...	19,000 00	43,656 02	24,656 02	...	a.
	Do. on Special Sales of Town Lands, ...	20,000 00	29,294 35	9,294 35	...	b.
	Land Rents, ...	192,000 00	200,688 37	8,688 37	...	c.
	Beach Rents, ...	4,300 00	4,983 78	...	216 22	d.
	Grazing Lands, &c., ..	4,000 00	5,299 34	1,299 34	...	
	LICENCES:—					
	Coral and Granite, ...	900 00	780 68	...	119 32	
	Tin, ...	550 00	116 50	...	433 50	
	Brick-fields, &c., ...	460 00	228 00	...	232 00	
	Timber Royalty, ...	7,500 00	8,590 51	1,090 51	...	e.
	FEES—On Issue of Notices, &c., ...	5,900 00	7,122 50	1,222 50	...	f.
	For Search, Registration, &c.,	1,950 00	1,545 25	...	404 75	
	For Registration and Preparation of Grants, ...	3,600 00	3,897 00	297 00	...	
	Expenses of Preliminary Survey (recoverable), ...	450 00	469 18	19 18	...	
	Miscellaneous, ...	5,300 00	5,732 28	432 28	...	
		265,910 00	311,503 76	46,999 55	1,405 79	
2	RENTS, EXCLUSIVE OF LAND:—					
	Public Buildings, ...	3,450 00	4,502 37	1,052 37	...	g.
	Miscellaneous, ...	12 00	25 76	13 76	...	
		3,462 00	4,528 13	1,066 13	...	
3	LICENCES:—					
	Opium, ...	1,800,000 00	1,800,000 00	...	...
	Spirits, ...	630,600 00	630,600 00	...	...
	Fees for Public-Houses (Hotels, Taverns, &c.), ...	11,900 00	13,148 00	1,248 00	...	h.
	Fees for Licensed Opium-shops, ...	12,700 00	13,703 00	1,003 00	...	i.
	Fees for Licensed Spirit-shops, ...	13,800 00	14,060 00	260 00	...	
	Fees for Licensed Warehouses, ...	3,240 00	8,680 00	5,440 00	...	j.
	Fees under Pawnbrokers' Ordinance, ...	135,000 00	121,120 00	...	13,880 00	k.
		2,607,240 00	2,601,311 00	7,951 00	13,880 00	
4	STAMPS:—					
	REVENUE, ...	204,000 00	202,851 69	...	1,148 31	l.
	JUDICIAL—Supreme Court and Courts of Requests, ...	56,000 00	55,236 48	...	763 52	m.
		260,000 00	258,088 17	...	1,911 83	
5	PORT AND HARBOUR DUES:—					
	Straits Light Dues, ...	93,100 00	96,170 22	3,070 22	...	n.
	Do., collected in India, ...	12,000 00	12,166 21	166 21	...	
	FEES—Registration of Vessels, ...	1,900 00	1,637 00	...	263 00	
	Measuring Vessels, ...	600 00	664 00	64 00	...	
	Shipping Seamen, ...	7,000 00	7,950 02	950 02	...	o.
	Surveying Passenger Vessels, ...	2,850 00	2,705 00	...	145 00	
	Do. Steam Vessels, ...	4,500 00	4,196 00	...	304 00	
	Registration of Tongkangs and Junks, ...	2,570 00	2,627 00	57 00	...	
	Registration of Boats, ...	7,500 00	8,071 14	571 14	...	p.
	Registration of Fishing Stakes, ...	3,350 00	3,932 45	582 45	...	q.
	Certificates of Competency, ...	70 00	30 00	...	40 00	
	Miscellaneous, ...	...	...	...	...
		135,440 00	140,149 04	5,461 04	752 00	
	Carried forward,...	3,272,052 00	3,315,580 10	61,477 72	17,949 62	

MENT OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE, 1895.

CAUSE OF EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY.

- a. *Excesses* :—Singapore, \$965.76 ; Penang, \$7,020.22 ; Malacca, \$16,670.04.
- b. *Under-estimated*.
- c. *Excesses* :—Singapore, \$355.64 ; Penang, \$4,098.19 ; Malacca, \$4,234.54.
- d. *Under-estimates* :—Singapore, \$238.84 ; Penang, \$1,060.50. The total estimate for Penang was \$3,500, while the Petty Stalls alone yielded \$4,230.
- e. *Excesses* :—Singapore, \$338.10 ; Penang, \$947.98. *Deficiency* :—Malacca, \$195.57.
- f. *Under-estimates* :—Penang, \$1,359.50 ; Malacca, \$295. *Deficiency* :—Singapore, \$432.
- g. *Excesses* :—Singapore, \$1,206.45 ; Penang, \$213. *Deficiency* :—Malacca, \$367.08.
- h. } *Under-estimated*. These being new items of revenue which formerly went to the Farmer, it was difficult to
i. } estimate with accuracy.
j. }
- k. *Over-estimates* :—Singapore, \$220 ; Penang, \$13,680. The licences were not taken up to the extent estimated for, at Penang, some shops being closed after a short trial. There was an excess of \$20 at Malacca.
- l. *Over-estimates* :—Penang, \$1,402.79 ; Malacca, \$3,082.79. *Under-estimate* :—Singapore, \$3,337.27.
- m. *Over-estimates* :—Penang, \$1,895.55 ; Malacca, \$85.55. *Under-estimate* :—Singapore, \$1,217.58.
- n. *Excesses* :—Singapore, \$915.28 ; Penang, \$2,097.46 ; Malacca, \$57.48. Increase in shipping.
- o. *Under-estimates* :—Singapore, \$895.41 ; Penang, \$54.61.
- p. *Under-estimates* :—Singapore, \$488.60 ; Penang, \$188.49. *Over-estimate* :—Malacca, \$105.95.
- q. *Under-estimates* :—Singapore, \$150.45 ; Penang, \$497.50. *Over-estimate* :—Malacca, \$65.50.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—COMPARATIVE STATE-

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1895.	ACTUAL REVENUE, 1895.	EXCESS.	DEFICIENCY.	REFERENCE TO REMARKS.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
	<i>Brought forward,</i>	3,272,052 00	3,315,580 10	61,477 72	17,949 62	
6	POSTAGE:—					
	Postage Stamps,	159,500 00	152,352 64	...	7,147 36	a.
	Postage Collections,	30,330 00	30,090 65	...	239 35	
	Foreign Postage on Correspondence à découvert through Singapore, ...	2,000 00	3,951 50	1,951 50	...	b.
	Miscellaneous,	7,100 00	11,956 19	4,856 19	...	c.
		198,930 00	198,350 98	6,807 69	7,386 71	
7	FINES, FORFEITURES, AND FEES OF COURT:—					
	Supreme and Civil Courts and Ma- gistrates,	65,450 00	69,349 72	3,899 72	...	d.
	Police,	950 00	1,048 12	98 12	...	
		66,400 00	70,397 84	3,997 84	...	
8	FEES OF OFFICE:—					
	Fees under Hackney Carriages Ordinance,	2,600 00	2,826 10	226 10	...	
	Pounding Stray Animals,	3,300 00	3,739 00	439 00	...	
	Public and Eating Houses, Arms, Processions, Wayangs, Gun- powder, Fireworks, &c.,	900 00	494 10	...	405 90	
	Fees under Weights and Measures Ordinance,	5,850 00	7,266 97	1,416 97	...	e.
	Fees under Steam Boilers Ordinance, Certificates of Marine Engineers and Engine-drivers,	1,140 00	1,377 85	237 85	...	
	Certificates of Land Engineers and Engine-drivers,	2,500 00	2,585 00	85 00	...	
	Engine-drivers,	1,000 00	783 00	...	217 00	
	Fees for Bills of Health,	110 00	58 00	...	52 00	
	Registry of Marriages,	4,250 00	5,315 00	1,065 00	...	f.
	Fees for Inspection of Animals, ...	70 00	182 00	112 00	...	
	Government Analyst's Fees,	20,450 00	24,216 95	3,766 95	...	g.
	Petroleum Storage Fees,	5,300 00	2,924 70	...	2,375 30	h.
	Naturalization and Passports, ...	1,000 00	448 00	...	552 00	i.
	Bankruptcy Estates—Commission, &c.	600 00	1,810 50	1,210 50	...	j.
	Registration of Deeds,	4,600 00	2,838 62	...	1,761 38	k.
	Consular Fees,	16,900 00	17,294 50	394 50	...	
	Under Chinese Immigration Ordi- nance,	1,200 00	163 05	...	1,036 95	l.
	Under Indian Immigration Ordi- nance,	18,100 00	23,792 43	5,692 43	...	m.
	Admiralty Fees,	1,750 00	1,280 00	...	470 00	
	Miscellaneous,	1,100 00	1,610 40	510 40	...	n.
		505 00	938 62	433 62	...	
		93,225 00	101,944 79	15,590 32	6,870 53	
	<i>Carried forward,...</i>	3,630,607 00	3,686,273 71	87,873 57	32,206 86	

MENT OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE, 1895.

CAUSE OF EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY.

- a. *Deficiencies* :—Singapore, \$14,174.68; Malacca, \$587.49. *Excess* :—Penang, \$7,614.81. The system of paying Commission on Money Orders by means of Stamps ceased from 1st April, 1895, they have been since paid in Cash under the head Miscellaneous. The excess in Penang is due to Perak obtaining its Stamps from there instead of from Singapore as heretofore.
- b. Under-estimated—The receipts under this head come in irregularly and no accurate estimate could be framed.
- c. All the three Settlements showed excesses, thus:—Singapore, \$2,640.71; Penang, \$2,003.33; and Malacca, \$212.15; owing to the adoption of the system of paying Commission on Money Orders in cash and brought to account under this head from 1st of April, 1895.
- d. *Under-estimated* :—Singapore, \$6,987.82; Malacca, \$126.42. *Over-estimate* :—Penang, \$3,214.52. This item of revenue is subject to too many contingencies to admit of being estimated with accuracy.
- e. *Under-estimates* :—Singapore, \$211.02; Penang, \$1,317.30. *Over-estimate* :—Malacca, \$111.35.
- f. *Under-estimated* :—Singapore, \$1,060.00; Penang, \$5.00.
- g. *Under-estimated* :—Penang, \$4,298.70, the export fees in Penang were formerly retained by the Government Veterinary Surgeon. Malacca, \$81.95. *Over-estimate* :—Singapore, \$613.70.
- h. *Over-estimated* :—Singapore, \$1,930.30; Penang, \$445.00. These receipts are principally derived from fees for testing Petroleum Oil, imported into the Colony, there seems to be a falling off in the trade.
- i. *Deficiencies* :—Singapore, \$196.00; Penang, \$380.00, decrease in the Petroleum Oil trade. A small increase of \$24 at Malacca.
- j. *Under-estimated* :—Singapore, \$864.50; Penang, \$346.00.
- k. *Over-estimated* :—Singapore, \$1,600.82; Penang, \$760.56.
- l. Over-estimated.
- m. *Excesses* :—Singapore, \$6,367.16; Malacca, \$358.50, due to increased number of contracts entered into. *Deficiency* :—Penang, \$1,033.23.
- n. *Under-estimated* :—Singapore, \$218.15; Penang, \$292.25.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—COMPARATIVE STATE.

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1895.	ACTUAL REVENUE, 1895.	EXCESS.	DEFICIENCY.	REFERENCE TO REMARKS.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>	3,630,607 00	3,686,273 71	87,873 57	32,206 86	
9	REIMBURSEMENTS:—					
	Sale of Lunatic Asylum Manufactures,	60 00	36 80	...	23 20	
	Sale of Photographic Prints, ...	300 00	93 55	...	206 45	
	Sale of Medical Stores, ...	100 00	37 31	...	62 69	
	Convict Expenditure recoverable, ...	2,850 00	2,073 83	...	776 17	a.
	Prisons—Sale of Manufactures, ...	1,275 00	2,074 16	799 16	...	b.
	Breaking Stone, ...	1,450 00	1,410 49	...	39 51	
	Cost of Subsistence of Military and Native States Prisoners recoverable,	830 00	1,381 87	551 87	...	c.
	Miscellaneous, ...	210 00	225 15	15 15	...	
	Contributions from Municipalities,...	72,000 00	72,000 00	...	...
	Payment by Malacca Municipality for Water Supply, ...	4,500 00	3,105 00	...	1,395 00	d.
	Hire of Police to Private Persons...	5,525 00	5,377 62	...	147 38	
	Hospital Charges recoverable, ...	32,220 00	37,856 73	5,636 73	...	e.
	Subscriptions for Pauper and Leper Hospitals, ...	2,000 00	1,749 45	...	250 55	
	Advertising in <i>Government Gazette</i> , and Sale of <i>Gazette</i> , &c., S.S., ...	2,000 00	2,125 31	125 31	...	
	Grant in aid of Vernacular Schools by the Sultan of the State and Territory of Johore, ...	1,320 00	1,320 00	...	...
	Grant in aid of the Malay Home by the Estate of Syed SHERIFF Tunku Syed HUSSAIN, deceased, ...	950 00	1,738 05	788 05	...	f.
	Survey Fees, ...	5,900 00	12,670 40	6,770 40	...	g.
	Sale of Boundary Stones, ...	7,750 00	10,639 61	2,889 61	...	h.
	Sale of Maps and Plans, ...	425 00	836 65	411 65	...	
	Fees in Government Schools, ...	5,700 00	6,523 80	823 80	...	i.
	Sale of Books for Govt. Schools, S.S.,	1,220 00	928 93	...	291 07	
	Fees in Crown Suits, ...	60 00	...	...	60 00	
	Fees for Medical Examination of Coolies at Negapatam, ...	2,000 00	1,912 67	...	87 33	
	Telegraph Messages, ...	7,000 00	5,806 21	...	1,193 79	j.
	Freight, Government Steamers, ...	30 00	50 20	20 20	...	
	Escorts for Estates' Coolies, ...	200 00	173 15	...	26 85	
	Payments for Private Water Supply, Payments by Estate Owners for Medical Attendance on Coolies,...	150 00	510 20	360 20	...	
	Gunpowder Storage Fees, ...	1,800 00	1,766 65	...	33 35	
	Supply of Electric Light, ...	2,800 00	1,990 98	...	809 02	k.
	Contribution from Perak for Warder RAWLINS' Salary, ...	1,400 00	1,370 00	...	30 00	
	Contribution from Perak for Pensions, Contribution from Perak for Postal Services, ...	1,800 00	1,800 00	...	...
	Contribution from Sungei Ujong for Pensions, ...	400 00	355 53	...	44 47	
	Proportion of Crown Agents' Allowance recoverable from Perak and Selangor, S.S., ...	1,200 00	1,200 00	...	...
	Sale of Dog Badges, ...	270 00	273 33	3 33	...	
	Debited to the Singapore Savings Bank for expenses of management,	300 00	425 00	125 00	...	
	Miscellaneous, ...	180 00	346 00	166 00	...	
		1,500 00	1,500 00	...	...
		4,300 00	5,553 58	1,253 58	...	l.
		173,975 00	189,238 21	20,740 04	5,476 83	
	<i>Carried forward,...</i>	3,804,582 00	3,875,511 92	108,613 61	37,683 69	

MENT OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE, 1895.

CAUSE OF EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY.

- a. *Over-estimated* :—Singapore, \$534.62 ; Penang, \$241.55—further reduction in number.
- b. The excess is almost wholly in Singapore, from increased public demand for Prison Manufactures.

- c. *Under-estimated*.

- d. This charge was made only from the 1st of April, instead of from the beginning of the year.
- e. *Under-estimated* :—Singapore, \$3,876.38 ; Penang, \$1,281.02 ; Malacca, \$479.33.

- f. There were no receipts in 1894, and the amount received in 1895 includes that of 1894 also.
- g. *Under-estimated* :—Penang, \$2,091.28 ; Malacca, \$4,716.22. Greater progress in the settlement work. *Over estimated* :—Singapore, \$37.10.
- h. *Under-estimated* :—Penang, \$2,902.77 ; Malacca, \$51.84. *Over-estimate* :—Singapore, \$65.
- i. *Under-estimated* :—Singapore, \$340.80 ; Malacca, \$613. *Over-estimate* :—Penang, \$130.

- j. *Over-estimated*.

- k. *Over-estimated* :—Singapore, \$1,028.65. *Under-estimated* :—Penang, \$219.63

- l. *Under-estimated* :—Singapore, \$2.52 ; Penang, \$672.31 ; Malacca, \$578.75. These receipts are of an unforeseen nature, and cannot be properly estimated.

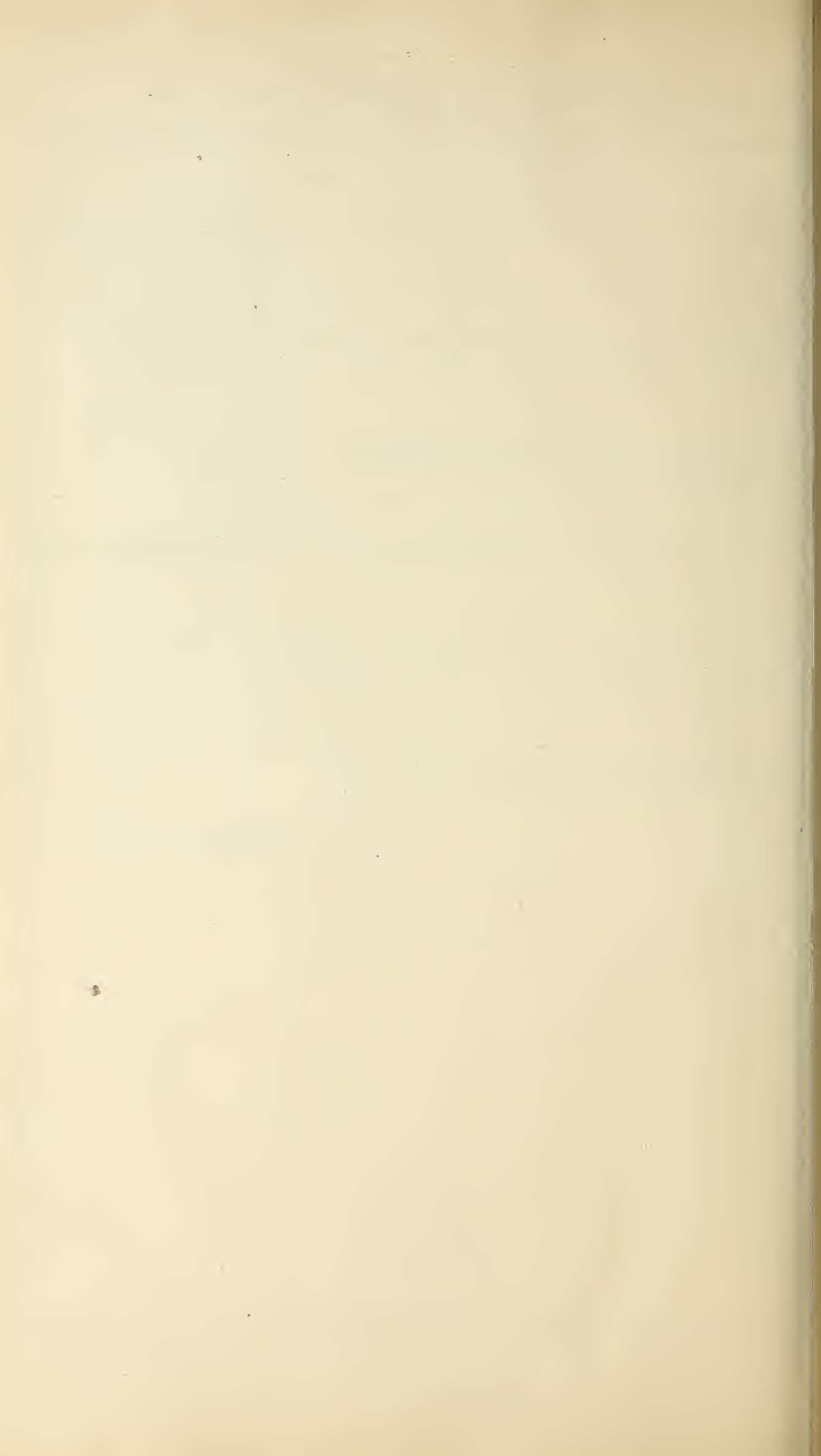
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—COMPARATIVE STATE-

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	ESTIMATED REVENUE, 1895.	ACTUAL REVENUE, 1895.	EXCESS.	DEFICIENCY.	REFERENCE TO REMARKS.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>	3,804,582 00	3,875,511 92	108,613 61	37,683 69	
10	SALE OF GOVT. PROPERTY:— Sale of Unserviceable Stores, Miscellaneous,	2,600 00 674 00	3,253 81 629 69	653 81 ...	... 44 31	a.
		3,274 00	3,883 50	653 81	44 31	
11	INTEREST:— Interest on Investments, S. S., ... Interest on Bank Accounts, ... Profit on Silver Coin, S. S., ... Profit on Copper Coin, S.S., ... Interest on Loans to Native States, Interest on Loans to Municipalities, Premium on Government of India Stock sold, ... Miscellaneous, S. S., ...	4,500 00 11,500 00 15,000 00 ... 43,500 00 645 00 ... 1,000 00	6,704 35 12,587 85 15,925 34 25,886 52 10,443 25 645 00 4,732 64 559 80	2,204 35 1,087 85 925 34 25,886 52 4,732 64 ...	... ... ... ... 33,056 75 440 20	b. c. d. e. f. g.
		76,145 00	77,484 75	34,836 70	33,496 95	
12	MISCELLANEOUS RECEIPTS:— Miscellaneous, ...	1,850 00	2,553 36	703 36	...	h.
		1,850 00	2,553 36	703 36	...	
13	SPECIAL RECEIPTS:— Presents received from Native Chiefs, S. S., ... Court Deposits unclaimed, ...	200 00 470 00	... 1,480 87	... 1,010 87	200 00 ...	i.
		670 00	1,480 87	1,010 87	200 00	
14	DISTRICT COLLECTIONS:— Under Municipal Ordinance IX of 1887, ...	87,000 00	87,445 12	445 12	...	
		87,000 00	87,445 12	445 12	...	
	TOTAL,...	3,973,521 00	4,048,359 52	146,263 47	71,424 95	
	NET EXCESS,...			\$74,838.52		

MENT OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE, 1895.

CAUSE OF EXCESS OR DEFICIENCY.

- a. *Under-estimated*:—Singapore, \$914.66; Malacca, \$29.47. *Over-estimate*:—Penang, \$290.32.
- b. Interest on Gold Securities in England was not estimated.
- c. *Under-estimated*:—Cash balances were larger than was anticipated.
- d. Under-estimated.
- e. Not estimated for.
- f. No interest on the loan to Pahang was received during the year.
- g. This is the profit of the balance of the investments of Bankruptcy Estates' Fund, which was not estimated for.
- h. Some unforeseen receipts.
- i. Under-estimated, and cannot be foreseen with certainty.



(4.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

OF

ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE,

1895.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS—COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF SERVICE.	ESTIMATED.	ACTUAL.	EXCESS.	SAVING.	REFERENCE TO REMARKS.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
1	SALARIES.					
	CIVIL :—					
	The Governor,	45,380 00	45,371 20	...	8 80	
	Colonial Secretary and Resident					
	Councillors,	58,584 00	60,360 04	1,776 04	...	
	Cadets,	14,400 00	12,863 29	...	1,536 71	
	Councils Branch,	1,368 00	1,318 00	...	50 00	
	Printing Office,	21,420 00	21,412 85	...	7 15	
	Land Office,	29,172 00	28,754 88	...	417 12	
	Registry of Deeds,	10,992 00	9,480 23	...	1,511 77	
	District Officers,	20,400 00	20,567 35	167 35	...	
	District Office, Dindings, ...	7,164 00	7,131 70	...	32 30	
	Do., Balik Pulau, ...	4,308 00	4,307 77	...	0 23	
	Do., Butterworth, ...	8,556 00	8,147 31	...	408 69	
	Do., Bukit Mertajam, ...	4,416 00	4,438 06	22 06	...	
	Do., South, P. W., ...	4,116 00	3,913 41	...	202 59	
	Do., Alor Gajah, ...	4,500 00	4,497 70	...	2 30	
	Do., Jasin, ...	3,636 00	3,622 72	...	13 28	
	Treasury,	31,824 00	31,871 23	47 23	...	
	Audit Office,	28,800 00	28,362 59	...	437 41	
	Public Works & Survey Department,	96,612 00	95,749 61	...	862 39	
	Chinese Protectorate,	29,916 00	27,210 89	...	2,705 11	
	Marine Department,—					
	Harbour Department, ... }	57,468 00	56,509 12	...	958 88	
	Steam Launches, ... }					
	Light-houses, &c., ... }	21,204 00	21,187 74	...	16 26	
	Ajax Shoal Light-ship, ... }					
	Light-house Steam Tender, ... }					
	Colonial Steamer,	11,724 00	12,215 54	491 54	...	
	Marine and Engineer Surveyors,	9,804 00	9,666 00	...	138 00	
	Post Office,	55,157 00	53,966 73	...	1,190 27	
	Indian Immigration Agent's Department,	6,708 00	3,873 07	...	2,834 93	
	JUDICIAL :—	587,629 00	576,799 03	2,504 22	13,334 19	
	Supreme Court,—					
	Judges,	33,192 00	32,623 47	...	568 53	
	Registry,	45,615 00	44,130 46	...	1,484 54	
	Attorney-General's Department, ...	14,940 00	14,940 00	...	...
	Bankruptcy Office,	13,176 00	13,218 74	42 74	...	
	Police Courts,	56,112 00	55,330 82	...	781 18	
	Courts of Requests,	11,304 00	11,252 18	...	51 82	
	Sheriffs' Department,	13,872 00	13,270 89	...	601 11	
		188,211 00	184,766 56	42 74	3,487 18	
	ECCLESIASTICAL,	14,124 00	14,324 00	200 00	...	
	EDUCATION,	83,892 00	79,870 42	...	4,021 58	
	MEDICAL,	98,301 00	96,407 94	...	1,893 06	
	Do., Government Analyst Branch,	4,212 00	4,154 03	...	57 97	
	GOVERNMENT VETERINARY SURGEON'S DEPARTMENT,	7,602 00	6,684 09	...	917 91	
	POLICE,	332,680 00	308,031 70	...	24,648 30	
	GAOLS,	59,503 00	57,484 50	...	2,018 50	
	BOTANIC GARDENS AND FORESTS, ...	4,140 00	7,686 67	3,546 67	...	
	EXCHANGE COMPENSATION ALLOWANCES,	105,000 00	117,207 12	12,207 12	...	
		1,485,294 00	1,453,416 06	18,500 75	50,378 69	
	NATIVE STATES,	1,800 00	1,800 00	...	...
	TOTAL SALARIES,...	1,487,094 00	1,455,216 06	18,500 75	50,378 69	
	ESTABLISHMENTS.					
	SALARIES,	1,487,094 00	1,455,216 06	...	31,877 94	a.
	ALLOWANCES,	4,520 00	4,633 02	113 02	...	
	CONTINGENCIES,	26,145 00	23,965 21	...	2,179 79	b.
	TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS,...	1,517,759 00	1,483,814 29	113 02	34,057 73	
	<i>Carried forward,...</i>	<i>1,517,759 00</i>	<i>1,483,814 29</i>	<i>113 02</i>	<i>34,057 73</i>	

OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, 1895.

CAUSE OF EXCESS OR SAVING.

a.	Salaries in arrears of 1894,	...	...	...	...	...	\$6,372.98
	Do. not provided for in Estimates, 1895,	...	...	...	...	...	5,886.23
	Do. at higher rates than those provided for,	...	...	...	...	...	694.36
	Do. doubly paid in certain cases of changes of holders,	...	...	...	...	...	29.83
	Excess in Exchange Compensation Allowance,	...	...	...	...	...	12,207.12
							<u>25,190.52</u>
	Salaries undrawn through vacancies, or drawn at lower rates than those						
	provided for,	...	...	...	...	\$52,825.76	
	Salaries short paid, to be drawn in 1896,	...	...	...	...	4,242.70	
							<u>57,068.46</u>
							<u>\$31,877.94</u>

b. Savings in nearly every Department, the largest being in Government Veterinary Surgeon's Department, Province Wellesley \$600, the vote was unappropriated.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS-COMPARATIVE STATEMENT

ITEM OF ESTIMATES.	HEADS OF SERVICE.	ESTIMATED.	ACTUAL.	EXCESS.	SAVING.	REFERENCE TO REMARKS.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	
	<i>Brought forward,...</i>	1,517,759 00	1,483,814 29	113 02	34,057 73	
	SERVICES, EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.					
2	Pensions, ...	132,430 00	142,130 00	9,700 00	...	a.
3	Revenue Services, ...	32,545 00	31,670 38	...	874 62	b.
4	Administration of Justice, ...	6,885 00	6,569 75	...	315 25	
5	Ecclesiastical, ...	1,250 00	1,249 47	...	0 53	
6	Charitable Allowances, ...	15,305 00	13,576 77	...	1,728 23	c.
7	Education, ...	96,326 00	102,046 72	5,720 72	...	d.
8	Medical, ...	154,250 00	155,678 06	1,428 06	...	e.
9	Police, ..	95,705 00	79,399 64	...	16,305 36	f.
10	Gaols, ...	56,406 00	53,436 49	...	2,969 51	g.
11	Marine Department,—					
	District Office, Dindings, ...	1,500 00	4,736 46	3,236 46	...	h.
	Harbour Department, ...	29,525 00	27,929 80	...	1,595 20	i.
	Light-houses, ...	23,175 00	21,936 28	...	1,238 72	j.
	Colonial Steamer, ...	14,600 00	13,721 78	..	878 22	k.
12	Postal, ...	120,676 00	148,291 60	27,615 60	...	l.
13	Rent, ...	11,740 00	8,620 73	...	3,119 27	m.
14	Transport,...	77,287 00	70,638 58	...	6,648 42	n.
15	Interest, ...	104,600 00	134,272 86	29,672 86	...	o.
16	Miscellaneous Services, ...	115,692 00	113,021 06	...	2,670 94	p.
17	Works and Buildings,...	266,138 00	216,251 69	...	49,886 31	q.
18	Roads, Streets, Bridges, and Canals,	169,940 00	169,409 93	...	530 07	r.
19	Land and Houses purchased, ...	1,700 00	2,885 50	1,185 50	...	s.
20	Military Expenditure,...	1,046,070 00	777,725 26	...	268,344 74	t.
21	Native States, ...	1,200 00	353 09	...	846 91	u.
22	Special Expenses, ...	...	3,090 23	3,090 23	...	v.
	TOTAL EXPENDITURE,...	4,092,704 00	3,782,456 42	31,762 45	392,010 03	
	NET SAVING,...			\$310,247.58		

OF ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL EXPENDITURE, 1895.

CAUSE OF EXCESS OR SAVING.

- a. On Superannuation Allowances there was a net excess of \$10,906.53, due to the granting of new Pensions, and to the payment of arrears. Savings in Gratuities, \$1,341.27.
- b. This is the net result of a number of savings and excesses, individually of small amount, the largest amount of saving of note was under the head of Pay of Chain-bearers (Survey Department) Singapore, \$823.45.
- c. Almost all the votes proved to be over-estimated especially Relief of Distressed British Subjects, and of Distressed Masters, Mates and Engineers, which amounted to \$1,030. Miscellaneous showed the next largest saving, viz., \$883.
- d. Queen's Scholarships showed an excess of \$5,269.04, Results Grants, an excess of \$6,392, but the rest of the votes showed savings, the principal being :—Vernacular Boys' Schools, \$1,462.21 ; Malay Training College, \$1,208.57 since abolished ; and the local Scholarships votes amounting together to \$1,118.27.
- e. *Principal Excesses* :—Conveyance of Lunatics, \$837.86 ; General Hospital, Diets, Singapore, \$1,234.78 ; Penang, \$725.53, these votes were under-estimated, the increase in numbers of patients being large ; Leper Hospital Diets, \$513.68 and Contingent Expenses and Medical Comforts, \$1,075.92 ; and District Hospital, Diets, Malacca, \$561.49. *Principal Savings* :—Government Analyst Branch, Chemical Stores, &c., \$1,000 the vote was unappropriated.
- f. Nearly all the votes proved to have been over-estimated, the principal being—Allowance to European Police in lieu of Rations, \$1,091.61 ; Allowance to European Police at Out-stations, \$480.31, owing to the diminished number of the European Contingent. Extra Pay to Detective Police, \$1,260.69 ; Clothing and Accoutrement for whole Force, \$9,496.39 ; Lighting, Singapore, \$773.74 ; Pay of Additional Police Constables, Singapore, \$794.53 ; Secret Service, Singapore and Malacca, \$1,095.45.
- g. Savings on nearly all the votes, those on Rations alone amounting in the three Settlements to \$2,086.16.
- h. The excess arises from the heavy expenditure for repairs to the Steam Launch.
- i. Small Savings on most of the votes.
- j. Savings on nearly all the votes, the principal being under the head Oil and Stores.
- k. The saving is in Fuel and Water.
- l. *Principal Excesses* :—Contribution to Imperial Post Office, \$5,878.14 (under-estimated) ; Foreign Postage, \$31,851.56, due to the payment of certain arrears in respect of 1892-94. *Principal Savings* :—Subsidy for fortnightly Mail Service *via* India, \$5,000 ; Bounties to Commanders of Vessels in the three Settlements, \$2,273.43.
- m. All the Departments showed savings, the largest being—Rent of Quarters for the Police Department, Singapore and Penang, \$1,729.37.
- n. Nearly all the Departments showed savings, due to over-estimates, the principal being in the Public Works and Survey Department, and the Police Department of the three Settlements ; Passages of Officers to and from the Colony, \$2,059.30.
- o. Excess in Difference of Exchange on Remittances to Crown Agents for Salaries and Pensions payable in England, \$27,516.65, (under-estimated) ; Interest on Temporary Loan Crown Agents, \$1,928.89, not provided for.
- p. *Principal Savings* :—Stationery for all Departments, \$2,212.02 ; Re-survey of the Colony, Penang, \$1,594.21. Of expenditure wholly unprovided for in the Estimates the following are the principal items :—Purchase and Repairs of Pump for Water Service, Government House, \$800 ; Remuneration to Apothecaries during Cholera Epidemic, \$400 ; Proportion of Cost of Dies for new British Dollar, \$329.06.
- q. *Savings* :—Singapore, \$28,179.87 ; Penang, \$22,815.26. In Singapore, item 25, Overland Telegraph Line to Malacca, \$30,000, the vote was unappropriated, and in Penang, item 7, Improvement of Butterworth Water Supply, \$20,000, was also unappropriated. Small excesses at Malacca and the Dindings.
- r. *Savings* :—Singapore, \$8.92 ; Penang, \$326.70 ; Malacca, \$194.45.
- s. For widening the Pengkalan Rawa Road at Nibong Tebal, \$1,026, and for Extension of the Roman Catholic Cemetery at Malacca, \$199.50, were not provided for in the Estimates.
- t. *Savings* :—Military Contribution, \$142,229. New Barracks at Pulau Brani and Blakang Mati, \$125,438.67, the last item is merely a postponement of payment.
- u. Over-estimated.
- v. Special Expenses are not borne on the Estimates. Details will be found in the Statement of Expenditure Detailed.

H. TROTTER,
Auditor-General, S. S.



STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SCHEDULE

OF

Expenditure in Excess of the Items of the Schedule
to the Supply Ordinance, No. XV of 1894.

THE SCHEDULE TO THE SUPPLY ORDINANCE, No. XV OF 1894.

HEADS OF SERVICE.							AMOUNT.	TOTAL.
							\$ c.	\$ c.
Brought forward,...							...	42,827 64
8. MEDICAL:—								
Hospitals,	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,396 51
11. MARINE DEPARTMENT:—								
District Office, Dindings,	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,236 46
12. POSTAL,							...	27,615 60
14. TRANSPORT:—								
Audit Office,	...	...	...	...	...	320 54	
Chinese Protectorate,	...	...	...	...	...	438 22	
Government Analyst,	...	...	...	...	...	66 00	824 76
15. INTEREST,							...	29,672 86
16. MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES:—								
Public Works Department,	...	...	...	...	...	1,409 26	
Teachers' Allowance and Language Bonus to Officers, S. S.,	...	...	...	...	...	668 72	
Water Supply to Public Buildings,	...	...	...	...	...	493 11	
Subsidy for Marine Telegraph to Malacca,	...	...	...	...	...	36 16	
Proportion of Cost of Dies for new British Dollar,	...	...	...	...	...	329 06	
Pump for Water Service, Government House,	...	...	...	...	...	800 00	
Remuneration to Apothecaries during Cholera Epidemic,	...	...	...	...	...	400 00	
Cost of Standard Measures,	...	...	...	...	...	214 25	
Miscellaneous,	...	...	...	...	...	227 21	4,577 77
Carried forward,...							...	111,151 60

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

ANALYTICAL ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE,
1895,

DISTINGUISHING EXPENDITURE DEFRAIDED UNDER AUTHORITY
OF COLONIAL ORDINANCE FROM THAT DEFRAIDED IN ANTICIPATION
OF SUCH AUTHORITY.



ANALYTICAL ABSTRACT OF EXPENDITURE, 1895, DISTINGUISHING EXPENDITURE
DEFRAYED UNDER AUTHORITY OF COLONIAL ORDINANCE FROM THAT
DEFRAYED IN ANTICIPATION OF SUCH AUTHORITY.

ITEM OF EXPENDITURE.	HEADS OF SERVICE.	EXPENDITURE DEFRAYED UNDER ORDINANCE No. XV OF 1894.	EXPENDITURE FOR WHICH A COVERING ORDINANCE IS NECESSARY.	TOTAL EXPENDITURE, 1895.
1	ESTABLISHMENTS :—	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
	SALARIES,	1,436,729 31	18,186 75	1,455,216 06
	ALLOWANCES,	4,408 02	225 00	4,633 02
	CONTINGENCIES,	23,415 17	550 04	23,965 21
	TOTAL ESTABLISHMENTS,...	1,464,552 50	19,261 79	1,483,814 29
2	PENSIONS,	130,791 71	11,338 29	142,130 00
3	REVENUE SERVICES,	30,723 43	946 95	31,670 38
4	ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE,	5,593 40	976 35	6,569 75
5	ECCLESIASTICAL,	1,249 47	...	1,249 47
6	CHARITABLE ALLOWANCES,	13,567 99	8 78	13,576 77
7	EDUCATION,	91,751 24	10,295 48	102,046 72
8	MEDICAL,	153,281 55	2,396 51	155,678 06
9	POLICE,	79,399 64	...	79,399 64
10	GAOLS,	53,436 49	...	53,436 49
11	MARINE DEPARTMENT :—			
	DISTRICT OFFICE, DINDINGS,	1,500 00	3,236 46	4,736 46
	HARBOUR DEPARTMENT, { STEAM LAUNCHES, }	27,929 80	...	27,929 80
	LIGHT-HOUSES, } LIGHT-HOUSE STEAM TENDER, }	21,936 28	...	21,936 28
	COLONIAL STEAMER,	13,721 78	...	13,721 78
12	POSTAL,	120,676 00	27,615 60	148,291 60
13	RENT,	8,620 73	...	8,620 73
14	TRANSPORT,	69,813 82	824 76	70,638 58
15	INTEREST,	104,600 00	29,672 86	134,272 86
16	MISCELLANEOUS SERVICES,	108,443 29	4,577 77	113,021 06
17	WORKS AND BUILDINGS,	209,929 54	6,322 15	216,251 69
18	ROADS, STREETS, BRIDGES, AND CANALS,	169,352 09	57 84	169,409 93
19	LAND AND HOUSES PURCHASED,	1,700 00	1,185 50	2,885 50
20	MILITARY EXPENDITURE,	777,725 26	..	777,725 26
21	NATIVE STATES,	353 09	...	353 09
22	SPECIAL EXPENSES, ... ..	...	3,090 23	3,090 23
	TOTAL,...	3,660,619 10	121,807 32	3,782,456 42

ADMINISTRATION REPORT, PENANG, 1895.

1. During almost the whole of the past year, Mr. TROTTER was in charge of the Settlement. I did not return from leave until the 8th December last.

REVENUE.

2. An increase of \$10,608 has to be recorded in the total Revenue for 1895. The figures are as follows :—

1894.	1895.
\$1,407,903	\$1,418,511

3. Some increase occurs under most of the principal heads of Revenue:—

		1894.	1895.
		\$	\$
1.	Licences, ...	890,420	901,201
2.	{ Land Revenue, ...	98,538	105,347
	{ Do. (Registration and Search), {	* 27,983	* 27,983
		+ 3,489	+ 3,489
3.	Stamps, ...	120,790	121,550
4.	District Collections, ...	68,722	69,194
5.	Reimbursements, ...	57,973	60,020
6.	Postage, ...	53,506	60,763
7.	Port and Harbour Dues, ...	20,666	28,915
8.	Fees of Office, ...	18,715	20,096

The one exception to such increase, more apparent than real, lies in the heading "Land Revenue" (Registration). To make a true comparison, the new receipts from "Registration of Deeds" (1894-95) are bracketed above with Land Revenue (1894-95), under which all receipts from "Registration and Search" were formerly classed, though now brought under "Fees of Office." There is, besides, a decrease in last year's Registration receipts through the cessation of the "rush," noticed in last year's Report, upon the first introduction of the Ordinance in July, 1894. Registration (old and new) produced \$31,472 in 1894, as against \$10,094 in 1895. The amount in 1893 was only \$3,543.

4. Even under "Land Revenue" the chief item, the Rent-roll of the Settlement, shows an advance from \$65,312 to \$73,096, an increase of \$7,784. This proves once more how distinctly the Revenue Survey of Penang and Province Wellesley has been a "remunerative" work (*see* also paragraph 25).

5. The "Stamps" Revenue collected during 1895 and the two preceding years, respectively, is shewn in the following table :—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
	\$	\$	\$
Revenue Stamps (Impressed and Adhesive), ...	76,263	82,061	75,654
Judicial Stamps (Impressed and Adhesive), ...	24,686	23,121	23,193
Fees of Office Stamps (Impressed and Adhesive), ...	10,565	15,607	22,701
Total, ...	\$111,514	\$120,789	\$121,548

6. There was a substantial increase under all the branches of "Revenue Stamp Receipts," except in "Probate." There a large falling-off occurred, as compared with 1894, the most unhealthy year on record, taking the Settlement as a whole. Affidavits were filed in Probate last year to the number of 471 only, on which \$20,288 Stamp Duty was paid, as against 661 cases in 1894, yielding \$32,240.

7. The main divisions of Revenue are shewn in the following Comparative Statement for the last three years:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
	\$	\$	\$
Excise Licences,	852,000	852,000	869,201
General Sources of Revenue,	471,403	† 555,903	549,210
Total,...	\$1,323,403	\$1,407,903	\$1,418,411

The comparison shews how steadily, if slowly, our General Revenue advances.

* Included in "Land Revenue."

† Included in "Fees of Office"—Stamps.

‡ Including \$20,378 from the special "rush" for prior Registration.

EXPENDITURE.

8. While the Revenue for 1895 has thus increased, the local Expenditure has been less by \$17,468 than in 1894; the disbursements amounting to \$957,700 in 1895, as against \$975,168 in 1894. The decrease is mainly due to reductions in Works and Buildings \$13,729, Miscellaneous Services (mainly Re-survey) \$19,013, and Salaries \$7,707. The principal increase is \$3,818, under "Exchange Compensation."

BALANCES.

9. The Treasury Balance at the beginning of 1895 was \$409,924, and at the end \$252,023. The amount drawn by the Singapore Treasury in the course of 1895 was altogether \$900,000, of which \$200,000 went to cover "small coin"; and about \$60,000 represents the Penang share of the Crown Agents' expenditure on account of the Colony.

10. This Settlement has now had large and increasing Credit Balances for some years, with the result that large and increasing amounts have been drawn to Singapore. The figures are as follows:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Revenue, ...	1,288,409	1,303,997	1,323,339	1,407,907	1,418,511
Expenditure, ...	1,131,606	1,107,922	1,036,632	970,822	957,700
Crown Agents, ...	84,728	70,678	54,061	68,015	60,000 (estimated).
Total, ...	1,216,334	1,178,600	1,099,693	1,038,837	1,017,700
Surplus, ...	72,075	125,397	232,646	369,070	400,811

These sums must be further increased by the amount of the Penang share of "General Revenue," such as "Interest" (including profit on small coin). The share under this heading alone is computed for 1895 at \$30,000; and by so much has the real surplus of the Settlement to be increased.

The prosperity of any country must be affected by such a drain as this. So long as the Colony could be called on to meet an uncertain claim for Military Charges little could be said. But the Military Contribution is now placed on a fairer footing. The share of this Settlement at 17½ per cent. on its present Revenue gives a maximum liability of \$248,239, leaving \$152,572 of surplus Revenue to cover the Penang share of other "General Charges," without taking account of the Penang share of "General Receipts."

TRADE.

11. The Trade Returns during the last five years stand as follows:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Imports, ...	\$40,788,400	\$41,421,567	\$43,910,132	\$58,320,513	\$51,042,626
Exports, ...	41,436,222	43,674,818	43,693,722	47,548,254	48,113,504
Total, ...	\$82,224,622	\$85,096,385	\$87,603,854	\$105,868,767	\$99,156,130

Imports.

The Imports may be divided as usual into three groups:—

	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Europe & America, {				
United Kingdom, ...	\$4,636,983	\$4,397,836	\$6,532,538	\$4,362,462
Other European Countries, ...	2,038,703	1,997,700	1,925,573	2,008,984
America, ...	304,880	61,391	201,022	93,338
Total, ...	\$6,980,566	\$6,456,927	\$8,659,133	\$6,464,784
Asiatic Countries, {				
Calcutta, ...	\$2,907,463	\$2,818,607	\$2,593,368	\$2,855,346
Madras, ...	923,519	1,018,312	1,267,555	1,385,013
Burma, ...	5,808,173	5,033,604	5,316,147	5,257,364
Hongkong, ...	5,511,134	5,961,684	6,222,716	6,433,531
China, ...	651,504	660,156	948,101	593,737
French Indo-China, ...	33,960	900	49,349	...
Total, ...	\$15,835,753	\$15,493,263	\$16,397,236	\$16,524,991

		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Local Trade.	Dindings, ...	38,165	60,133	67,742	82,889
	Malacca, ...	111,452	94,678	118,994	119,047
	Singapore, ...	2,138,360	3,027,527	7,558,766	3,492,068
	Kedah, ...	673,685	677,934	506,918	699,402
	Perak, ...	6,862,389	9,087,122	11,365,808	10,003,810
	Selangor, ...	1,562,272	1,616,726	1,975,903	3,164,998
	Sumatra, ...	3,114,748	3,312,612	1,787,326	1,601,434
Siamese West States, ...		3,279,786	3,239,824	3,135,599	3,157,629
Total,...		\$17,780,857	\$21,116,556	\$26,515,056	\$22,321,277

12. The figures for the Trade of 1895 have not come up to the high-water mark of 1894, though above those of any other year. The total decrease is \$4,193,779 on 1894, but of this total the decrease in specie import amounts to \$3,823,000 from Singapore alone; and \$5,793,573 from all countries. The United Kingdom Trade is the lowest for many years, even valued in dollars. Most "Foreign Countries" show some decline. The exceptions are "India" and the neighbouring "Siamese (West) States." These are special factors in Penang trade which have, for many years, shewn great steadiness. In the "India" trade, this is the more remarkable, because of the monetary *coup d'etat* effected in the "Rupee" in 1893; since which event, seeing the divorce it made between the Dollar and Rupee, it was hardly to be expected that we could again reach the 1892 figures; but the Trade done last year comes very near them.

The totals are as follows, India and Burma being kept distinct:—

	1892.		1893.		1894.		1895.	
	India.	Burma.	India.	Burma.	India.	Burma.	India.	Burma.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
General Trade, ...	2,907,463	5,808,173	2,818,607	5,033,604	2,593,368	5,316,147	2,855,346	5,257,364
Opium, ...	2,118,725	...	2,191,341	...	1,906,802	...	2,146,905	...
Rice, ...	67,711	4,915,138	31,718	4,070,184	414	4,332,638	11,075	4,259,183
Total...	\$5,093,899	\$10,723,311	\$5,041,666	\$9,103,788	\$4,500,584	\$9,668,785	\$5,013,926	\$9,516,547

Opium is referred to specially in paragraphs 15-17.

13. In my Report on 1893 (in 1894) I said "the new 'oil' business from Sumatra has increased considerably, more so in fact than the figures indicate; for, owing to keen competition, the local prices have fallen 25 per cent., to the great advantage of consumers. The sound policy of the Dutch in not excluding our silver currency on the East Coast of Sumatra has thus helped to establish a very promising oil trade, even against such powerful rivals as Russia and America." Since then the petroleum industry has progressed wonderfully in Langkat, and three steamers are now almost entirely occupied by the carriage of the oil from Tanjong Pura to this Port. Eight steam-engines are now at work, and most of this trade centres in Penang. The high gold prices ruling for oil must have given immense profits to the K. M. Co.; and competing companies are consequently about to start operations. North-East Sumatra, for which this Port is, in many respects, the *commercial* Capital, has, in fact, had a good year in 1895 for all its products—the tobacco of Deli, the petroleum of Langkat and the coffee of Sirdang. The figures for oil are:—

		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Sumatra Oil, ...	...	\$103,650	\$178,980	* \$386,073	* \$355,540
Russian (Tank) Oil, ...	...	490,096	345,077	* 96,575	* 313,860
American Oil, ...	...	286,119	50,790	57,660	74,967

* There has recently been some joint working arrangement, I understand, which explains these fluctuations.

Export.

14. The Exports of the United Kingdom has considerably decreased in dollar values. In the Local Trade there is an increase of \$2,827,956, owing chiefly to a good year in Singapore Trade and in that of Sumatra.

		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
United Kingdom, ...	...	\$9,246,674	\$12,082,871	\$10,560,856	\$10,129,598
Other European Countries, ...	...	720,011	1,415,271	2,985,865	1,174,824
Total,...	...	\$9,966,685	\$13,498,142	\$13,546,721	\$11,304,422

Local Trade.

		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
		\$	\$	\$	\$
Malacca, ...	...	167,969	97,595	117,212	179,177
Singapore, ...	...	4,408,967	3,822,932	3,759,484	5,309,385
Kedah, ...	...	319,069	295,550	237,057	307,340
Perak, ...	...	8,078,262	6,945,990	6,833,611	6,345,162
Selangor, ...	...	770,840	918,790	1,201,119	1,183,359
Total,...		\$13,745,107	\$12,080,857	\$12,148,483	\$13,824,423
Sumatra, ...	...	\$7,979,817	\$6,575,080	\$6,058,930	\$7,154,785
Siamese West States, ...	...	1,818,129	1,768,424	1,932,317	1,988,478
Total,...		\$9,797,946	\$8,343,504	\$7,991,247	\$9,143,263

To Asiatic Countries.

		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Calcutta, ...	...	\$1,556,976	\$1,634,089	\$1,682,184	\$1,293,158
Madras, ...	...	141,931	247,360	352,221	336,026
Burma, ...	...	1,585,768	1,544,345	932,489	1,661,004
Hongkong, ...	...	2,392,824	2,475,958	3,332,820	2,579,315
China, ...	...	1,385,640	1,280,122	2,417,067	1,625,480
French Indo-China, ...	...	...	165	125	169
Total,...		\$7,063,139	\$7,182,039	\$8,716,906	\$7,495,152

15. The Opium Trade demands special reference. It has been as follows :—

		1894.	1895.
		Chests.	Chests.
Benares, ...	...	3,409	3,467
Patna, ...	...	350	...
Turkey, ...	...	21	...
China, ...	...	...	...
Total,...		3,780	3,467

The Penang Opium Farm has worked efficiently and satisfactorily throughout 1895 under the new Ordinance. I am convinced there have been considerable profits—the Farmers admit to from \$5,000 to \$9,000 per mensem, which would give a handsome dividend even on their alleged capital of “over \$200,000 apart from Deposits.” But the astonishing fluctuations of Raw Opium during 1895 (from \$650 a chest at the minimum to \$850 at the maximum) made and still make all calculations as to the Farm profits most difficult.

The Opium Farmers inform me that in making their tender for 1895-7, the value of the Farm was calculated by them, and probably by other tenderers, on the hypothesis that \$850 a chest would prove to be the price, whereas the price has, in fact, averaged \$750 a chest during the past year. This miscalculation alone must have given them a large profit, at the public expense.

16. The distribution of the Opium Imports to neighbouring places has been as follows :—

		Chests.
Perak, ...	...	1,597 $\frac{1}{2}$
Selangor, ...	...	258
Siamese States, North-West,	...	485 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sumatra, North,	...	...
Do., East,	...	...
Do., West,	...	...
Other places,	...	318 $\frac{1}{2}$
Total,...		2,950 $\frac{1}{4}$

Of the 485 $\frac{5}{4}$ chests of Opium exported to the Siamese States in 1895, Tongkah takes nearly half the total quantity; Kulim (61), Kedah (60), and Kopah (48) coming next, in the order named.

17. The new policy put in force by Order in Council of October, 1892, gave the Resident Councillor a useful control over this important section of our Opium Exports, so as to prevent such exports of Opium being smuggled back in the form of chandu. This policy has been confirmed and extended in the Ordinance of 1894; for now the Opium Farmer exercises this power as a matter of course in regard to all exports of Opium to neighbouring countries. It is one of the necessary drawbacks to allowing such a monopoly as the Opium Farm.

SHIPPING.

18. There is a slight increase in the shipping, as measured by tonnage :—

Arrivals.

	<i>Vessels.</i>	<i>Tonnage.</i>
1892, ...	2,970	1,630,643
1893, ...	2,898	1,597,441
1894, ...	2,768	1,605,300
1895, ...	2,664	1,706,069

Native Craft.

1892, ...	4,479
1893, ...	4,193
1894, ...	3,882
1895, ...	4,363

The decrease, in the arrivals and departures of Native Craft, may be attributed to the gradual supersession of sailing craft by small steamers within the "local trade" limits.

HARBOUR DEPARTMENT.

19. The total revenue of this Department amounts to \$27,466, as against \$25,092 in 1894. The increase falls mainly under the head of "Light Dues," \$1,776.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

20. The returns shew a continued decrease in the number of "Indentured Immigrants." That system seems to be giving place to other and less artificial means of recruiting labour :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Immigrants for Service in the Colony, ...	2,644	1,192	1,189	1,053	719
Immigrants for Service in the Native States,...	799	436	917	635	830
Total,...	3,443	1,628	2,106	1,688	1,549

The "Straits" rate of wages can no longer be considered tempting at the existing Indian Exchange, which is at present 18 per cent. lower than in 1892.

The free Immigrants numbered as follows :—

1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
26,446	16,370	15,877	13,156	14,413

At the same time, only 12,360 returned to India in 1895, compared with 13,537 in 1894.

21. The following table gives a comparative statement of the number of arrivals and departures for the years 1892-95 :—

		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Arrivals, ...	{ Under Indenture, ...	1,628	2,225	1,745	1,549
	{ Not under Indenture, ...	16,370	15,877	13,156	14,413
	Total,...	17,998	18,102	14,901	15,962
Departures, ...	Total,...	17,722	14,045	13,537	12,360

Of the 1,549 Statute Immigrants who arrived during 1895, 719 were for service in the Colony and 830 for the Native States :—

Province Wellesley, ...	...	719
Perak, ...	...	614
Selangor, ...	...	198
Sungei Ujong, ...	...	18
Johore, ...	...	...

22. Of contracts, 1,545 were executed, as against 1,744 last year, shewing a decrease of 199. The percentage of deaths among the Statute Immigrants in the Colony and Native States was 3.95.

23. In 1893, I wrote "the Labour Ordinance (XVI of 1892) embodying the recommendations of the Labour Commission in 1890 has not yet been brought into force ; and in fact two of the sections, affecting the minimum term of contract and the arrangement as to pay, especially for Sunday Labour, seem to have been passed under some misunderstanding and must probably be amended. Meanwhile, the Government of India has recently declared itself willing to make the coming and going of "Indian coolies as free as formerly. This will best serve the interests of a Settlement

“like Penang. The present arrangements are to nobody’s advantage, while they involve the Colony in considerable expense, as the following table shews :—

“Revenue, \$5,771 ... Expenditure, \$18,703.”

For the past year, the Revenue has been \$4,616, and the Expenditure \$7,131. A considerable saving has been effected by not filling up the vacant appointments of Indian Immigration Agent and his Assistant.

Regarding the important point of labour supply, the Acting Indian Immigration Agent (Mr. O’SULLIVAN) reports :—

“The supply of Indian labour in the Straits is still short of the demand. This I believe to be the result of inefficient recruiting. Complaints also continue to be made by the planters of the receipt of coolies unfit for labour, and every effort has been made to provide against this so far as Government is concerned, by a strict medical examination at the Depôt at Negapatam. The Superintendent of the Depôt there has, however, been instructed to pass all healthy men of the agricultural class irrespective of absolute robustness of frame, so that it cannot be said that the examination is rigorous to excess.

“In the beginning of 1893, I spent three months on leave in Southern India, and availed myself of every opportunity of enquiring into the labour recruiting question and discussing it with such Officials of the Indian Government as I met. I also inspected the Depôt at Negapatam and made the acquaintance of the Superintendent of the Government Officer in Charge of Emigration from that port.

“I also spoke with many Natives up-country in the Madura District, where I spent most of my time, and the Collector of that District kindly gave me all the information he could on the subject.

“The conclusion I arrived at was that the recruiters employed by the firms who act for the Straits planters do not push their work far enough afield. They content themselves for the most part in picking up coolies within a narrow radius around the ports on the East Coast instead of going among the vast and indigent population further inland towards Madura and the Neilgherries, and further North towards Salem and Arcot.

“There is not the least doubt that a trustworthy resident Agent employed by the planters, and himself conversant with the languages and habits of the Tamil population, could command a field of labour practically inexhaustible, and ensure the enlistment of *bonâ fide* agricultural coolies. In many up-country districts in Southern India the very name of the Straits is unknown to the Natives, although Natal and Mauritius, which have more active recruiting Agents, are well known to all. The remedy then is in the hands of the planters themselves; and it remains for them to associate themselves for this purpose.”

24. There is much in these suggestions; but I repeat that it must not be overlooked how the local rate of wages, as measured in Rupee value, has fallen nearly one-fifth owing to the altered Indian Exchange since 1893: and that until this loss is made good in the wages, it is not likely the Immigration will be as abundant as formerly.

The death-rate was not exceptionally high on any of the estates in the Settlement.

LAND.

25. The year 1895 has seen the completion of the “settlement” work which has accompanied the re-survey of Penang. The work has been carried out most fortunately in one respect, for the same Officers have remained unchanged in each of the five Districts since my last Administration Report, two years ago. This is much to say—occupying as the work has done no less than eight Officers of the “Cadet” class. With the exception of one short absence on sick leave, all have been at work throughout this period, each attached to the same District. The care taken by Government to avoid removing them while so employed deserves acknowledgment, for it has materially assisted in getting the important work satisfactorily finished. The entire “Land” Revenue (excluding Sales but including District Collections) now amounts to \$201,427, or over 14 per cent. of the total Revenue here. At Singapore, it is only about 3 per cent.

Ten years ago the whole “Land” Revenue collected by Government Officers in Penang was only \$35,619 (1885).

The Opium Revenue was almost as large then as it is to-day. We sometimes hear of the great share of taxation borne by the Chinese section of the community, but it is now at any rate much less out of proportion than formerly, for the Malays contribute their full share under this heading of “Land.”

It must also be remembered that, under several heads, an even larger share of expenditure is monopolised by the Chinese. For example, the aggregate number

of Chinese in our Hospitals is just ten times as great as all the other nationalities together; and in the Prisons it is much the same; while it is even more striking as regards the expenditure on English Schools, in which the Chinese children benefit out of all proportion to their numbers. The Malay population is nevertheless larger here than the Chinese—106,756, as against 87,920 (1891); and even the Kling population is over one-third of the Chinese.

26. The “settlement” work being completed, a comparison can be made of the present Rent-roll with that of former years since 1890, when the work may be said to have begun. It gives the following satisfactory results :—

1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
\$47,643	\$50,182	\$56,692	\$61,882	\$65,312	\$73,096

DISTRICT COLLECTIONS.

27. The District Collections (Rates and Taxes in the Country) have at the same time grown as follows, and that without any alteration in the rate of assessment :—

1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
\$56,852	\$61,757	\$63,470	\$63,872	\$69,375	\$69,902

In 1887, the District Collections (Rates and Taxes) for Province Wellesley alone were \$31,952, as compared with \$48,886 last year. The change of Municipal limits in Penang Island makes any comparison difficult there.

I have gone back to 1887, as the last year in which the Municipality collected this assessment. Much of the increase since then is due to the re-survey; but much also to better methods and to the greater energy with which the District Officers have looked after their work.

The increase brought about, since 1885 when the District Offices began work, under the head of “Land,” far more than covers the whole cost of these Offices, with all the Magisterial, Coroner, and Treasury duties they also perform :—

“Land” increased since 1895 by	...	...	\$165,808
Collected in Land Office, George Town, ...	...	...	39,595
Increased Revenue of the District Offices,	...	...	\$126,213
Expenditure of the District Offices (1895),	...	...	\$ 45,459

These results exceed anything that was expected in 1885; and even after deducting the large sum to be set off by way of Interest and Sinking Fund on the capital cost of Re-survey (\$546,989) there remains a large profit, to say nothing of the general benefits of good maps and a more reliable survey.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

28. The Registration of Deeds was introduced in July, 1894; and, since the experiment of District Offices was tried in 1885, it forms the most important administrative change in this Settlement. The past year is the first complete year of its working. The financial results are undeniably good—an increase of Revenue from \$3,543 (“Registration Fees” in 1893) to \$10,094 collected under the Registration of Deeds Ordinance in 1895. But the merits of the new system are not so clear in other respects. This Singapore method of Registration of Deeds has superseded the simpler and less expensive system provided by the Indian Land Act of 1839. It has the one advantage of making registration more compulsory; on that point an amendment of the old Indian Act had in any case become necessary. But the entire change of system was made against my recommendations and that of all the Land and District Officers.

29. There is, of course, no point in the administration of the two Settlements of Singapore and Penang in which the differences stand out so plainly as in Land matters. In Singapore, there are 20,500 acres under cultivation; in Penang there are 212,540 acres. Thus while a more expensive and elaborate system might well be endured and may have been suitable at Singapore, for the reasons given in Legislative Council in 1886 by the Commissioner of Lands and Attorney-General, such a system was not suitable for Balik Pulau and Province Wellesley, with their padi-planters and other small cultivators living at a considerable distance from Town. All that was needed here was the addition of a compulsory registration clause to the Indian Act of 1839. However, the Registration Ordinance of 1886 was simply applied to Penang with the Rule already in force at Singapore. Of course, the Ordinance thus introduced proved unworkable; and the Legislative Council had last year to pass the amending Ordinance—V of 1895—to deal with certain special points peculiar to Penang, and

particularly to make provision for registering sub-divisions and the lots as defined in the recent re-survey of this Settlement. A great congestion of Deeds had followed the introduction of the Ordinance. Paragraph 164 of Mr. TROTTER'S Administration Report last year shows that 1,663 Deeds were in arrears on December 31st, 1894; besides many more in the Butterworth Office. Special efforts were made to work these off in 1895, even to taking a strained view of the legal requirement as to collation of copy and original to overcome the congestion. It is, nevertheless, still impossible to say the Ordinance is working well.

30. The fact that there have been no "Searches" from Province Wellesley shows how little this cumbrous enactment is needed in the Country Districts. The new Ordinance is at once more expensive to Government (for it has led to the creation of a new Department) and more oppressive to the people, the average charge of registration having risen from \$2.00 a holding in 1893 to *\$2.12 in 1895 (payable to Government) *plus* \$2 and upwards (payable to the Conveyancer, who has now to be employed). No doubt there is some real benefit to the large proprietors and to the Lawyers and Conveyancers. But the small holders deserved the first consideration in this Settlement, and it is they who suffer from the greater expense and complexity of the new Ordinance, as compared with the Indian Act.

31. But one point has, at any rate, been gained; the registration of Deeds mortgaged or transferred, as also of all sub-divisions of Deeds, is indirectly made compulsory. We must henceforth learn a lesson from the experience gained at the recent Survey and make every owner personally responsible in future for recording transfers and for marking and maintaining his boundary.

What we have now to do is to carry out the new registration in the best way. In this view it should not be judged as though its main purpose were to secure a Revenue Balance. On the contrary, all the clerical assistance should be given that can help to make the system workable; and to prevent congestion and delay over registering Deeds and recording mutations of title. Another important point to avoid difficulties of reference is that, as soon as the opportunity occurs, we should reunite the Land Office and Deeds Office. Turning one Department into two was no essential part of the new system and has, as I expected, proved the cause of some inconvenience to Natives and much "interlocution" between the Offices concerned.

NORTH-EAST DISTRICT.

32. The "Rent-roll" has increased from \$10,860 to \$12,638. This is chiefly due to the progress of settlement work—although as explained above the total Revenue shows a fictitious decrease owing to the Registration Fees being now paid in Stamps to the new Department, formerly a branch of the Land Office. Upon this the Collector of Land Revenue (Mr. O'SULLIVAN) remarks:—

"The new amendment to the Registration of Deeds Ordinance (Ordinance V of 1895) will prove most useful in enabling us to keep the Land Office records up to date. It provides that in every partition of an allotment the sub-divisions shall be properly marked and surveyed before the new title deeds can be registered. The delay will be but trifling and the advantage great to both the Government and the public. All possibility of our records now reverting to the chaotic disorder from which we have been painfully recalling them for the past ten years is now finally at an end. It only remains to re-unite the Land and Deeds Registration Departments (which, in my opinion, should never have been dissevered) in order to enable the whole of our present Land and Registration system to work smoothly and economically."

33. Respecting the new *Territorial* Rent-roll, which is the outcome of this settlement work, there is an equally hopeful report:—

"The Territorial Rent-roll continues to work very satisfactorily and the collection of \$2,987 of arrears of rent, formerly thought unattainable, shews the value of the settlement as regards Revenue. The old Rent-roll is now maintained as a book of reference only. The old Deeds Register from 1795-1894 still remains in charge of the Collector of Land Revenue. The Territorial Roll in its complete state is the culmination of the 'Settlement.' The old Rent-roll, full of errors and inaccuracies and shewing allotments by title numbers only, so that it was well-nigh impossible to identify them on the ground, has given place to a record based entirely on actual occupation and showing clearly the Revenue liability of every surveyed allotment. The collection of rent is much simplified by our being able at once to identify every holding and refer it to its proper title. To the general public the new map and Register of Holdings is a great boon, enabling any one for a small fee to get full information about any given holding and to trace its title back to the time of the issue of the original grant by the Crown or the East India Company."

* Viz. \$10,094 received and 4,667 Deeds presented. But arrear Fees are included.

What the Collector of Land Revenue says above applies to the new Territorial Rent-rolls of all the Districts, now completed for Province Wellesley as well as Penang.

34. The District Collections in the North-East District have also increased slightly, from \$7,446 to \$7,661. There are also *no* arrears here; but this is more easily managed than in the Districts further from Town. One change has to be recorded that concerns this District and Balik Pulau alone. New duties have been thrown on the District Officers (under the recommendations of the 1894 Retrenchment Committee) in connection with the Forest Reserves. Both Officers urge that there should be at least as strong a staff under them as there was under the Superintendent of Gardens, if the Reserves are to be properly guarded; and I think they are right. Fortunately such small retrenchments as this, when they prove to have been made at the cost of efficiency, can now be remedied under our improved finances.

The padi-harvest in Penang Island was late and not very abundant; but the crop now being harvested is reported unusually fine, both in Penang and Province Wellesley.

The spice crop has diminished somewhat, but the prices remain excellent, cloves fetching as much as from \$22 to \$28 per pikul; nutmegs about \$45 on the average. There have been also fewer complaints of disease, but a good deal of the nutmeg crop was injured by the excessive rain during the latter half of the year.

BALIK PULAU.

35. The "Rent-roll" shews a decrease from \$21,358 to \$18,889, owing to nearly all the old arrears, which formerly went to swell receipts, having been now gathered in at this the earliest District Office.

On the *Current* Rents there is, as elsewhere, a slight increase. The Receipts were also swollen in 1894 by the exceptional case of arrears (a Premium of \$2,000) paid by Colonel BROWN for encroachments; and also by a large amount of search fees collected (viz., \$1,639 against \$113 last year) for Deeds registered previous to the introduction of the new Registration of Deeds.

36. The District Collections shew a very small increase, from \$13,323 to \$13,355.

37. The padi crop was the best the District Officer has seen in five years' residence at Balik Pulau.

He reports that "as in 1894 there was no epidemic of any kind either among man or beast, though here and there occurred a sporadic case of small-pox."

PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

38. The Revenue collected in the three Districts of Province Wellesley during 1894 and 1895 was as follows:—

	1894.	1895.
Butterworth, (North District), ...	\$48,519	\$37,295
Bukit Mertajam, (Central District), ...	48,783	46,923
Nibong Tebal, (South District), ...	29,585	34,679
Total, ...	<u>\$126,887</u>	<u>\$118,897</u>

Here again the figures must be corrected for Butterworth on account of registration fees for mutations of titles being no longer received. This will account for a decrease of about \$7,500, and under "Boundary Stone" fees for \$1,301.

39. The Senior District Officer writes as follows of the District especially under him:—

"No very great advance in Revenue can be looked for in the Northern District, as it is here, that the majority of the old 'Indian' titles, which in so many cases were freehold or for rent commuted, are situated; while some of the household titles bear as low a burden as 3 cents. There are no large stretches of Crown land (apart from forest to be reserved) such as are available for sugar culture, &c. in other Districts, and this very disproportionate lack of a return in Revenue exists, though the Northern District contains 18,130 demarcation lots against 17,962 in the two other Districts combined, and a population in 1891 of 51,784 out of 107,647 for all Province Wellesley."

40. The following table shows the work done in the various Sub-Treasuries :—

		Butterworth.	Bukit Mertajam.	Nibong Tebal.	Total.
1894.					
Receipts,	...	\$ 72,354	\$ 53,570	\$ 43,721	\$ 169,645
Payments,	...	73,144	53,766	42,959	169,869
Total,...		\$145,498	\$107,336	\$86,680	\$339,514
1895.					
Receipts,	...	\$ 75,227	\$ 52,068	\$ 52,599	\$ 179,894
Payments,	...	75,318	51,184	51,807	178,309
Total,...		\$150,545	\$103,252	\$104,406	\$358,203

This Sub-Treasury duty was added to the District Offices in 1889, and has much increased their work and responsibility as well as their usefulness.

41. The new departure in Province Wellesley of giving Penghulus definite annual appointments under the Resident Councillor's hand with a small bonus for good work at the close of the year, has worked well. In the Northern District, especially, some of the Penghulus gave a great deal of assistance to the Police and also helped in reporting cases of small-pox, and in getting boys to attend school, &c. During the Muda floods last autumn, the Penghulus gave special help by calling out the Natives to work at the breaches in the Bund.

42. The padi crop now being harvested is in Province Wellesley, as in Penang, most abundant. But it was otherwise at the beginning of last year; and a great many remissions and arrears of assessment are reported, especially in Bukit Mertajam.

BUKIT MERTAJAM.

43. In this District also, the planters have their troubles to face. The Acting District Officer (Mr. WOODWARD) writes :—

“ There were further complaints from the nutmeg planters on the hill that their nutmegs were dying. I found it necessary, in some cases, to reduce the assessment, and I dealt leniently with many of the squatters on the hill for the same reason, by not charging many years' arrears. I believe that some of the trees are destroyed by a boring insect, while others die from exhaustion, brought on by an excessive use of fish manure. There is no doubt as to the fact that a large proportion of the trees on the hill are dying or have died. Many have been cut down and used for fire-wood. I fancy that few nutmeg planters now make large fortunes out of their plantations, and no doubt there will be more petitions for reduction of assessment during 1896. A few of the nutmeg planters who have lost their trees by disease have tried planting coffee. But I am afraid the experiment will not be very successful. The soil has been too much exhausted by the nutmegs to be able to grow good coffee. There is a little coffee here and there in Mukim XVI, and in one or two places some tea, which does fairly well; but coffee is the cultivation I should like to see increased in the District. I believe the soil on some of the hills, is quite capable of producing a good crop. It is the tapiocca planting in the first instance which ruins the soil, but it is hard to prevent it. The insertion of the ‘ permanent improvement ’ clause in as many agreements as possible, and strict supervision on the part of the Penghulus and Forest Rangers to see that the requirements of the clause are properly carried out, is most important for the future of the District. No doubt there is some land which is too poor to grow anything else but tapiocca; but it costs very little to plant thirty coco-nuts or *pinangs* on an acre of land; and if after a few years they will not grow, the planter does not lose much by the experiment. In most cases they would grow and do well.”

NIBONG TEBAL.

44. In this District the prosperity of the sugar estates must always be of the first importance. The Acting District Officer (Mr. GIBBES) writes :—

“ The sugar cultivation gave good returns during the year, the average production per orlong on the principal estates being nearly 33 pikuls, and the prices realized above the average. The area under cultivation is steadily increasing on the property of the Penang Sugar Estates, and on ‘ Vald’or ’ Estate (belonging to Mr. KEE TEK KWEE). ‘ Batu Kawan ’ Estate on the other hand, shews a somewhat diminished cultivation and ‘ Trans-krian ’ (Mr. KOH BOO ANN’S) a very considerable decrease. As to labour, the complaints are chiefly of the difficulties arising

“from commissions to recruiters, hospital expenses, desertions, deaths, absence from work, incapacity to labour, the action of crimps, and the difficulty of arrest owing to the want of an extradition treaty with neighbouring States.” This refers to Kedah and the sort of Alsatia which Kulim must continue to be until the rendition of absconding coolies is provided for as in Johore. The question will, I hope, be brought again under the Secretary of State’s consideration.

VILLAGE CONSERVANCY.

45. In all the Districts, lighting and scavenging have been better kept up at the principal villages, and the application to Country Districts of a number of sections of the Municipal Ordinance is improving the general conservancy.

Provision has been made in the current Budget for the introduction of a water supply from Bukit Mertajam to Butterworth.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

46. The number of deaths registered in Province Wellesley was 3,163; the estimated mean population is 109,775; the rate of death is, therefore, 28.81 per mille. In 1894, the death-rate was 33.43; in 1893, 26.80; and in 1892, 30.43.

The Senior District Officer reports on this:—

“The year 1895 may, therefore, be looked upon as a more healthy one than usual. Under the present system of registration, any analysis of the causes of deaths is of little value. For example, according to the Death Register in Bukit Mertajam 47.9 per cent. of the deaths were due to fever, and 14.5 per cent. due to convulsions. One may safely reject such statements.”

47. The decrease of small-pox cases in Province Wellesley is remarkable. In 1893, 734 cases were recorded; in 1894 this rose to 764 cases; while in 1895 only 63 cases occurred.

48. The Colonial Surgeon (Dr. DANE) also remarks on the Incinerator erected at Butterworth as “of very great use for destroying filth of various sorts.” He adds: “It is, I hope, merely the first of the many that are required for the Province. The attempt to make Natives keep clean their houses and premises has, I regret to say, led to the accumulation on pieces of waste ground next to the houses of heaps of rubbish. I regard the latter condition as worse than the former. Although the villages look cleaner, they are not in a more sanitary state.”

Now that the District Officers have been granted the powers under Part VIII, &c. of the Municipal Ordinance, there should soon be marked improvements.

CATTLE DISEASE, &c.

49. The past year was a very fortunate one as regards the absence of any serious epidemic among animals. No cases of cattle plague were reported and there were only a few cases of foot-and-mouth disease.

THE DINDINGS.

50. The Dindings continues to develop slowly. Nothing more is to be expected until the road connections with Perak are carried out.

The total Revenue for the year 1895 amounted to \$30,937, the Land Revenue being \$9,153, an increase of \$211 on 1894.

The Expenditure amounted to \$28,333, thus leaving a balance of \$2,603.

The Acting District Officer (Mr. MICHELL) reports:—“There is an increase on last year’s return in the quantity of nearly every article exported, especially from Bruas; which fact bears out what I have constantly said, that this place is rapidly becoming the most flourishing spot in the Territory.

“The most noteworthy increases are (a) in planks (though it must be remembered that nearly all those exported from Bruas are from timber cut in Perak and only sawn here), square logs, scantlings, and firewood—these increases were due, to a great extent, to the high prices obtainable for timber during the year; (b) salt fish, blachang, and turtle eggs—the increases are almost entirely due to exports from Bruas, but it must be borne in mind that nearly all the salt fish, &c. from Pangkor (from which place much more is exported) is sent away by steamer.

“The total area of the Territory is estimated to be 108,500 acres, and of this not 3,500 acres are under cultivation; so that there is abundance of vacant land only requiring capital and labour to develop it. There is no reason why the hills on Pangkor Island and around Lumut should not be covered with spice trees like those of Balik Pulau; the situation and soil are alike and excellent, but unless some Chinese planters, with sufficient means to exist for five or six years till the trees begin to bear, will act as pioneers and brave the bad reputation for unhealthiness and isolation from which this place suffers, no one will ever come.

“ I am glad to see that the connection of Bruas with the Perak road system has now been sanctioned. At present I believe a bridle path only is to be cut through ; of course, I should have preferred an earth road.”

SURVEY.

51. The Deputy Surveyor-General reports on the closing up of the Re-survey work as follows :—

“ The first proofs of the 5" sheets have now been received, and have undergone careful examination with the originals, before being returned to Calcutta for final publication. On the whole, the production of these maps has proved more successful than might have been expected, considering the close detail in which the work was drawn ; and their value to the general public and the Officers of the Land Department as an index to the new Survey will be great.

“ During the year, 129 marginal sheets on the scale of 4 chains to the inch were completed in every detail, which, with the 8 sheets finished in 1894, make the total number completed 137 ; 193 sheets are in hand in various stages of completion, leaving 44 sheets yet to be taken up out of a total of 374 sheets.

“ The total cost of office work, including an indent on the Crown Agents amounting to \$536 for type and drawing materials, is \$18,688, and of field work \$11,897, making a grand total of \$30,585.”

EDUCATION.

52. The expenditure reached a total of \$59,440, as compared with \$62,526 for last year, a decrease of about \$3,000, due to the retrenchments carried out at the close of 1894. The expenditure for that year and for the year under review has, in each case, included a temporary item of \$3,000 for half of the Building Grant to the Penang Free School.

53. *Grant-in-aid Schools.*—Twelve Boys' Schools—seven in Penang and five in Province Wellesley—were inspected and examined in English, with the following results as compared with the two previous years :—

		<i>No. of Schools.</i>		<i>Enrolment.</i>		<i>Attendance.</i>		<i>No. presented.</i>		<i>Percentage of Passes.</i>
1893,	...	9	...	1,385	...	1,180	...	914	...	80
1894,	...	10	...	1,523	...	1,291	...	972	...	89
1895,	...	12	...	1,634	...	1,367	...	1,110	...	88

Three Girls' Schools, all in Penang, were inspected, the results being as follows :—

		<i>No. of Schools.</i>		<i>Enrolment.</i>		<i>Attendance.</i>		<i>No. presented.</i>		<i>Percentage of Passes.</i>
1893,	...	3	...	413	...	383	...	151	...	95
1894,	...	3	...	396	...	347	...	183	...	90
1895,	...	3	...	396	...	312	...	197	...	89

54. A comparison of the results obtained by the four large Schools of the Settlement is given in the following table :—

		<i>Average Enrolment.</i>	<i>Average Attendance.</i>	<i>No. pre- sented.</i>	<i>Standard Passes possible.</i>	<i>Standard Passes obtained.</i>	<i>Per- centage.</i>	<i>Extra Passes.</i>	<i>Needle- work Passes.</i>
Penang Free School,	...	537	464	418	1,556	1,369	88	95	...
St. Xavier's Institution,	...	344	287	232	848	770	90	39	...
Anglo-Chinese School,	...	327	263	203	691	589	85	4	...
Convent School, ...	...	315	255	135	463	426	92	20	122

55. The full Building Grant of \$6,000 for the purpose of re-building the old central block of the School has now been paid to the Committee of the Penang Free School. Upwards of \$12,000 has also been subscribed towards this purpose by private donations, almost all from the Chinese. In the Annual Inspection minute in the school diary, attention was drawn to the “ desirability of increasing the staff of trained European Masters.” There is, however, no small difficulty about doing this. The Government has not seen its way to assist the Committee in its proposal to enforce a general \$2 fee instead of a \$1 fee in the endeavour to prevent their School becoming a “ pauperizing institution.”

Unfortunately, without an amendment of the Code in this direction (which did not appear practicable to the Government), this increased fee could not be continued in face of the competition of other Schools, and the whole scheme broke down. It still remains

the case that, with the fall of exchange good English education cannot, with present grants, be given at the monthly fee of \$1 a head, without absurd overcrowding; for the cost of an English Certificated Teacher (including passage-money) is now nearer \$150 than \$100 per mensem.

56. A new wing at the St. Xavier's Institution (Christian Brothers' School) was opened in December, thus affording the additional space rendered necessary by the growing requirements of this School.

57. The Anglo-Chinese School, Carnarvon Street, has also made good progress during the past year, both in the numbers attending and in the results obtained, and it is to be regretted that so little has yet been done towards providing the new accommodation on the site purchased in Maxwell Road, for it is more needed than at either of the other principal Schools. The Headmaster states that work is to be commenced there immediately after the Chinese New Year. If this is done, all our large English Schools will be fairly started by the close of the year in improved buildings with largely increased accommodation.

58. Not only is there this progress in the quantity, but what is more important in the quality of our English education also. Penang now holds three out of the six Government English Scholarships, and another boy of this School is in receipt of one of the \$15 Scholarships.

59. It is not many years since it was stated yearly in the School Report and confidently asserted (I think by everybody but myself) that the failure of the Penang boys in these competitions was inevitable owing to the larger proportion of Chinese at the Free School. As a matter of fact all these winners are Chinese boys; and the present Headmaster (Mr. HARGREAVES), appointed at the end of 1891, deserves credit for so promptly and effectively disposing of this fallacy.

60. *Government Malay Schools.*—The average enrolment and average attendance during the year, and the percentage of passes obtained at the annual inspections, as compared with those of previous years were as follows:—

				<i>Number of</i> <i>Schools.</i>	<i>Enrolment.</i>	<i>Attendance.</i>	<i>Percentage</i> <i>of Passes.</i>
BOYS.							
Penang, 1892, ...	...	...	...	25	1,601	1,473	82
Do., 1893, ...	...	...	...	27	1,531	1,384	76
Do., 1894, ...	...	...	...	27	1,417	1,258	81
Do., 1895, ...	...	...	...	27	1,343	1,154	81
Province Wellesley, 1892, ...	...	...	...	36	1,803	1,625	66
Do., 1893, ...	...	...	...	41	1,628	1,438	51
Do., 1894, ...	...	...	...	43	1,385	1,197	65
Do., 1895, ...	...	...	...	33	1,178	942	75
GIRLS.							
Penang, 1892, ...	...	...	...	5	278	246	89
Do., 1893, ...	...	...	...	5	230	201	74
Do., 1894, ...	...	...	...	5	170	153	69
Do., 1895, ...	...	...	...	4	170	145	67
Province Wellesley, 1892, ...	...	...	...	6	184	167	63
Do., 1893, ...	...	...	...	6	206	186	43
Do., 1894, ...	...	...	...	8	220	193	62
Do., 1895, ...	...	...	...	7	207	167	64

In these Schools, "Retrenchment" has made itself felt and, to some extent, explains this falling off in numbers. But other causes have also operated; boys who are grown up and have passed in the Malay Standards being no longer allowed to remain on, as formerly, in these Vernacular Schools.

POSTAL.

61. The business of the Post Office has increased by $4\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. upon that of 1894, as the following table shews:—

Correspondence 1890-93.

Despatched.	Received.	Parcels.		Revenue including Money Orders.
		Despatched.	Received.	
1890—577,637 (before reduction of rates), ...	...	3,009	3,438	\$ 42,178
1891—746,388, ...	669,766	4,036	4,454	35,119
1892—779,841, ...	677,854	5,216	4,413	39,555
1893—831,143, ...	694,189	7,475	4,805	39,116
1894—871,350, ...	767,405	6,660	4,560	54,704
1895—905,562, ...	788,580	8,347	5,392	61,974
	825,167			

The increase is under every head, but especially under "Parcels Despatched."

The Revenue for 1895, amounted to \$61,974, exceeding that of 1894 by \$7,269. The principal increase is in Sale of Postage Stamps, partly because the Perak Postal Department now buys the Straits Stamps required for foreign postage from this Office instead of from Singapore. In 1894, Perak purchased Stamps to the value of \$1,485; last year to the value of \$5,580.

The local expenditure in 1895 was \$35,252, and exceeded that in 1894 by \$8,415; which is accounted for by the payment of \$10,000 during two-thirds of the year as subsidy for the outward overland mails *viâ* Rangoon, while, on the other hand, there was a saving of \$1,800 no longer paid as a subsidy for the Penang-Butterworth Launches.

62. The system of insurance between the Straits Settlements and British India, established on the 1st November, 1895, is reported by Mr. LAW "to have exactly hit upon a public want, at least so far as this Settlement is concerned. The contents of most of the insured parcels from India are jewellery for private persons, and precious stones for dealers in this line of business. There has been no loss of an insured article in this Settlement."

63. *Money Orders*.—Money and Postal Order transactions have been fewer in number by 109, but have increased in value by nearly \$25,000. The value of Orders issued on India has increased by upwards of Rs. 52,000 and of Indian Orders paid here by nearly Rs. 2,700. Eight hundred and ninety-nine (899) more Orders were issued on India last year than in 1894.

Orders on India issued in Perak and advised through Penang have increased in number from 3,037 to 4,197, and in value from Rs. 189,502 to Rs. 246,210. It will be seen from these figures that Perak has at last passed Penang in the total number and value of such Orders issued.

64. The most prominent feature of the year's work has been the establishment of the long projected fortnightly outward mail service from Europe *viâ* Bombay and Rangoon. In consideration of this service a yearly payment of \$15,000 in monthly instalments is paid.

The service may be said to have commenced with the departure of the s.s. *Katoria* from Rangoon on the 18th April, 1895, though the "Continental" bags continued to arrive by French Mail Packet and to be forwarded hither from Singapore until the 14th July.

Last year 19 trips were made, and the average duration of the voyage was 78 hours.

In order to shew how well this service has answered the expectations of its advocates, the Acting Assistant Postmaster-General (Mr. LAW) has prepared a table from which it appears that the mail *viâ* Rangoon has arrived at an average interval of 9 days after the preceding outward P. & O. Packet; whereas had the French Packet Service been continued, the average interval would have been 13 days. So that we have gained 4 days by adopting this route, which is quite as much as I claimed for it.

65. The homeward fortnightly service is still continued *viâ* Negapatam and Bombay, but until it can be made a contract service, its convenience to the public must be limited. It is reported that on four occasions the steamer from Penang failed to reach Negapatam in time to catch the mail train thence to Bombay. Mr. LAW, like everybody else, thinks "the remedy lies in the establishment of a contract service "outward and homeward *viâ* Negapatam." He adds that "the opportunity for this "may occur when, if ever, the suggestions as to the change of route for the outward "mails for Rangoon, are put into execution, and Madras is substituted for Calcutta."

CHINESE PROTECTORATE.

66. There has been no serious disturbance in the Settlement during the past year.

The Assistant Protector of Chinese (Mr. CAPPER) reports, however, that "the abolition of the registration of brothels has resulted, as was anticipated, in much "increase of rowdyism and blackmailing in Campbell Street and the vicinity." This "was to be expected at first on adopting a new system.

67. The following table shews the number of immigrants during 1894 and 1895:—

				1894.	1895.
Males,	...	...	...	42,606	55,130
Females,	...	...	...	2,425	3,653
Children,	...	...	...	1,199	1,776
Total,				46,230	60,559

The immigration in 1894 was seriously interfered with by the restrictions on account of the plague in Hongkong. The number for 1895 would also have been larger, but for an outbreak of cholera in Swatow, and the consequent prohibition of immigration during May; as well as the imposition of quarantine in August.

68. Regarding the "Protection of Women and Girls" the Assistant Protector of Chinese reports:—

"The Department has been crippled not only by the abolition of the registration of brothels, but, by the retrenchment of an Inspector, four Detectives, one Clerk and a boat and boat's crew. Both on land and water we labour under extreme disadvantages; and much extra work has devolved on the Officers left. Kidnapping to Kulim, Kedah, Tongkah and other places goes on apace."

It should be added that requests to return women so taken also go forward frequently to the Chiefs of these States; and nearly always with success.

69. All the estates in Province Wellesley with 20 or more Statute Immigrants were inspected; also a number of the small gardens on Bukit Mertajam. It is on these small gardens that oppression of coolies may be looked for rather than on the larger estates.

70. There was more than usual trouble about gambling last year. The Assistant Protector of Chinese reports that "enquiries instituted in June disclosed the existence of three Waiseng Lottery firms carrying on operations in Penang from Kedah to an extent little, if anything, short of a million dollars a year. The law was defied and stakers swindled out of large sums. Orders of banishment were obtained against the eight principal promoters of these lotteries. Of these, four absconded, and four were deported to China—three for life and one for five years."

Numerous prosecutions for assisting in the management of Waisengs were also instituted in the Police Courts, and eleven convictions obtained; fines ranging from \$250 to \$2,000 being imposed and terms of imprisonment awarded from three to six months.

71. The Chinese Agricultural Labourers' Protection Ordinance was introduced at the beginning of 1893. Its working proves that it meets a want; but it is none the less felt, as stated in the Report for 1893, that "some of the sections have created difficulties and made distasteful innovations on points which are not of vital importance." Nor is it clear why the law should require Chinese coolies to be inspected less frequently than Klings.

JUDICIAL.

72. For the first time since 1886, there was an increase in the amount of the fees received in the Supreme Court Registry, as will be seen from the following table:—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Registry, ...	\$14,611	\$12,361	\$11,610	\$11,523	\$12,241
Bankruptcy, ...	160	588	216	180	126
Joint Stock Company, ...	25	2	...	...	...
Total, ...	\$14,796	\$12,951	\$11,826	\$11,703	\$12,367

73. There has been an increase in both Criminal and Civil cases, as compared with 1894.

The following is a return of cases:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Criminal Cases (disposed of), ...	205	153	163
Civil Cases (commenced), ...	1,356	874	956
Ecclesiastical Cases (disposed of), ...	527	614	471
Bankruptcy Cases, ...	10	9	7
Magistrates' Appeals, ...	48	36	33

The Court of Appeal sat only once during the year and disposed of six cases.

In its original jurisdiction, the Supreme Court sat:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Days.	Days.	Days.
On the Criminal side, ...	86	86	110
On the Civil and Ecclesiastical side, ...	150	184	169

74. The following table shews the number and results of the Criminal cases the last three years:—

	1893.		1894.		1895.	
	Convict- ed.	Acquit- ted.	Convict- ed.	Acquit- ted.	Convict- ed.	Acquit- ted.
Murder, ...	1	3	1	1	4	1
Culpable Homicide not amounting to murder, ...	4	...	...	...	...	...
Attempt to murder, ...	2	1	1	2	1	5
Voluntarily Causing Grievous Hurt, and other Of- fences against the Person, ...	22	13	10	2	14	3
Unnatural Offences, ...	1	...	...	...	...	...
Theft and Housebreaking, ...	54	22	29	15	27	27
Offences against Property, ...	26	22	16	11	25	18
Miscellaneous, ...	14	15	21	9	4	2
Total, ...	124	76	78	40	75	56

POLICE.

75. Lieutenant WEGG-PROSSER was appointed on probation to the appointment vacant since the retirement of Assistant Superintendent FALKNER in July, 1893; but one of the other Assistant Superintendents having gone on leave, there has been no real strengthening of the Force.

76. The Superintendent of Police reports "that the new Opium and Liquors Ordinances have given a very great deal of extra routine work."

The following are the numbers of Licences of different descriptions issued under the Ordinances during 1894-95:—

	1894.	1895.
Opium Farm Shops, ...	109	124
Opium Smoking Shops, ...	18	21
Spirit Farm Shops, ...	123	130
Toddy Farm Shops, ...	59	59
Warehouses, ...	...	46
Distilleries, ...	4	6
Public Houses, ...	62	76
Retail Liquor Shops, ...	18	36

A revenue of \$13,580 has been received for these licences. The Police also collect now over \$30,000 for Pawnbrokers' Licence Fees, and are thus becoming a most important Revenue Department, which can hardly fail to stand in the way of their other duties.

77. At any rate, if all these new responsibilities are to be put upon them, it is not a good time for retrenchment among the Officers. For example, the result of the Retrenchment Committee's abolishing the separate Inspector for Gunpowder Licences and putting the duties on the Inspector of Weights and Measures appears, from the figures in the Report on the Police Department, to have led to some neglect of the latter duties, no doubt as being the less urgent of the two. There is no other explanation of the small number of cases now brought up for false weights, altogether out of proportion to the number at Singapore.

The Police Report shows that, in the matter of serious crime, there is ample work for the Superior Officers at this Settlement. Six murder cases are detailed, but in only two have convictions been obtained.

PUBLIC WORKS.

78. The principal expenditure in 1895 has been on the special reclamation at Weld Quay, which is still far from finished, though \$17,498 has been spent upon it since the work was started in August, 1894. A re-vote has been taken for \$11,000 to finish it in 1896. On the Muda Bund \$5,700 was spent to prevent floods. The new Quarters for the Second Colonial Surgeon at Sungei Bakap cost \$2,000.

The only other public work last year of any consequence was the renewal of the Pontoons (\$11,550) at the Bagan Serai Pontoon Bridge. An iron bridge here would probably, in the end, have been more economical.

79. It is some years since any important building has been undertaken in Penang. There is no question that the one most needed is the Law Courts. If we cannot carry out the handsome design, settled on in 1890 after so much trouble and expense, we should at least re-construct the 2nd Court for the additional Judge, whose sittings have so often to be provided for with the present block of business.

80. The only road being constructed is the completion of that to Batu Feringgi (begun in 1889). On this, \$4,997 was spent in 1895. I cannot do better than repeat Mr. TROTTER'S comment on the slow progress of this road :—

“The new Batu Feringgi Road, which was commenced in 1889 and suddenly “stopped in 1891, owing to financial exigencies, was still unfinished in December last. “It is unfortunate that this work cannot be pushed on to completion instead of being “delayed from year to year.”

POLICE COURTS.

81. The number of cases and persons brought before the Courts is as follows:—

	1893.	1894.	1895.
Cases, ...	9,621	7,834	9,019
Persons, ...	14,033	11,701	13,854

It will be seen that the numbers have increased considerably.

The punishments inflicted were as follows :—

<i>Persons.</i>	1893.	1894.	1895.
Fines, ...	4,982	4,403	6,678
Peremptory Imprisonment, ...	2,180	1,730	1,104
Whipping, ...	37	79	78
Bound over, ...	65	58	44
Cautioned and discharged, ...	1,250	1,084	1,097
Total,...	8,520	7,354	9,001

There were 19 applications for the extradition of persons who had committed offences in Netherlands India, the Protected Native States, and Kedah.

There were 28 appeals against Magistrates' decisions. In 9 cases the sentence was affirmed, in one order of Magistrate set aside, in 7 quashed, in 2 affirmed but sentence reduced. Two cases were withdrawn, 6 are pending, and 1 dismissed.

82. In the Court of Requests, there were 2,069 cases, as against 3,170 in 1894., and fees were collected to the amount of \$6,572, as against \$6,584 in 1894.

PRISONS.

83. The number of prisoners is shewn by the following table :—

	<i>Remaining on 1st Jan., 1895.</i>	<i>Received in 1895.</i>	<i>Discharged in 1895.</i>	<i>Remaining on 31st Dec., 1895.</i>
Europeans, ...	...	18	17	1
Natives, ...	303	3,226	3,237	292
Total,...	303	3,244	3,254	293

The daily average was 308.6 in 1895, as against 290.09 in 1894.

There were no escapes and no suicides during the year.

Three men were executed during the year.

HEALTH AND HOSPITALS.

84. The Colonial Surgeon reports of Penang that “throughout the year 1895 “sickness in one form or another was unusually prevalent; on the other hand, the public health as gauged from the death-rate (35.14 per mille) may be considered satisfactory.” Opinions will differ on this point, for even after eliminating those among the lepers at Pulau Jerejak (146) and those who came to Penang to die in Hospital there (232) the death-rate stands as high as 32.32. This Dr. KERR thinks “in a mixed “population such as obtains in Penang is fairly low.” But it is unquestionably a high rate with the small infantile population we have.

85. There was no epidemic, and only 30 cases (with 22 deaths) from sporadic cases of cholera, of which, 23 arrived from Singapore.

To other causes, therefore, must be due the high mortality, and the Colonial Surgeon is probably right in attributing it “to over-crowding, fatal alike to adult and infant, which legislation could do much to remove.”

Over-crowding is not so easily remedied in Penang as in most cities, owing to our peculiar position as a “Tanjong” or “Point.” That this or some such special cause is the true explanation is confirmed by the singular healthiness of this Settlement

among the European community whose houses lie outside the more compact town limits; and also perhaps by what Dr. KERR notices as “the remarkable fact that the “deaths are most numerous between the ages of 25 and 35, the period when they “ought to be least so.” In the Country Districts of the Island, the deaths numbered 912, or 21.65 among a population of 42,134.

86. The following table gives the number of admissions, &c. to the Hospitals:—

	<i>No. in Hospital.</i>		<i>Admitted.</i>		<i>Deaths.</i>		<i>Percentage of Deaths.</i>	
	<i>1st Jan., 1895.</i>							
General Hospital,	32	...	1,765	...	88	...	4.89
Lock Hospital,	9	...	64	...	10	...	13.69
Pauper Hospital,	379	...	3,960	...	722	...	16.64
Criminal Prison,	3	...	174	...	7	...	3.95
Quarantine Camp,	64	...	12	...	18.75
Balik Pulau,	33	...	487	...	77	...	14.80
Dindings,	2	...	154	...	12	...	7.69
Pulau Jerejak (Leper Hospital),	487	...	146	...	29.67

87. The Deputy Superintendent of Vaccination, in his report, for the third time draws attention to the discrepancy between the number of children vaccinated and the number of births registered this year, the former were 713 in excess of the latter, which, allowing for re-vaccination, proves that the system of birth registration is still (as it is otherwise known to be) very defective, especially amongst the Chinese. The matter is now before Government.

88. In Province Wellesley, there was a remarkable decrease in the cases of small-pox, only 63 cases with 9 deaths. In 1893, there were recorded 734 cases, and in 1894, 764. The death-rate has fallen from 33.43 last year, and 29.36 for the last six years, to 28.81 per mille.

89. The Colonial Surgeon (Dr. DANE), referring to the bad quality as well as the insufficiency of the water, says:—“We are now promised the extension of the Bukit “Mertajam Water Supply, which will reach us probably in 1897. It is most urgently “required. Bathing water from Butterworth wells is so foul that I do not give it to “my ponies.”

90. The mortality returns for the estates in the Southern District, Province Wellesley, shews 59 deaths out of 448 cases treated, as against 41 out of 321 in 1894, a mortality considerably below that referred to in the Ordinance as passable.

91. *Pulau Jerejak*.—The total number of deaths is 146 in 1895, as against 129 in 1894. Dr. DANE draws attention to the insufficiency of the resident staff. I have before recommended the appointment of a Resident Surgeon. The large number in this Asylum and in the Perak and Selangor Wards, are outgrowing the present control, and it is scarcely kept in the clean and well-disciplined order it might be. The water supply is also constantly running short in dry weather, even since the tanks were enlarged; but here again, I am told, that intelligent superintendence of the pumping would improve matters.

VETERINARY.

92. The general health of cattle in Penang Island during the year has been satisfactory, and in Province Wellesley, for the first time, there was no outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease throughout the year.

This is now becoming quite a large Revenue Department, under recent Orders in Council; the fees collected were \$12,298, against \$9,527 in 1894.

MUNICIPAL.

93. The actual amount of Revenue collected during 1895, deducting \$30,533.64 for reimbursements, was \$300,528.32, as against \$291,419.20 collected in 1894, and \$278,506.28 in 1893. There has been a steady annual increase in the Municipal Revenues for some years past. Nevertheless, it is so slight that the Commissioners still need increased borrowing powers to enable the proposed new drainage and sewerage system to be carried out effectively.

The Town water-supply and markets have, now for some years, been made more adequate, and drainage improvements have the first claim.

Meanwhile, by renewing the bridges in iron, some inexpensive improvements are being made, pending the power of increased borrowing to be given under the new Ordinance.

The Dato Kramat Gardens are now regularly used as a recreation ground. The new Cricket and Foot-ball Clubs, such as the Chinese Recreation Club, the Mohammedan Club, and the Indian Association, have rented the use of certain portions of the gardens. It is to be hoped, however, that the public at large will not be deprived of using these time-honoured public grounds.

GENERAL.

94. Something has been done in 1895 for the launch and boat traffic in regard to the landings at Butterworth and Bagan Tuan Kechil—a pier having been erected at each place, for the use of those living at Butterworth (at a cost of \$700), and for the public at Bagan Tuan Kechil (\$3,000). This traffic certainly deserves more consideration and accommodation than it has yet received, on the Penang side even more than on the Province Wellesley side; for the numbers crossing between Penang and Province Wellesley are now very large. During the last half of the year 1895, the steam-launches alone carried the following numbers:—

Prye River Dock Launches.

Between Jalan Bharu and Penang,	96,000
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Launches of Ban Chin Leong & Co.

Between Bagan Tuan Kechil and Penang,	176,977
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Launches of Hock Chong & Co.

Between Bagan Tuan Kechil, Telok Ayer Tawar and Penang,	158,470
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Total,...	431,447
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95. In any Harbour Improvements, these requirements must not be forgotten; and it is to be hoped that when we get the new pontoon to replace the one at the old Jetty, it will be large enough to accommodate two launches at least.

96. As regards Harbour Improvements, I wrote in 1894:—"There has been a good deal of enquiry and discussion concerning the proposed Harbour Works required for Penang, especially by a Committee appointed on behalf of the commercial interests affected. This Committee reported in August, making some recommendations in favour of a Wharf more upon the lines of Mr. LOVELL'S scheme in 1872. The new scheme was, however, to cost two or three times as much as Mr. LOVELL'S, though less than a third of Sir JOHN COODE'S large plan. Nothing has actually been done yet towards either of the official schemes put forward in 1891-2. A more modest proposal to re-build the existing goods-sheds and landing place with a better sea frontage found support from the Legislative Council, and a vote of \$26,000 appears in the Estimates for 1894."

97. This work is now approaching completion. But in regard to the larger works, nothing further has yet been effected. A Port Trust Bill was drafted and printed in 1894-5. But it is not being proceeded with—an alternative measure for meeting our Harbour requirements being now under consideration.

98. The Railway scheme for connecting this Settlement with Perak (Taiping) referred to in the Report for 1892 (paragraph 115) has advanced a stage; for it has recently been the subject of a careful professional survey. The neighbouring Railways on the Peninsula, constructed in far less populous districts than this is, should form a hopeful object lesson to its promoters. In East Sumatra, the Railway Company (Deli to Langkat) has shown a large increase in traffic in 1895, admitting of a dividend of 11½ per cent. Most of the Government Railways in the Native States have also shewn continued and even increased prosperity, giving direct, and not less indirect, advantages to the States. The steady progress in the Penang Revenues and Surplus Balances recorded in this, as in each successive Administration Report for some years past, ought to have no little weight with the lending public.

A. M. SKINNER,
Resident Councillor.

Penang, 23rd March, 1896.

ANNUAL REPORT

BY THE

BRITISH RESIDENT OF PERAK

FOR THE YEAR 1895.

REVENUE.

1. The Revenue of Perak for the year 1895 amounted to \$4,033,612, an increase of \$276,604 over the expenditure and of \$491,497 over the revenue of the previous year. It has been said that the revenue shews signs of shrinkage, but these figures amply disprove that idea. It is true that the actual receipts fell short of the Estimates by \$190,220 but that is more than accounted for by the deficiency in the earnings of the Kinta Valley railway, which is explained elsewhere.

The Revenue was chiefly made up as follows :—

Duty on tin	... \$1,669,268	Land revenue	... \$226,345
Excise farms	... 764,698	Conservancy revenue	... 118,135
Duty on opium	... 537,137	Fines and fees of Court	78,220
Railway receipts	... 443,877	Postal revenue	... 56,066

The Government undertook the collection of the duty on ball opium, and the amount paid in by the Farmers in the previous year was exceeded by the substantial sum of \$98,000.

EXPENDITURE.

2. The Expenditure of the year under review amounted to \$3,757,008. From this there may be deducted the cost of useful and profitable works, as follows :—

Public Works	... ..	\$1,158,724
Railway Construction	... ..	405,292
Total	... ..	<u>\$1,564,016</u>

The cost of Establishments, including the compensation paid to Europeans for loss in exchange, reached a sum of \$880,809, or somewhat less than 22 per cent of the revenue.

BALANCES.

3. The balances in Banks and in the various Treasuries amounted, on the 31st of December, 1895, to a sum of \$380,225.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

4. On the 1st of January, 1895, the financial position was as follows—

Assets	... ..	\$647,665
Liabilities	... ..	315,554
Excess Assets	... ..	<u>\$332,111</u>

On the 1st January, 1896, it was as under —

Assets	...	...	...	...	...	\$940,726
Liabilities	...	...	...	...	...	344,829
						<hr/>
Excess Assets	...					\$595,897

In his report for 1894 Mr. Swettenham refers to the proposal to transfer to Selangor the debt due by Pahang to Perak, and to thereby reduce the loan made by Selangor to Perak. This transaction was not effected owing to the difficulty experienced in satisfying Pahang of the correctness of our accounts but, on the other hand, a debt due by the Negri Sembilan to Selangor was taken over by Perak.

TRADE.

5. The trade returns for 1895 give the following result :—

Value of Imports	...	...	...	...	\$ 9,581,372
Value of Exports	...	...	...	...	15,596,225
					<hr/>
Total value of trade	...				\$25,177,597

Decrease as compared with the trade of 1894, \$1,269,635.

It is not possible to place much reliance upon these figures but I will endeavour to explain the decrease in value of a trade that was not diminished in volume.

IMPORTS.

6. The value of the import trade was about \$320,000 more than in 1894. This is not a matter for congratulation for it was principally caused by the necessity for importing rice to the increased value of \$367,000 owing to the failure of Perak crops. Opium shews an apparent increase of \$64,000, but this was only because prices ruled higher than in the previous year, for the quantity brought in was less. The value of piece goods exceeded the figures of 1894 by \$56,000.

Specie fell off to the extent of \$376,000 and the value of provisions is put down at \$142,000 less than in the previous year.

The value of imports to Port Weld fell off by \$876,000, but the value of articles brought into Teluk Anson increased by over \$1,120,000 and these differences are chiefly accounted for by the opening of the Kinta Valley railway and the consequent diversion of trade.

EXPORTS.

7. The export trade shewed a decrease in value of over one and a half millions of dollars, which is to be accounted for as follows :—

Smelted tin	...	...	...	...	...	\$1,843,000
Padi	...	...	...	...	...	267,000
Brown and white sugar	...	...	...	...	...	246,000
Rice	...	...	...	...	...	69,000
						<hr/>
						\$2,425,000

The amount of smelted tin exported was about 25,000 pikuls less than in 1894 but almost exactly one million of dollars of the above stated deficit is due to the fall in price.

The out-put of sugar exceeded the 1894 figures by over 35,000 pikuls but the fall in price gives the apparent deficiency.

The failure of the harvest accounts for the decreases in padi and rice.

On the other hand the following articles shew a considerably increased export :—

Tin-ore	...	...	...	...	...	\$726,000
Ataps	...	...	...	...	...	68,000
Coffee	...	...	...	...	...	34,000
						<hr/>
						\$828,000

LEGISLATION.

8. There were eight meetings of the State Council during the year and 27 legislative enactments were discussed, of which 25 came into operation.

The most important were—

The Mining Code	The Trials by Jury Order
The Labour Code	The Post Office Order
The Pensions Order	The Vehicles Order

Several Ordinances of the Straits Settlements were adopted and legislation upon the subject of Stamps, Savings Bank, Protection of Women and Girls, Registration of Societies and Indian Immigration was assimilated to that of the Colony.

ADMINISTRATION.

9. The Sultan has evinced that deep interest in everything concerning the welfare and progress of the country which has ever characterised His Highness. The native Chiefs and Penghulus have, with but few unimportant exceptions, rendered much assistance to the Government.

Lieut.-Col. Walker, c.m.g., acted as Secretary to Government during my leave of absence. I returned to duty on the 18th of August, and on the 21st of September the Resident, Mr. F. A. Swettenham, c.m.g., proceeded on leave. I was thereupon appointed to act for him and Mr. R. G. Watson has since acted as Secretary to Government.

Mr. J. B. M. Leech, the District Magistrate, Kinta, who had been in the service of the State for nineteen years, resigned his appointment and was succeeded by Mr. R. D. Hewett, the vacancy thereby caused in the appointment of State Auditor being filled by the promotion of Mr. H. Vane from Selangor.

A great many officers of the Perak service (twenty-seven) have been absent on leave and many are still absent. The service has in consequence been so short-handed that the progress of the State has suffered notwithstanding the strenuous efforts made to keep the work up to date. This state of affairs prevails, I believe, throughout the Federated Malay States and it is incumbent upon the Government to keep a reserve of officers who will be ready to take the places of those whose time for furlough has arrived or who are invalided. In new countries, with fresh fields for work being continually opened up, nothing is so detrimental to progress as the transfer of officers to fill the vacancies that are periodically and far too frequently created, for the practice now is to make half a dozen changes when one or two should suffice.

In this connection I would most earnestly urge His Excellency the Governor and the Secretary of State to reconsider the question that was mooted some years ago of altering the conditions of leave and to permit the Civil Servants of the Malay States to take six months full pay leave at the end of each term of three years' service. This rule would improve the health of the officers, give the Government better and more vigorous work, and remove the difficulties to which I am impelled, in the interests of the public service, to allude.

The arguments in favour of the alteration are numerous and weighty and the consensus of medical opinion is most strongly in favour of the change.

LAND.

10. In 1893, on my appointment to Perak, a new system of land tenure for small holdings was introduced. It is based upon the *customary tenure* of Malacca and upon the system Mr. W. E. Maxwell brought into force in Selangor.

It differs from these systems in that it does not pretend to be a description of customary tenure, and that it only provides for reassessment where the value of land is enhanced by the action of Government. It is an improvement upon those systems in the matter of registering transfers and mortgages and in the manner in which the survey and demarcation of small holdings has been carried out.

This last point is in reality the most important of all, for whereas errors in the making of written records can easily be rectified careless measurements entail an immensity of trouble and frequently necessitate entire re-survey.

A surveyor is placed in each district, to survey minor circuits, tying them on to the major triangulation of the country, to traverse roads, rivers and bridle-paths and run tie lines for purposes of check, and to

survey, so far as is necessary, the boundaries of mukims. Into these minor circuits the work of the demarcators has to fit and the possibility of error is therefore minimised. No plotting is attempted in the districts. The work of the demarcators is scrutinised by the surveyor and the holdings shewn on the demarcation sheets are visited by a settlement officer, who certifies that permanent boundary marks have been erected and that there are no outstanding disputes.

The sheets are then sent in to the office of the Revenue Surveyor at Taiping and are plotted. If errors are discovered, they are returned to the District Surveyor, but if not, plans of each individual allotment are drawn upon the *Certificates* (of title) issued to the land-holders, and they are forwarded, with a tracing, to the District Land Office, where *mukim registers*, or complete records of every occupied lot of land in each *mukim* or parish, are compiled, each certificate being an exact copy of the entry in the mukim register which refers to that lot of land. The entries and certificates are consecutively numbered and the latter are issued to the land-holders.

The title to the land is the entry in the mukim register. The certificate is held by the land-owner as the evidence thereof. All title to land in Perak is by registration and no devolution is valid unless it is made in English and in accordance with a prescribed form: one copy of that form is filed in the Land Office and every mutation of title is recorded in its proper place in the mukim register. Every sub-division of land is followed by the cancellation of the original entry and the making of as many new entries as there are sub-divisions.

By this method a complete and up-to-date record of all holdings in every parish is always available for reference. No charge whatever is made to the land-holder in the shape of land or survey fees, except quit-rent, the cost of boundary stones, and a small fee for transferring or charging the land.

11. Those who do not wish to come under this system take out leases on payment of survey and demarcation fees. All holders of large areas are obliged to do so.

12. The system of mukim registration has not been applied to lands in Kinta, for in that district it was found necessary, owing to the mining rush, to enter into a contract with a New Zealand Surveyor (Mr. C. Alma Baker) to survey the applications which were poured into the Land Office, and, to preserve uniformity, this contract system was extended to agricultural lands. All applicants deposit their fees in the Treasury and on completion of the surveys the Government pays the Contract Surveyor. In all cases leases are issued to land-holders.

13. In August, 1893, I drafted a Land Code with the very material assistance of Mr. H. C. Belfield. It was referred to the Secretary of State and defects pointed out have been remedied. The draft now awaits further consideration, but action in Perak has not been delayed and a really sound land system has been built up and has become popular with the *raiats*, who now for the first time hold an intelligible document endorsed with an accurate plan of their holdings.

14. The Land revenue rose from \$73,000, in 1886, to \$92,000 in 1891. The mining rush to Kinta in 1892 helped to take the revenue up to \$150,000: and the same amount was collected in 1893. Towards the end of that year the fees charged to the army of woodcutters, sawyers, and charcoal burners who are gradually despoiling the forests of the State were increased and by this means about \$25,000 per annum has been added to the revenue. The "keener and more intelligent supervision" over the collection of rents and "the deeper interest," to quote Mr. Swettenham's language, to which Land Officers had "been roused," has accounted for an increase of over \$30,000 in land rents and so the revenue has now reached a sum of \$226,345.

This is a slight shrinkage as compared with 1894 and the reason therefor is that, owing to the dearth of officers, Land Officers were told off to assist in Police Courts and Treasuries. It is also due to the fact that the staff of the Revenue Surveyor's office was not strengthened sufficiently

to enable it to cope with the increased work supplied to it by the District Surveyors.

15. The whole cost of the Land, Mines and Revenue Survey department in 1895 amounted to \$150,142, or 66 per cent of the revenue. This compares favourably with the figures of 1893, when the expenditure was about 82 per cent of the collections: but it must be remembered that on the completion of the settlement work now being undertaken there will be a decreased expenditure, while the revenue will be materially improved.

16. The total area alienated for agriculture on the 31st of December last was 180,958 acres. The new titles issued in the year numbered 4,583. The number of registered dealings in land was 7,541, or 1,430 more than in 1894.

The Revenue Surveyor's department measured up 43,059 acres at a cost of 54 cents per acre. It surveyed 15,983 acres in large blocks for mining and agriculture. The complete way in which Mr. J. P. Harper has organised this department is most praiseworthy.

17. The most satisfactory features in the land work of the year are:

(i). That in the distant districts of Upper Perak and Selama the land revenue has been doubled;

(ii). That the land rents of the State stand at the respectable figure of \$111,000, notwithstanding the non-collection, owing to a bad harvest, of some of the rents in Krian;

(iii). That the Revenue Survey staff, in addition to carrying out the work fully described in paragraphs 10 and 16 above, have been able to execute other surveys for which fees to the amount of \$9,828 were paid.

It has been pleasant to see the thorough grasp which some of the younger officers have acquired of land work and in this particular I desire to mention the names of Messrs. E. A. Irving, E. S. Hose, A. W. Just and A. B. Voules.

The experiment of placing a Perak Malay,—Raja Chulan, the son of ex-Sultan Abdullah,—amongst the foreign Malays of Krian, to act as Settlement Officer, has been crowned with success. He has worked with energy and intelligence.

MINES.

18. The statement that the "production of the Perak mines has exceeded all previous records" has again to be repeated. The average price of tin in 1894 was \$37.48 per pikul, whereas the price that ruled during 1895 may be put at \$34.28, but this did not in any way check the production, as the following table shews—

	1895.	Increase over 1894.
Weight of tin and tin-ore	23,866 tons.	344 tons.
Amount of duty on tin	\$1,669,707	\$20,726

One satisfactory feature of the tin revenue is that the out-put from the Batang Padang district increased, being 35 per cent greater than in 1894.

But the most gratifying feature is that the out-put of tin-ore was increased by 29,527 pikuls, while the weight of metallic tin exported was 24,252 pikuls less than in the previous year. I shall refer to this point later.

19. The draft Mining Code, which had received the careful attention of Government, was passed in August and came into operation on the 1st of January, 1896. By its provisions all mining matters will be left to two officers who are styled Wardens of Mines. The duties of the Inspectors of Mines are clearly defined and they are given large powers by which they can control the methods of mining, which have been allowed in some places to become very wasteful. I have little doubt that if the Code

is properly and judiciously enforced there will be a marked improvement in mining matters in Perak.

The Wardens are Messrs. R. G. Watson and W. D. Barnes of the Straits Civil Service and there is under them a competent and trained staff of Inspectors.

POLICE.

20.	The strength of the Military Police Force (1st Perak Sikhs), was			
	6	English Officers		
	19	Inspectors, including Medical Officer and Armourer		
	8	Native Officers		
	6	Serjeant-Majors and Duffadars		
	749	Non-commissioned officers and men, Indians		
	286	Do.	do.	Malays
	29	Chinese charge-takers and detectives.		
<hr/>				
	1,103			

Their cost to the State, including every item of expenditure connected with the working of the Force, amounted to \$289,658 or \$263.52 per man.

Their conduct and discipline was decidedly good but there were 35 desertions, a very unusual number, which it is difficult to satisfactorily explain.

The men were recruited as follows:—72 from India and 127 locally. The system of recruiting in India has proved an absolute failure and the expenses entailed thereby have been enormous. In addition to the demands of the Indian army there are now so many Sikh Regiments and Police Forces constantly enlisting men that all likelihood of obtaining on the spot in India the same class of man as was formerly recruited has long since disappeared. The pension and leave regulations of the Perak Sikhs are far more unfavourable than they were and there was no excuse for the endeavour to obtain in India, at a cost of about \$65 per man, recruits who were easily obtainable in Taiping, of an equally good class and in large numbers. During the year 395 men, of whom 59 were old soldiers, offered themselves for enlistment locally and, as stated above, 127 were accepted. The average height of these men was 5 feet 11½ inches and the average chest measurement 34½ inches.

The health of the Force was good.

The result of establishing a clothing department for the whole Force has been a saving of 33 per cent on the prices paid to contractors and has secured the immense advantages of the men being properly fitted and of timely repairs being executed.

21. The Fire Brigades are worked by the Perak Sikhs and are in a thoroughly efficient state. In some places the Chinese have enrolled themselves as volunteer firemen. The protection afforded to the public is great and I have imposed a fire assessment of two per cent, except in those villages where volunteer brigades exist.

Seventy-one fires were reported in 1895 and the amount of property said to have been destroyed was put down at \$109,000, but it was probably greatly exaggerated. Under the supervision of the Sanitary Boards more substantial houses are being erected in place of the thatch houses of the past and fires will become less frequent.

In Bagan Serai 106 houses were burned in January and the township has been laid out afresh: this fire has given an immense impetus to the place and has shewn the people that the orders of the Government, irksome as they may seem, are wise in the end.

In February 76 houses were destroyed in Lahat and an alleged loss of \$41,000 was occasioned.

These were the only really serious fires and in neither case was their occurrence a source of unmixed regret to the Government.

22. Colonel R. S. F. Walker, c.m.g., was acting as Secretary to Government till the 18th of August and Mr. H. T. Duhan was in command during that period. Colonel Walker proceeded on leave on the 24th of November and Captain H. L. Talbot assumed the command.

The services of Lieutenant F. S. Dawson, 5th Northumberland Fusiliers, were lent to the State from the 5th of May and have been much appreciated. He has acted as Adjutant since that date.

23. Captain Talbot reports as follows:—

“His Excellency Major-General Jones Vaughan, c.b., Commanding the Troops, Straits Settlements, inspected the Force at Taiping on the 10th, 11th and 14th December, confining himself entirely to that portion which is likely to be sent to Singapore on the outbreak of hostilities.

“There were present on parade 2 Officers, 3 Inspectors, 2 Native Officers and 248 Non-commissioned officers and men, including 28 gunners, with three 7 pounder R.M.L. guns.

“This inspection embraced more than has ever to my knowledge been previously held, comprising as it did:—

“ (i). Ceremonial, Battalion and Company drills ;

“ (ii). Barracks, kits, books, regimental stores, armourer's shop, hospital, armament and magazine, gymnastics and physical drill ;

“ (iii). Field Manœuvres—Advance guard and attack and defence of a position ;

“ (iv). Musketry—Field Practice, Section attack.

“His Excellency appeared to be satisfied with everything he saw and expressed himself as being so on several occasions, and after the parade he said a few words to the men in their own language and told them they compared very favourably with any Indian regiments he had seen during his long service in India.”

CRIME.

24. The number of offences reported to the Police was 19,441 and of these 10,926 were discovered, giving a percentage of 56·20 cases. If, however, the cases of breach of contract are excluded the percentage may be put at 69·49, but, as Mr. Swettenham states in his report for last year, “no very useful conclusion can be drawn from these figures.”

In Kinta there was a considerable amount of serious crime, including seven murders: the increase of highway robbery is engaging the attention of Government. This form of crime has also shewn itself in the Batang Padang district.

PRISONS.

25. The prisoners remaining in the various gaols and police lock-ups on the 1st of January, 1895, numbered 776. There were admitted during the year 5,114, and there were still undergoing sentence on the last day of the year 889 persons. The number incarcerated during the year was greater than in 1894 by 683 and the actual increase for the twelve months of 1895 was 113.

Eighty-one females were imprisoned during the year, of whom 10 remained in prison at its close.

Three prisoners were executed.

There were 38 deaths, including four from suicide and one from an accident. Seven men escaped from parties working outside the gaol.

With a daily average of 423 prisoners in Taiping and 208 in Batu Gajah the daily numbers in hospital were about 27 and 16, respectively, and the percentage of deaths 2·44 and 2·29. In the out-stations, out of 344 prisoners treated during the year, there were only two deaths.

Major Tranchell proceeded on leave in April and Mr. T. W. Rowley has very efficiently filled his place as Superintendent of Prisons.

The conduct and discipline of the prisoners was good and I am glad to report very favourably of the prison staff. The position of the European warders has been improved and orders have been issued to the effect that no native warders are to be engaged in the out-stations as it is better to train men in the Central Prison at Taiping.

The expenditure of the department was \$77,356, and the average cost of each prisoner to the State was 12 cents per diem for food and

clothing and $11\frac{3}{4}$ cents for supervision. This may be looked upon as very reasonable when it is remembered that it is less than the daily wage of a labourer.

The value of extra-mural prison labour is estimated to have been \$19,511 and the additional profit on prisoners' work at the granite quarry and in carpentering and basket making amounted to \$3,251.

COURTS.

26. On the 29th of May Mr. Belfield proceeded on leave and the State Treasurer acted as Senior Magistrate. The revenue collected from fines, fees and forfeitures of Court amounted to \$78,220, or \$8,382 more than in 1894. This increase is shewn both on the Civil and Criminal sides. The number of accused persons dealt with was 14,653, or 1,503 more than in the previous year.

The system of trial by jury was introduced and ten cases were so heard: Dr. Leech reports that the inauguration of this system has been attended with the best results.

There were 291 inquests held during the year.

The appointment of a Legal Adviser for the Federated Malay States has been made, and that of the Judicial Commissioner will, I trust, be announced at no distant date. In the absence of the Senior Magistrate, the Resident has been obliged to consider and make enquiries respecting numerous petitions and appeals against the decisions of Magistrates; this has taken up a great deal of his time, and he has been prevented by the pressure of other business from doing more than confirming, altering or quashing the sentence, whereas it would have been more satisfactory if he could have gone minutely into each case and pointed out the errors of procedure (if any) to the Magistrate concerned. The Judicial Commissioner will possess the powers and authority which the Resident is now compelled to exercise. Some of our Magistrates are very painstaking and perform their duties in a manner that will bear close inspection, but it is only of a few that this can be said and I gladly look forward to a very different and a very much better system under which Justice will be administered.

PUBLIC WORKS.

27. The following table of figures in respect of Public Works is interesting—

	Actual Expenditure, 1894.	Estimates, 1895.	Actual Expenditure, 1895.
	\$	\$	\$
Works and Buildings ...	367,049	569,445	475,420
Roads, Streets and Bridges ...	566,368	833,665	683,303
Total ...	933,417	1,413,110	1,158,723

The provision for 1894 was exceeded by some \$110,000 but that for 1895 was a quarter of a million of dollars in excess of the sum which the Public Works department was able to expend. These figures are exclusive of all railway works.

The list of buildings includes an excellent prison at Barit Buntar, a capacious hospital at Bagan Serai, a leper ward at Taiping, and the conversion of the District Magistrate's house at Teluk Anson into good public offices. The foundations of the new public offices at Taiping were put in and the very well planned block of Government offices at Ipoh was pushed on.

The eminently successful scheme for supplying Teluk Anson with water was completed.

I am glad to report that very good progress has been made with one of the two works to which Mr. Swettenham made special allusion in his report for 1894. I refer to the Ipoh water-works, which are much needed and are on the eve of completion.

I regret, on the other hand, to have to say that but little was done in the matter of the Krian Irrigation scheme—as to which I propose to offer some remarks in another part of this report.

An ornamental lake has been in process of formation at Taiping which, with the islands that will be left within it, will cover an area of about 70 acres. A driving road of about two miles in length has been constructed round it and is about to be metalled.

ROADS.

28. In Kinta the road to Tanjong Rambutan has been completed from Ipoh, and the cart-road which will bring Batu Gajah and Gopeng within about ten miles of each other has been almost finished.

In Batang Padang, the most important of all our road-works, the extension of the main trunk road from Bidor to Tanjong Malim, on the Selangor border, has been proceeded with. The first section, say 10 miles, from Bidor to Sungkai, was contracted for late in the year and about two miles of earth-work only was formed. The section, say 22 miles, from Sungkai to Slim, has not yet been traced, but of the furthest section, 15½ miles, from Slim to Tanjong Malim, nearly 10 miles of earth-work had been completed by the end of the year. I have just been over this route and the trace is exceedingly good. Every effort should be made, by providing money and proper supervision, to push on the work.

On the Trong-Bruas cart-road, which will connect the Colonial territory of the Dindings with Perak, good progress was made. Fourteen miles of earth-work were completed and seven and a half miles were metalled. On receipt of the Secretary of State's despatch, dealing with the Native States reports for 1894, an arrangement was concluded between this Government and the Government of the Straits Settlements by which Perak undertook to make the road through the north-eastern corner of the Dindings to the Perak river on condition that the road became the boundary of the Perak Coast Farm. This road will open up a very fine tract of country, offering facilities for both padi and coffee planting, and it will join the Kinta road system, as well as that of Larut, to the Dindings.

Good progress has also been made on the road which will join Kuala Kangsar with Janing (distant about 53 miles) in Upper Perak. The road has been made as far as Kota Tampan, 25 miles, and the trace then runs, keeping to the proper right bank of the Perak river, through some very fine rice and coffee land, to Janing. The trace is very good and the State Engineer makes special mention of the manner in which Mr. Bozzolo, the District Magistrate of Upper Perak, has overcome engineering difficulties.

29. The following statement, shewing the existing road mileage of Perak, is instructive—

	Constructed during 1895.	Total road mileage on 31st December, 1895.
Metalled cart-roads	33 miles 5 furlongs.	360 miles.
Unmetalled do.	8 " 0 "	115 "
Bridle-roads	24 " 6 "	443½ "
Agricultural paths ... ..	...	98 "
	66 " 3 "	1,016½ "

This State spends on an average half a million of dollars every year on the maintenance and improvement of its roads and on the construction of new roads. To this policy, which is associated with the name of Mr. Swettenham, it owes much of its great prosperity, and Mr. Caulfeild, the State Engineer, is able, with justifiable pride, to point out that Perak roads have become widely celebrated for their alignment and condition. The cost of transport over them is less than two and a half pence a ton per mile.

30. On the main trunk road to Selangor permanent bridges are being erected in the first instance. Over the Tampau river, on the road to Upper Perak, a concrete bridge of two arches has been arranged for, and over the Kinta river, at Tanjong Rambutan, a lattice girder bridge of two spans is being erected.

31. The expenditure of the department on salaries, transport, etc., amounted to \$81,950, being only seven per cent on the total outlay on works constructed by the department.

SANITARY
BOARDS.

32. The system of Sanitary Boards introduced in 1893 has been extended to all the principal towns and villages with the best results.

No one who early in 1893 visited the townships now under the care of the Boards could fail to be struck with the vast improvements that have been effected in the appearance of the towns, while the care exercised over sanitary arrangements has undoubtedly been beneficial to public health.

The following statement of the cost of the Boards and of the revenue they collected is not without interest —

District.						Revenue.	Expenditure.
						\$	\$
Larut	...	...	...	...	...	40,543	30,184
Matang	...	...	...	...	...	1,823	2,216
Kuala Kangsar	...	...	...	...	...	1,314	3,344
Kinta	...	...	...	...	...	58,724	29,611
Lower Perak	...	...	...	...	...	8,188	8,383
Batang Padang	...	...	...	...	...	2,255	4,486
Krian	...	...	...	...	...	5,244	5,694
Total						118,091	83,918

The collection of the taxes on vehicles, which had previously been the work of the police, was handed over to the Boards and the amount realised was \$42,886, against an estimate of \$24,300.

House, light and water-rates brought in \$28,250 and the rent of Government markets amounted to \$31,259.

The thanks of Government are again due to the gentlemen who gave their services as members of these Boards and who evinced a keen interest in the work.

RAILWAYS.

33. The Railway department spent the following sums during 1895 :—

						\$	c.
For general management	...	...	...	...	...	16,317	32
Larut open line	...	...	...	...	...	56,955	10
Kinta Valley open line	...	...	...	...	...	237,440	93
On construction	...	...	...	...	...	411,007	45
Total						\$721,720	80

34. The total railway earnings were \$446,102.

OPEN LINES,
LARUT.

35. The Larut line earned \$86,615, of which sum \$76,500 were derived from the Port Weld-Taiping section (8¼ miles), while only \$10,115 were credited to the Taiping-Ulu Sapetang section.

The gross receipts shew a decrease of \$6,328 as compared with 1894, but on the other hand the working expenses were reduced from \$70,107 to \$60,875, by running fewer trains between Port Weld and Taiping, by working the locomotives of all trains on this section to their fullest capacity and by running all trains as mixed trains. The very satisfactory improvement thereby effected over the statistics of 1894 is shewn in the following table :—

—		Profit on the year's working.	Gross receipts per train mile.	Working expenses per train mile.	Percentage of working expenses to gross receipts.	Interest on the capital expenditure.
		\$	\$ c.	\$ c.		
1894	...	22,772	2 43	1 83	75·05	2·94
1895	...	25,739	2 55	1 79	70·28	3·32

Since the opening to through traffic of the Kinta Valley railway there has been a remarkable falling off in the quantity of pigs and poultry carried on the Larut line, and it is worthy of note that the trade in pigs that used to be carried on with Penang has been largely diverted to Malacca.

KINTA VALLEY.

36. At the beginning of the year there were 42 miles of railway open for traffic in two sections, viz:— $24\frac{1}{4}$ miles from Teluk Anson to Talam and $17\frac{3}{4}$ miles from Kota Bahru to Ipoh. On the 1st of May through communication between Teluk Anson and Ipoh was established and this was accompanied by an immediate rise in the monthly receipts from \$20,000 to \$36,000, but they have not since increased because the boat traffic on the Perak river successfully competed with the railway.

The Government has, I am glad to report, now given to Teluk Anson the attention that is very necessary to a place which will be, for several years to come, the principal port of this State: and the accommodation being provided in the shape of pontoon wharves with extended good-sheds will enable the railway to compete on better terms with the boats which now take delivery of cargo for Kinta at ships' side and proceed straight up-river, in many cases returning laden with tin.

I was able to arrange with the shippers of tin-ore for a special rate for the carriage of their stuff, which is easy to pack and to handle, and have secured for the railway the entire carriage of that article of export.

The goods rates on three or four articles which were found to be in excess of the Selangor rates were reduced, and as our rates for all classes of goods compare very favourably with, and in respect of many items are much lower than the Selangor rates, I am in hopes that the railway will eventually attract much traffic that is now water-borne.

The estimated receipts of the Kinta line were put at \$600,000 but only reached, I regret to say, a total of \$359,487, of which only \$206,624 was from goods traffic, but the line was not opened, owing to slips, till May and, in addition to that fact, it had to contend with many difficulties caused by abnormally heavy rains. It is, therefore, premature to speak or write disparagingly of the prospects of a railway which will create traffic as well as gradually induce it because it has not realised the sanguine expectations formed of it in the first year of its working.

The number of passengers carried was 326,884 and this coaching traffic brought in \$152,863. There has been a steady increase of this class of traffic between Batu Gajah and Ipoh, as evidenced by the fact that whereas 5,811 persons travelled between those places in December, 1894, the return of passengers carried in December, 1895 was 9,515.

The following table is of some interest, though, of course, the comparison instituted is but imperfect, for the train mileage was almost double that of the previous year:—

—	Profit on the year's working.	Gross receipts per train mile.	Working expenses per train mile.	Percentage of working expenses to gross receipts.	Interest on the capital expenditure.
	\$	\$ c.	\$ c.		
1894	49,451	1 98	1 34	67½	...
1895	139,680	2 59	1 58	61·14	5·36

The capital expenditure now stands at over \$2,600,000 and the rate of interest is satisfactory when it is remembered that the line was not opened till the 1st May, that it was frequently interrupted, and that the expenditure and maintenance was exceptionally heavy. The interest earned during the last quarter of the year was 7·88 per centum.

Four persons were killed on the line during the year.

CONSTRUCTION.

37. The extension of the Kinta Valley railway to Tanjong Rambutan and Chemor ($13\frac{1}{4}$ miles) was surveyed and construction commenced. Eight miles of formation were completed and two and three-quarter

miles of permanent way laid. The work was much delayed by the compulsory transfer of the greater part of the labour force to repair the damage done by slips on the open line. The total expenditure on this section amounted to \$239,973 and the work done for it comprised—224,660 cubic yards of earth-work; 5,351 cubic yards of rock cutting; 15,000 sleepers cut and delivered; 7,000 cubic yards of ballast collected and stacked; five culverts; one over-head bridge; one set of permanent quarters at Chemor, and the levelling of the station site.

SURVEYS.

38. The necessary stations for extending the triangulation to the Selangor boundary were well advanced, and a series of triangles is now complete from Penang and Kedah to Selangor. The major triangulation will be joined on through Tapah to the Bernam river in 1896.

A base of verification in connection with the Bernam triangulation was selected—it is 11,220 feet long and well situated for extension both in the direction of Perak and of Selangor. The net-work of triangles to connect it with previous work cover an area of 1,200 square miles of the densest jungle and comprise no less than 15 new stations, of which two are over 5,000 feet. These triangles will fix the position between Perak and Pahang.

The total area of new country brought into the trigonometrical survey was 1,600 square miles or about one-fourth of the area covered by triangulation. Fifteen new points in all were erected.

The survey of the coast from Province Wellesley to the Dindings, (about 50 miles), was completed.

Exploratory surveys of the Ulu Krian and Kedah boundaries necessitate a slight alteration in our boundary with Kedah.

The total expenditure of the department was \$63,000.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

39. The public health during the year 1895 may be regarded as satisfactory.

There was no serious epidemic and the treatment afforded by our hospitals gave good results. The completion of the water supply at Parit Buntar and Teluk Anson reduced the numbers frequenting the hospital and, in the latter place, caused a remarkable decrease in the number of cases of bowel complaints.

There was one fatal case of cholera on a sugar estate in Krian, and only 18 cases of small-pox were reported during the year, with four deaths.

Dr. Wright succeeded to the appointment of State Surgeon in September and his administration of the department and careful control of hospital expenditure leaves nothing to be desired. The total cost of the department was \$175,537.

40. The admissions into the various hospitals in the State amounted to 18,431, while the total number of cases treated was 19,539, and of these 2,910 ended fatally. This shews a marked improvement on the figures of the previous year, for while there were fewer cases (489) in 1894, there were 468 more deaths than in the year under review. The death-rate therefore fell from 17·73 to 14·89. The number of those who died within 48 hours of their admission to hospital was 718, or 20 less than in 1894, and if these cases are excluded from the above figures the death-rate may be put at 11·21.

Year after year endeavours are made in the annual administration reports to explain this seemingly unaccountable neglect on the part of the Chinese to seek medical aid until it is too late, but the best explanation is, I think, given by Dr. Wright, who points out that the State hospitals serve a triple purpose—

“(a). For ordinary acute diseases where patients come in at an early stage with hope of cure ;

“(b). For chronic incurable diseases where patients remain in hospital for long periods and eventually die ;

“(c). As reception houses for the dying. Those whose deaths have to be recorded within 48 hours of admission are included in this class. It happens that some have often been in hospital before, while others have had recourse to native treatment. In the end their friends make a convenience of the hospitals and send in the men to die, either to save the trouble and expense of a funeral, or because a death in a kongsi-house is unlucky, or to avoid the necessity of reporting the death to the Police, with the resulting enquiry.”

To this it may be added that our hospitals are in reality the poor-houses of the country.

41. More than three-fourths of the cases treated are attributable to the six classes of diseases mentioned in the following table:—

Disease.	Total Treated.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Beri-beri	4,686	624	13·31
Bowel complaints	3,140	1,031	32·08
Ulcers	2,776	82	2·95
Malarial fevers	2,649	225	8·49
Venereal diseases	1,361	25	1·83
Pulmonary diseases	1,046	398	38·04
Total ...	15,658	2,385	...

Of the Beri-beri cases no less than 3,922 were treated in the Kinta hospitals and those figures give an increase of over one thousand cases in Kinta as compared with 1894. The explanation is, no doubt, that 1895 was one of the wettest years ever recorded. The percentage of deaths was, however, less by about five per cent.

Bowel complaints shew a decrease of about 600 cases and in Teluk Anson the cases of dysentery and diarrhoea fell from 240 to 119, while in Ipoh there was a decrease of 242 cases. Ipoh will soon have a water supply and I look forward to an even better record in the future.

Venereal disease supplied 1,361 cases, or almost 200 more than in 1894. In addition to those who went to hospital 3,000 persons obtained out-door relief while, of course, many hundreds suffered who did not apply to the Medical officers for assistance.

Pulmonary diseases shewed themselves in 1,046 patients as compared with 571 in 1894. I am, however, led to believe that this is due to more careful diagnosis, and that formerly many cases were put down to other diseases which were in fact only various phases of general or local tuberculosis.

42. Last year Mr. Swettenham was obliged to call attention to the fact that the number of out-door patients had fallen off by 4,408 as compared with 1893, and the Secretary of State has called attention to the subject. It is pleasing to be able to report that the efforts of the Medical department have been rewarded and that in 1895—37,602 visits, or 7,359 more than in 1894, were paid to the dispensaries to obtain out-door relief. Of these 23,611 were new cases. Dr. Wright has started a system of travelling dispensaries and by that medium medicines will be carried to the sick instead of their having to tramp long distances when unfit to do so. A member of the medical staff will take a supply of the most necessary medicines, in a portable chest and in concentrated form, to the various mining centres at regular intervals. The medicines will be given free of charge and, by timely and early attention, I trust that much of the serious sickness which now over-fills our hospitals will be staved off.

43. The vaccination returns give excellent results. A total of 7,508 subjects were vaccinated, of whom 1,030 failed to appear for inspection, while out of the 6,478 who were inspected 5,844 cases were perfect and only 428 failed altogether. This steady improvement in results is due to the use of Saigon lymph. The Malay population now accepts vaccination and believes in its use as a preventive.

44. One hundred and forty-five lunatics received treatment during the year at Taiping and of these 104 were new cases. There were 29 deaths, chiefly caused by a sudden outbreak of diarrhoea.

45. The Veterinary branch did very good work in dealing with epidemics of glanders, foot-and-mouth disease and swine fever, while a few cases of anthrax were promptly attended to. Rinderpest played great havoc amongst buffaloes.

46. There are two matters which force themselves upon the attention of Government and which have been brought forward from time to time by the Medical officers, viz :—

(i). What is to be done with the vagrants who appear to be increasing in numbers; and,

(ii). Where we are to place our lepers of all nationalities.

47. The first question arises in connection with the health of the prisoners, for Chinese vagrants who loaf about the streets and beg or scavenge are arrested by the Police, and are committed by the Magistrates, for periods from a week to a month, to prison. They are unable to work and generally become inmates of the prison infirmaries during the whole period of incarceration. They over-crowd the wards and have become so great a nuisance in Kinta that I have been obliged to intimate to the Police and Magistrates that they are not to deal with them in the manner described.

The Decrepit Ward, described in paragraph 31 of Mr. Swettenham's report on the year 1892, receives only those who are blind or too aged or infirm to work and its funds are, of course, limited.

48. The question of lepers is still more serious.

During 1895 thirty-three cases were transferred to the Colonial hospital at Pulau Jerejak and with those remaining there the total number treated amounted to 87. Among these 33 deaths occurred, giving a percentage of 37·93.

Dr. Wright's enquiries lead him to believe that leprosy is spreading amongst the natives of Perak. All intelligent Malays to whom he has spoken on the subject keenly desire that the Government should protect them by the removal and segregation of the lepers living amongst them and some applications have been made to me to move lepers from the out-stations to the Taiping ward.

There are now in that ward 45 Chinese lepers, and though precautions are taken to prevent lepers from landing at the chief ports of the State the number of Chinese lepers is not diminished. They come, no doubt, overland or in small native craft and I strongly advise that the Federated States join in stringent measures to segregate these unfortunate creatures and stamp out the disease. A large island with good water, and at such a distance as would make the transport of food a matter of no difficulty, might be prepared for the reception of Malay lepers and the wards now existing in Kuala Lumpor and Taiping could be then used for the housing of lepers of other native races.

An admirable report upon the subject was drawn up by a committee of Perak officers in 1894, and as the question is one of much urgency I trust that it will receive further consideration now that the Federated States can deal with it conjointly.

TEMPERATURE
AND
RAINFALL.

49. The meteorological returns shew that the highest temperature registered during the year was 95° F., on the 11th of August and 15th of September, at Port Weld, and the lowest on the plains, 62° F., at Gopeng (Kinta), on the 27th of February.

The greatest rainfall was 184·04 inches, at Taiping, and the least, 83·19 inches, at Kuala Kangsar. The heaviest fall for 24 hours took place at Matang, where 7·09 inches were registered.

The rainfall in Taiping during October reached 41·54 inches, which is the heaviest fall ever recorded in Perak for one month.

EDUCATION.

50. Eleven new schools, including an English school at Ipoh started by American missionaries, an Anglo-Tamil school at Taiping in connection with the French mission, and a Malay school for girls at Kuala Kangsar, were opened during the year. There are now 96 schools—10 English, 84 Malay and two Tamil. The scholars in enrolment number 4,382 and the daily attendance averaged 70 per cent. There are 10 girls' schools with 262 scholars, and 534 boys and girls are learning English.

The number of teachers, assistant teachers and monitors is 121 and the total cost of the Education Department was \$49,577, somewhat less than $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent of the revenue.

There were presented for examination at the annual inspection 1,859 scholars and the passes obtained were 86 per cent of those possible.

In the English schools 239 children were presented and 87 per cent obtained passes.

The Central school at Taiping had a very good record. The average attendance was 94 per cent and the drill and discipline is excellent. The percentage of passes obtained was 85, and 23 boys passed in drawing.

The Taiping Girls' school, which has moved into its new, very roomy and suitable house, was also very successful. Twenty-one pupils went up for examination and secured 97 per cent of passes.

The American Mission school at Ipoh began well. It is the only school in the State that is working for a results grant.

The Malay vernacular schools have shewn better progress than in 1894, though the daily attendance was not so good. Fifty-eight passes in romanised Malay were obtained. The Inspector of Schools (Mr. Collinge) does not, I rejoice to say, try to enforce high pressure work in the vernacular schools: the Malay boy and girl are being taught what is necessary for their present wants and the more intelligent have the opportunity (which is not lost) of a higher form of education in other schools where they can learn English.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

51. A remarkable expansion of the revenue of this department took place in 1895. It amounted to \$56,066, exceeding both the estimates and the revenue of the previous year by over \$17,000. There was an increase under every head.

The sale of stamps yielded \$13,500 more than in 1894, but this must to some extent be attributed to speculation for philatelic purposes, there having been a great run on Perak stamps. Allowing, however, for such purchases, there was still a largely increased revenue from stamps without any raising of postal rates.

The commission on money orders brought in a sum of \$4,445.

The fees on private telegrams amounted to \$9,935, and the increase under this heading is very gratifying, for it indicates the vast improvement that has taken place in telegraphic communication throughout the State. There were 13,300 paid telegrams sent in 1895 in excess of the number in the previous year.

The number of letters and parcels dealt with in the various post offices was 2,057,023, or an increase of almost 300,000 over 1894.

The telegrams sent and received numbered 383,936, or 160,000 more than in the previous year.

The money orders issued were of the value of \$376,081, as compared with \$248,549 in 1894, while the money orders paid in Perak came to a sum of \$175,663. There were sixteen money order offices and the remittances to India now exceed those made from Penang. Local issues in Perak shew an enormous increase of \$91,589, but about one-third of this represents departmental remittances of salaries, etc., from Taiping to the out-stations. On the 1st of August a system of telegraphic money orders was instituted and 176 orders were issued.

The overland mail services worked very satisfactorily and the opening of the railway greatly improved the mail service to Kinta.

Postal and Telegraph Orders in Council have been passed and a Post and Telegraph Guide has been drawn up by Mr. Nelson, to whom a word of congratulation is due on the extraordinary results which have been obtained by his energetic handling of the department.

The total expenditure in 1895 amounted to \$100,175, of which \$9,737 may be said to be non-recurring.

POPULATION
AND
IMMIGRATION.

52. There arrived at the two principal ports of the State (Port Weld and Teluk Anson), 78,652 persons and the departures from those ports numbered 62,688. The difference in these figures is accounted for by Chinese alone, for whereas 55,980 of that nationality came to Perak by these ports, only 40,087 so left the State. The arrivals and departures of persons of other nationalities counterbalanced each other.

The total number of arrivals and departures in 1895 exceeded the figures of 1894 by 6,921 and 5,426 respectively.

53. The number of births reported to the Police was 4,048, and the number of deaths 9,171. The difference is more than accounted for by the mortality amongst Chinese, the immigrant population of that nationality being, of course, chiefly male. There was an increase to the Malay population of 840 souls. The returns shew a slight decrease when compared with those of the previous year.

54. There were 1,044 Statute Immigrants (Indian) on two sugar and one coffee estate on the 1st of January, 1895: and 614 arrived during the year. On the 31st of December there remained 1,233 indentured coolies on two sugar estates in Krian. The free labourers on the estates numbered 599 men and 284 women. The death-rate for the year was $4\frac{11}{50}$ per centum.

Yet another Labour Commission is, as I write, about to enquire into the complaints that the supply of labour is not equal to the demand, that the class of immigrants is poor, and that the Government, by paying higher wages for the construction of railways and other public works, entices away the labour imported by planters. It is to be hoped that the labours of this Commission will bear some fruit, but until all restriction on immigration is removed, with the consent of the Government of India, and until free immigration is permitted to the Malay States, where ample protection is assured, I fear that the Government and planters will always be at cross purposes.

The number of men and women who deserted from the Gula estate in 1895 was no less than 626, and the Perak Government Immigration Agent reports that the treatment on the estate was all that could be desired while the wages paid were the same as those given to the volunteer coolie. The fact is that many employers of Tamil labour obtain, not knowingly of course, coolies from the Gula estate, and there is, in my opinion, no remedy against this that is fair to all parties except the abandonment of assisted immigration.

CHINESE PRO-
TECTORATE.

55. There were 6,239 contracts to labour in Perak made in Penang, only to be cancelled by mutual consent on arrival in this State. These people are, in my opinion, unfairly taxed in Penang but representations to the Straits Government have been of no avail. Only 2,995 of these contracts were re-registered in Perak.

There were no Secret Society troubles. Eighteen clubs, with a membership of 20,000, have been registered. Thirty temples and social clubs have been exempted from registration.

The department disposed of 177 arbitration cases, where the claims involved amounted to \$32,616. The Chinese prefer the semi-formal discussion at an arbitration to the more precise procedure of the law courts.

56. The Labour Code has been much criticised and the enquiry promised by Mr. Swettenham after it had been in operation for a year is now being held and the report will await his arrival. The supply of

labour is still deficient and this deficiency, caused partly by a too liberal alienation of mining lands and by the consequent offering of fresh fields for the speculative miner, has given to the labourer a rate of wages which is out of all proportion to the cost of his food and clothing. Thus it has become the custom in Kinta to work the richer land only and, when the profits fall below a certain amount per diem, to move on to other lands. It is to this wasteful system of mining that the Warden of Mines must turn his attention and make use of the powers conferred upon him by the new Mining Code.

MUSEUM.

57. Building operations that have been going on for about three years caused part of the Museum to be closed during many months of 1895.

Mr. Leonard Wray has, however, continued the work of collecting and has made many additions to his varied stock of treasures. The following passages from his report are of general interest:—

“A specimen of the Malayan Gavial was obtained and kept alive at the Museum for a period of six months, when it was killed and sent to the British Museum for identification. This is believed to be the first specimen sent to Europe of this rare crocodile from the peninsula. It has been identified as *Tomistoma Schlegelii*.

* * * *

“A small amount of excavating was done in some of the caves of the limestone hills during the year, and a paper on the Cave Dwellers of Perak was contributed to the Anthropological Institute.

* * * *

“Two more of the plants yielding arrow poisons have been determined, viz: Prual as *Coptosapella flavescens*, and Lampong as *Strychnos Maingayi*. The tree yielding the beautiful Malay varnish has been found to be a species of *Garcinia*, apparently a new one.

* * * *

“A report on the possibility of the cultivation of gutta-percha producing trees was made at the request of the Eastern Extension Telegraph Company.

* * * *

“In a search for shell mounds in Lower Perak some interesting facts bearing on the formation of the coast and the valley of the Perak river were brought to light. At Pasir Panjang Laut there are no less than seven lines of old beaches, and between each there is a piece of low-lying land now used as padi fields. The beaches themselves are long, low banks of shells and sand some 60 to 100 feet wide, and 8 to 12 feet in elevation above the general level of the land. These lines of old beaches stretch between the Dindings and the estuary of the Perak river. The land here, as in Larut, is only superficially of marine origin. At quite a slight depth fresh water alluvium is met with, containing a large amount of *amang* and some coarse-grained tin sand. It would be very interesting to put down a few bores in this locality and also to take careful measurements of the old beaches. On the opposite side of the mouth of the Perak river much the same thing is to be observed. At Bagan Datoh, some two miles inland from the light-house, is a well marked beach. It is over a couple of miles long by 40 to 60 feet wide and three feet in elevation. It consists almost entirely of finely broken sea shells with very little sand. Inside this is another line of beach and as the jungle becomes cleared doubtless many more will be found. This series of beaches stretches, in a more or less connected way, between the mouths of the Perak and the Bernam rivers.”

PRINTING.

58. The Government Printer, while on leave, resigned his appointment and Mr. S. E. Williams, the Assistant Printer, was promoted to succeed him. Since the 1st of May he has carried on the Department single-handed and the general excellence of the work he turns out is unquestionable.

The Department cost \$23,919 in 1895 and the value of the printing done for Government amounted to \$23,324. In addition to this there was received for private printing a sum of \$2,017, and from the sale of the *Gazette* and other matter \$412.

GENERAL.

THE KRIAN IRRIGATION SCHEME.

59. The Krian Irrigation scheme was first mooted by Mr. Welman, acting Magistrate of Krian, in June, 1889: but the question was variously discussed as a drinking-water scheme apart from a land-irrigation project and *vice versa*.

In December, 1890, Mr. Swettenham pressed for a report from the Public Works department upon the larger proposal.

In June 1891, Sir Frederick Dickson visited Krian and drew up a very useful memorandum upon the subject of irrigation.

On the 30th of April, 1892, Mr. Caulfeild's report on the irrigation scheme was forwarded to Government. Mr. W. E. Maxwell, then Colonial Secretary, was of opinion that Perak could not afford it, and Governor Sir Cecil Smith, though recognising its value, decided that it must be postponed.

Early in 1893, on the occasion of my first visit to Krian, I was impressed with the necessity for keeping the padi planters in the country. The rice-growers of Krian are not Perak Malays: they are foreigners who but rarely build in a permanent style and are ready to try their fortune elsewhere if their expectations are not realised; they are in no sense settlers and they never will be until they can be assured of regular crops and of a supply of potable water.

The irrigation scheme that had been prepared was brought to my notice and I pressed it upon the attention of Mr. Swettenham who again brought it forward, with the result that Sir Cecil Smith communicated with the Government of India and obtained the services of Mr. Claude Vincent of the Indian Public Works department to report upon it. That report, furnished at the end of February, 1894, adopted Mr. Caulfeild's scheme with certain suggested amendments, but as it was decided to procure the services of an engineer with Indian experience but little has been done since Mr. Vincent's report. The main irrigation channel has, however, been partially cut and graded for five and a half miles, and the remaining two and a half miles to the head-works have been cleared of timber. An officer of the Public Works department is now to be sent to section the branch channels, and in September the Resident Engineer from India is expected.

During the past six years over one hundred miles of agricultural drains have been cut in Krian but the irregular and local nature of the rainfall has seriously interfered with the rice harvests. The year 1893 was propitious in the matter of rainfall at seed time but in 1894 the rain fell previously to the planting season and drought during the early period of growth, followed by heavy rains while such of the crop as had survived was ripening, completely spoiled the harvest.

The following table shews how immensely the trade returns of Krian were affected by the harvests of those two years:—

Exports.					Imports.				
Bushels.					Bushels.				
1894.					1894.				
1895.					1895.				
Rice	...	...	51,379	2,038	Rice	...	...	3,170	4,670
Padi	...	...	540,373	53,686	Padi	...	...	1,342	9,219
Total	...	...	591,752	55,724	Total	...	...	4,512	13,889
Decrease.					Increase.				
546,028 bushels.					9,377 bushels.				

The decrease in value of the export and the increase in value of the import of these two staple commodities was as follows :—

							Exports.	Imports.
							Decrease.	Increase.
							\$	\$
Rice	....	...	...	...	...	...	69,443	55,411
Padi	...	...	...	...	...	...	269,659	5,614
Total							339,102	61,025

There can be no more powerful argument than these figures to prove the urgent need for a matured scheme of irrigation and it must not be forgotten that the extension of cultivation year by year and the consequent denudation of forest must adversely affect the rainfall.

COFFEE PLANTING. 60. I am glad to record that increased activity has been displayed in the matter of coffee planting. Besides the opening of more plantations by natives, Europeans have shewn a growing desire to invest their money in this direction. The first large estate in Lower Perak has been commenced, near Teluk Anson, by Mr. Hawkins and the return of Sir Græme Elphinstone, armed with commissions to select land for his friends, has resulted in the lodging of three or four *bonâ fide* applications. Sir Græme has also largely extended the Waterloo and Gapis estates. He is a firm believer in the excellence of Perak soil and he and Mr. T. H. Hill are gentlemen on whose opinions reliance may well be placed for they know the country and do not merely gallop through it as has been done by some persons who come ostensibly to prospect, but who make no stay in the State though they glibly write on matters in respect of which they have given themselves no opportunity of forming a valuable opinion.

RICE CULTURE. 61. I am also in a position to testify to the great impetus that has been given to rice culture by the promptitude with which applications for land are now dealt with. This has been especially noticeable in the Matang and Krian districts, but it is also evident elsewhere and I am under the mark in saying that some 8,000 acres of new land were given out in 1895 for the planting of padi.

I have every hope that a company to purchase padi from the *raiats* in Krian, with a view to milling it, will soon be formed. Its promotion is the outcome of the Government proposal to carry out an irrigation scheme and as to its success I entertain no doubt whatever, for it will supply that which is sadly needed by these peasants, viz :—a system of loans on easy terms repayable in kind instead of money: and it will therefore command the trade.

I hold that there is no other form of agricultural enterprise which will prove of more permanent value to this State than rice culture, for it will supply Perak with a settled population and a permanent revenue, and in this connection I desire to urge the opening up of the Lower Perak district by agricultural roads and by two or three irrigation projects. Raja Musa, the son of a former Sultan, and one of the best chiefs in the State, read a paper upon these subjects at a meeting of the State Council. An effort is about to be made to run a road trace from Changkat Jong, the source of the Teluk Anson water supply, towards the Bernam river in the hope of opening up rice land and of joining Teluk Anson to the coast road system of Selangor, in the development of which I became much interested in 1892. But agricultural roads are of little use without concomitant drainage and irrigation works, for it is of the utmost importance to prepare the land for the reception of settlers, and Lower Perak possesses, in the eyes of Malays, great natural advantages.

EXPORT OF TIN-ORE. 62. In my report on the administration of Selangor during 1892 I commented on the increasing export of tin-ore from that State to be prepared in Singapore at the smelting works of the Straits Trading Company. It is admitted that the conservation of forests and encouragement of agriculture

are matters of the highest importance in the administration of the Malay States and in that connection it is, in my opinion, incumbent upon the Government to protect by further legislation the hard-woods of its forests. The figures I gave for Selangor shewed that from 6,900 pikuls in 1887, the amount of ore taken out of the country had steadily risen to 81,800 pikuls in 1892. In Perak during the past seven years, the output of ore has likewise increased till it reached 90,000 pikuls in 1894 and exceeded 120,000 pikuls last year. These figures shew that the Straits Trading Company, owing to their superior methods of smelting, can afford to pay for the ore a price that satisfies the miners and I have every hope that fair competition will slowly kill the local industry, but during that process the forests of Perak run the risk of further spoilation. A Forest Officer was appointed in September and he is now in India studying under the Indian Forest department. As, therefore, the Government of Perak is dealing with the question of preserving its timber in a practical manner the occasion is not inopportune for the consideration of the matter I again bring forward. The receipts from passes to charcoal burners fell off slightly in 1895 but the fact remains that 515 men were employed, under licence from Government, to burn throughout the year, and the ravages they make are very serious. I advocate that the fees for these licences should be very considerably increased.

AGRICULTURE AS
OPPOSED
TO MINING.

63. If I have dwelt unduly upon questions that relate to land affairs and to the pushing of agricultural enterprise it is because I am imbued, to an at least equal extent, with the ideas that are expressed in the concluding paragraphs of Mr. Swettenham's report last year. It is impossible to disregard those ideas when one lives in a country which is so capable of great agricultural development but which has hitherto been practically handed over to miners who turn upside down lands that could be beneficially occupied by permanent settlers and leave them "a sightless waste of water-holes." And when it is made apparent that this process of devastation, which can only result in the over-production of tin, is inflicting punishment upon the backbone of the mining community, it is surely time for the Government to step in and decide the limit of revenue which it is necessary to derive annually from the mineral resources of Perak and to discourage mining and smelting except upon the most approved principles and within carefully prescribed areas.

MARBLE QUARRIES.

64. A considerable amount of prospecting for marble was undertaken by Mr. E. A. Hilckes of Singapore who obtained some very fine specimens and who, as the hardness of the marble necessitates the employment of expensive machinery, has been granted a monopoly of the right to quarry for marble for five years on payment of an export duty of five per cent *ad valorem*. He has undertaken to float a British Company and to commence work before the middle of 1897. I trust that, as he takes an earnest and apparently an intelligent interest in the enterprise, Perak marble will soon take its place in commercial markets.

FEDERATION.

65. The great event of the year was the announcement that the Secretary of State had approved of the Confederation, for the purposes of Government, of the Protected Malay States. The wisdom of this step cannot be questioned and success is assured by the appointment of Mr. F. A. Swettenham to be the first Resident-General.

E. W. BIRCH,
Acting British Resident, Perak.

BRITISH RESIDENCY,
TAIPING, PERAK, 19th April, 1896.

APPENDICES.

A. FINANCIAL.	G. RAILWAYS.
B. TRADE.	H. HEALTH.
C. LAND, AGRICULTURE AND MINES.	I. TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.
D. PRISONS.	J. EDUCATION.
E. COURTS.	K. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.
F. PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.	L. POPULATION.

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ABSTRACT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, WITH PERSONAL ACCOUNTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDED 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.

No.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	Larrit.	Matang.	Kuala Kangsar.	Upper Perak.	Kinta.	Lower Perak.	Batang Padang.	Krian.	Selama.	TOTAL.	No.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	Larrit.	Matang.	Kuala Kangsar.	Upper Perak.	Kinta.	Lower Perak.	Batang Padang.	Krian.	Selama.	TOTAL.
		S c.	S c.	S c.	S c.	S c.	S c.	S c.	S c.	S c.				S c.	S c.	S c.	S c.	S c.	S c.	S c.	S c.	S c.	
1	Land Revenue...	29,218 19	22,527 88	22,476 86	2,789 78	81,723 08	20,539 43	13,093 07	29,885 12	4,100 92	226,345 33	1	Establishments, Fixed and Provisional and Temporary...	469,389 74	26,730 77	29,418 21	6,505 36	136,453 40	53,848 93	30,223 00	39,256 53	5,840 67	797,666 61
2	Rents, exclusive of Land...	205 65	250 07	665 77	7 25	551 68	50 87	51 32	1,100 17	11 44	2,934 32	2	Salaries, Provisional and Temporary (not provided for in Estimates) and Allowances (not otherwise classified) and Contingencies...	1,656 20	...	180 00	...	33 75	330 00	320 00	...	...	2,519 97
3	Licences...	758,600 61	6,605 40	981 00	1,208 00	4,464 38	6,876 20	261 00	4,174 60	51 50	783,222 79	3	Positions...	42,054 65	2,097 83	2,508 72	915 15	17,558 61	6,530 30	4,009 61	4,251 41	686 90	80,623 15
4	Customs...	422,517 99	190 13	15,652 99	76 70	1,736,959 26	15,510 10	33,229 82	6,188 77	1,159 99	2,281,595 75	4	Revenue Services...	2,643 00	3,338 50	63,054 36	1,107 50	61,734 56	7,621 00	3,462 98	4,315 42	809 59	148,063 05
5	Taxes...	227 50	5 25	87 50	...	496 25	19 75	57 00	91 00	18 00	1,002 25	5	Administration of Justice...	18,910 35	3,443 50	10,355 37	...	2,196 00	10,268 52	3,902 25	13,761 97	186 00	70,052 19
6	Port and Harbour Dues...	945 71	...	...	...	16 10	8,213 86	...	52 75	9,228 42	...	6	Education...	25,600 14	6,253 45	6,266 48	1 20	3,809 62	10,268 52	3,902 25	13,761 97	186 00	70,052 19
7	Fines and Fees of Court...	20,303 43	3,843 76	3,044 04	642 11	33,421 40	9,254 79	3,794 00	3,704 02	202 90	78,230 54	7	Medical...	917 58	...	444 12	128 67	3,928 85	476 95	23,679 31	358 98	28 66	6,513 70
8	Fees of Officer...	2,247 86	...	459 50	31 00	4,075 48	1,205 75	296 00	1,227 49	60 00	9,948 58	8	Police...	5,403 14	1,215 35	1,381 00	307 89	812 15	1,378 55	570 13	1,230 55	431 54	12,735 30
9	Government Vessels...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9	Telegraphs...	28,423 23	108 00	4,635 76	40 98	46,177 11	7,288 95	8,009 74	8,649 93	1,117 62	104,446 32
10	Reimbursements...	31,356 23	200 30	885 84	14 18	4,972 93	623 31	1,060 01	2,685 21	1,027 51	42,825 52	10	Gaols...	56,486 62	...	588 25	...	6,706 07	1,119 53	446 22	577 49	27 61	65,651 79
11	Sale of Government Property...	2,522 15	...	666 97	785 04	1,272 63	226 51	150 45	271 20	26 82	5,921 77	11	Telegraphs...	19,657 62	...	1,164 84	114 27	14,383 33	2,491 67	7,966 18	1,177 20	188 88	40,308 47
12	Interest...	18,335 81	51 20	208 14	18 00	109 50	291 81	228 57	90 01	9 07	19,351 42	12	Rent...	3,771 37	651 00	516 00	65 00	370 00	781 50	...	336 00	192 00	6,682 87
13	Posts, Telegraphs and Stamps...	19,457 93	820 94	2,259 13	4 65	21,778 22	4,876 86	2,680 48	2,325 59	62 40	56,066 40	13	Marine...	11,460 18	241 14	93 80	50 00	6,776 28	5,868 86	5,179 87	6,563 89	765 13	25,808 39
14	Railway Receipts...	86,323 23	...	...	...	357,554 15	...	...	...	...	443,877 38	14	Postal...	29,137 95	...	...	55 81	...	...	...	...	...	29,193 76
15	Miscellaneous Receipts...	1,903 18	89 35	1,659 06	675 49	238 89	111 89	7 30	212 42	9 01	4,936 49	15	Transport...	36,060 98	3,562 08	8,005 02	1,522 05	20,438 79	5,868 86	5,179 87	6,563 89	765 13	25,808 39
16	Special Receipts...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	Interest...	45,255 23	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	45,255 23
17	Municipal...	40,543 22	1,823 15	1,313 80	...	58,723 79	8,187 53	2,255 25	5,244 25	44 09	118,135 08	17	Miscellaneous Services...	113,520 57	3,178 65	19,903 79	1,234 52	37,851 69	13,163 59	6,550 04	7,746 58	1,392 25	204,481 68
	TOTAL REVENUE...	1,438,768 08	37,647 35	50,511 40	6,243 20	2,308,757 74	75,398 66	57,234 17	57,199 85	6,856 49	4,033,611 94		Works and Buildings...	130,383 25	13,528 66	17,902 15	1,615 61	157,053 08	8,916 80	19,986 01	51,001 99	2,032 93	475,420 99
	PERSONAL ACCOUNTS.												Roads, Streets and Bridges...	105,251 28	94,724 52	92,012 90	9,940 30	187,483 30	30,620 08	82,035 90	76,602 61	4,632 83	683,303 72
a	Provisional Receipts...	98,878 68	321 26	7,708 90	563 65	12,494 81	830 10	1,019 37	838 30	...	122,655 47	a	Printing...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
b	Deposits, Sundry...	135,949 42	10,418 88	20,764 72	1,939 38	296,052 52	34,622 14	13,039 45	23,535 91	...	536,318 02	b	State Railways...	58,798 95	...	...	662,921 85	...	...	...	...	...	721,720 80
c	Do. Court...	30,373 13	2,132 88	2,115 65	511 97	14,092 93	3,678 62	4,966 52	2,596 69	62 40	60,560 79	c	Special Payments...	37,678 34	861 25	529 75	2,926 00	258 88	6,979 90	1,357 50	...	...	50,591 62
d	Do. Police...	...	...	541 00	40 00	...	100 00	...	50 00	...	731 00	d	Provisional Payments and Receipts...	93,310 71	864 90	7,701 80	565 65	12,856 13	785 10	1,059 82	740 10	...	117,884 21
e	Do. Fixed...	55,969 88	...	...	...	...	1,378 00	...	110 20	...	55,969 88	e	Deposits, Sundry...	161,443 78	8,572 78	21,344 28	2,419 87	317,405 02	34,551 89	12,552 02	24,301 60	...	583,200 20
f	Do. Farms...	1,036 00	...	...	...	...	7,077 39	...	...	...	7,077 39	f	Do. Courts...	29,265 23	1,900 93	2,208 52	194 65	27,101 75	3,889 58	5,013 38	2,881 14	62 40	72,217 58
g	Remittances between Stations...	1,323,212 60	130,362 97	14,589 09	14,252 68	706,467 89	38,547 59	197,993 39	181,733 44	22,076 10	2,895,565 75	g	Do. Police...	...	...	454 00	193 00	1,340 00	523 00	120 00	50 00	...	2,680 00
h	Drifts...	76,406 46	9,602 15	100,306 98	7,463 01	249,969 42	1,831,826 90	8,205 39	17,359 57	29,976 81	2,304,116 69	h	Do. Fixed...	202,500 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	202,500 00
i	Intestate Estates...	3,015 25	...	164 94	...	...	...	...	...	...	55,969 88	i	Do. Farms...	1,874 00	...	161 00	175 00	3,020 00	1,378 00	...	...	...	7,622 00
j	Advances Recoverable...	58,696 28	1,425 63	7,313 87	1,694 65	80,323 59	8,349 60	8,484 22	4,659 79	161 86	170,509 49	j	Remittances between Stations...	835,858 91	17,308 02	69,642 19	1,802 97	107,450 07	1,735,458 50	44,643 54	18,346 53	10,383 77	2,900,334 50
k	Puhang Disturbance Account...	19,048 07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	19,048 07	k	Drifts...	356,262 09	7,174 59	28,130 57	1,768 81	1,830,890 77	34,166 92	39,181 69	3,715 25	2,901 76	2,305,441 25
l	Loans...	195,668 81	...	1,683 60	203 59	970 00	...	...	...	200 90	198,720 39	l	Intestate Estates...	785 81	...	1,458 78	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,244 09
m	Puhang Government Account...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	m	Advances Recoverable...	29,196 73	1,425 63	7,252 37	1,493 79	61,473 05	7,996 18	10,377 11	4,455 39	146 00	128,816 25
n	Advances, Miscellaneous...	543,531 08	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	543,531 08	n	Puhang Disturbance Account...	104,915 41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104,915 41
o	Advances to Heads of Departments...	11,202 29	...	760 00	210 00	620 30	4,200 35	5,935 00	920 00	620 00	25,956 64	o	Loans...	312,236 78	...	200 00	...	230 00	...	...	...	...	312,665 78
p	Post Office and Money Order Deposits...	226,400 36	4,206 99	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	230,607 35	p	Puhang Government Account...	2,143 42	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,143 42
q	Over-issues...	4,618 12	376 59	215 79	...	3,121 92	408 49	176 68	355 71	44	9,273 74	q	Straits Government...	505,848 29	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	505,848 29
r	Post and Telegraph Fine Fund...	203 94	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	203 94	r	Advances, Miscellaneous...	3,933 92	...	780 00	...	540 00	620 00	800 00	70 00	...	6,743 92
s	Selangor Government...	60,860 32	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,860 32	s	Advances to Heads of Departments...	9,885 00	...	730 00	100 00	6,435 00	5,935 00	855 00	620 00	100 00	24,660 00
t	Crown Agents' Account...	502,674 40	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	502,674 40	t	Post Office and Money Order Deposits...	227,728 18	3,865 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	231,593 18
u	Police Fine Fund...	605 37	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	605 37	u	Over-issues...	4,588 89	604 99	215 76	110 00	2,781 96	414 64	168 72	359 00	44	9,244 40
v	Prison Fine Fund...	205 46	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	205 46	v	Post and Telegraph Fine Fund...	212 78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	212 78
w	Suspense Account...	16,505 07	...	1,709 40	...	4,000 00	6,185 18	3,363 71	...	...	31,763 35	w	Selangor Government...	60,371 58	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60,371 58
	TOTAL...	4,801,685 09	205,490 70	400,276 34	33,422 13	3,746,312 17	2,007,840 28	295,728 80	289,059 46	32,234 10	11,821,059 07		Crown Agents' Account...	559,692 71	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	559,692 71
	Balance, Cash in Treasury on 31st Dec., 1894...	220,986 95	...	...	1,487 56	21,963 41	67,730 19	11,092 41	2,003 78	2,663 15	341,196 07		Police Fine Fund...	1,217 02	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1,217 02
	GRAND TOTAL...	5,228,172 74	422,538 96	34,069 69	3,768,275 58	2,075,570 49	3,068,221 21	291,063 24	34,903 25	12,162,255 14		Prison Fine Fund...	216 69	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	216 69
													Suspense Account...	73,225 30	...	1,709 40	...	4,000 00	6,185 18	5,255 69	...	...	90,875 57
													TOTAL PAYMENTS...	4,925,718 62	211,870 58	401,716 53	31,916 04	3,738,432 91	3,066,176 02	292,731 37	281,354 04	33,393 54	11,983,329 65
													Cash in Treasury on 31st December, 1895...	87,705 33	2,878 21	20,822 43	2,993 65	29,822 67	9,394 45	14,089 84	9,709 20	1,509 71	178,925 49
													GRAND TOTAL...	5,013,423 95	214,748 79	422,538 96	34,909 69	3,768,275 58	2,075,570 47	306,821 21	291,063 24	34,903 25	12,162,255 14
																							5,238,172 74

Appendix A—(Continued.)

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR 1890 TO 1895, AND ESTIMATED EXPENDITURE FOR 1895.

HEAD OF EXPENDITURE.	1895.																		
	Actual Expenditure, 1890.		Actual Expenditure, 1891.		Actual Expenditure, 1892.		Actual Expenditure, 1893.		Actual Expenditure, 1894.		Actual Expenditure.		Estimated Expenditure.		Excess.		Saving.		
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.	
Establishments, Civil ... Do, 1st Perak Sikhs	421,468	64	641,979	61	*680,804	12	*751,937	33	*864,817	00	880,809	74	955,735	00	...	...	74,925	26
	167,712	23																	
SERVICES EXCLUSIVE OF ESTABLISHMENTS.																			
Contingencies ...	8,587	04	13,193	76	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Salaries and Allowances to Native Chiefs ...	121,600	27	126,582	04	147,838	21	174,032	15	151,229	65	148,086	91	150,198	00	...	...	2,111	09
Pensions ...	35,454	71	47,653	59	46,514	41	58,081	24	66,556	05	70,532	05	66,080	00	...	4,452	05	...	
Revenue Services ...	59,016	96	45,132	53	44,310	24	48,340	37	37,739	01	70,056	19	66,055	00	...	4,001	19	...	
Administration of Justice ...	6,318	34	6,978	26	6,133	86	6,753	04	6,168	72	6,513	70	6,220	00	...	293	70	...	
Education ...	5,737	64	10,034	13	8,274	61	10,448	24	10,681	28	12,735	30	17,011	00	...	...	4,275	70
Medical ...	70,274	84	86,729	90	91,048	10	102,869	02	102,068	01	104,446	32	120,549	00	...	...	16,102	68
Perak Sikhs ...	60,237	48	78,264	26	71,467	77	76,067	86	59,300	14	65,951	79	63,874	00	...	2,077	79	...	
Gaols ...	35,675	28	37,298	49	37,952	32	39,029	33	40,479	78	40,598	47	43,530	00	...	...	2,931	53
Harbour Department ...	5,814	65	18,913	07	16,496	81	19,857	97	16,979	11	25,808	38	27,640	00	...	...	1,831	62
Government Vessels ...	9,514	63																	
Posts and Telegraphs ...	10,054	32	37,250	01	42,185	78	45,127	75	40,161	83	48,579	49	58,311	00	...	...	9,731	51
Conveyance of Mails ...	23,662	79																	
Rent ...	6,987	74	7,943	07	8,545	56	8,170	62	6,935	10	6,682	87	8,242	00	...	...	1,559	13
Transport ...	61,261	36	68,387	23	74,576	52	83,814	56	85,249	38	87,586	67	96,100	00	...	...	8,513	33
Interest...	6,780	31	10,070	33	13,807	20	20,599	16	38,277	43	45,255	23	33,000	00	...	12,255	23	...	
Miscellaneous Services ...	108,814	86	158,780	70	129,630	15	147,272	40	174,106	50	204,481	68	188,684	00	...	15,797	68	...	
Works and Buildings...	411,471	78	252,035	31	153,491	84	266,494	01	367,049	69	475,420	48	569,445	00	...	...	94,024	52
Roads, Streets, and Bridges ...	712,926	69	714,196	68	369,496	49	374,741	39	566,368	29	683,303	72	833,665	00	...	...	150,361	28
Printing ...	5,484	67	8,192	73	6,547	57	8,192	39	7,828	13	7,846	42	8,250	00	...	...	403	58
Railways ...	67,976	40	73,734	92	89,591	86	129,788	59	901,595	33	721,720	80	872,828	00	...	...	151,107	20
Special Expenditure ...	+107,864	22	+673,508	45	+1,045,365	25	+1,005,546	90	43,633	61	50,591	62	...	...	...	50,591	62	...
Special Payments ...	25,095	53	29,270	30	10,776	67	23,922	35	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Arms and Ammunition ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tools and Plant ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	2,555,793	38	3,146,129	37	3,094,855	34	3,401,086	67	3,587,224	04	3,757,007	83	4,185,417	00	...	89,469	26	517,878	43
															89,469	26
															\$428,409	17

* Includes Salaries, Allowances not otherwise classified, and Contingencies. † Charged against Surplus Balances.

N.B.—Up to the end of 1888 all charges on account of the maintenance of the Railway were charged to "Revenue Services," but after 1888 they appear under "Railways."

Appendix A—(Continued.)

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON THE 1st JANUARY, 1896.

ASSETS.		\$	c.	LIABILITIES.		\$	c.
Cash and Bank Balances of the Nine Treasuries of the State		178,925	49	Sundry Deposits	...	...	...
Fixed Deposits in Banks	...	201,300	00	Police do.	...	...	...
Advances Recoverable	...	9,667	86	Farm do.	...	...	...
Advances Miscellaneous	...	2,893	82	Court do.	...	...	...
Advances to Heads of Departments	...	2,494	24	Provisional Receipts	...	...	...
Loans to Private Individuals	...	\$41,370.40		Post and Telegraph Fine Fund	...	...	...
Do. Pahang Government	...	45,000.00		Police Fine Fund	...	...	...
Do. Negeri Sembilan Government	...	200,000.00		Prison do.	...	...	...
Remittances between Stations	...	8,237	57	Pioneer Pension Fund	...	...	...
Post Office and Money Order Deposits	...	382	59	Intestate Estates	...	...	...
Over-issues	...	910	73	Remittances between Stations, chargeable to 1896 votes	...	...	...
Suspense Account	...	60,861	71	Drafts between Stations	...	...	...
Value of Straits Postage Stamps in Stock	...	1,561	29	Crown Agents' Account for December, 1895	...	...	...
Straits Government	...	19,683	23	Loans due to Selangor Government	...	...	...
Selangor Government	...	143	80	Excess Assets over Liabilities	...	...	...
Pahang Government	...	1,859	42				
Pahang Disturbance Account	...	85,867	34				
Crown Agents Account	...	79,566	81				
TOTAL ... \$		940,726	30	TOTAL ... \$		940,726	30

d.)

3 THE YE

KRIAN, 1895.		TOTAL.	TOTAL.	ARTICLES.	value.	Q
AR	Quantity.	Value.	1894.			
		\$	\$		\$	
Ataps	50 no.	880	2,086	880	Ataps.	06,158 2,114
Arrack, Chi	...	...	30,827	41,383	Arrack, China.	2,893 1
Beer	17 dozen	1,829	29,891	41,069	Beer.	1,710 11
Building Ma	70 no.	8,928	10,034	33,999	Building Materials.	... 137
Chandu, Coc	91 tahils	104,501	113,653	149,032	Chandu, Cooked.	12,404
Crockery an	20 no.	342	36,248	35,654	Crockery-ware.	9,529 1,457
Firewood	28 „	25,137	26,967	25,137	Firewood.	... 3,13
Fish, Salt	70 pkls.	3,163	31,898	28,740	Fish, Salt.	21,272
Gambier	11 1/2 „	345	2,740	3,415	Gambier.	1,810
Hardware	47 „	2,734	100,501	77,123	Hardware.	7 3
Lime	30 gtgs.	1,166	1,698	1,506	Limne.	... 5
Live Stock	86 no.	f 77,928	515,245	531,187	Live Stock.	... 5
Manure, Fis	31 pkls.	12,581	6,711	12,581	Manure, Fish.	... 1
Oil, Kerosine	23 cases	9,647	145,762	144,727	Oil, Kerosine.	... 11
Oil, Vegetab	56 pkls.	11,806	234,810	254,420	Oil, Vegetable.	... 55
Opium	53 balls	1325	1,185,894	1,250,153	Opium.	... 3
Padi	58 gts.	6,571	7,956	14,886	Padi.	... 4,322
Piece Goods	90 pieces.	31,790	175,267	231,103	Piece Goods.	... 6
Poultry	73 no.	2,417	135,172	144,272	Poultry.	... 7
Provisions	...	42,026	938,872	796,469	Provisions	... 2
Rice	36 bags	185,830	2,242,327	2,609,303	Rice	... 168
Salt	01 gtgs.	5,729	32,546	30,558	Salt.	1,092 73
Spirits and	173 cases	13,026	67,116	96,226	Spirits and Liquor.	... 411
Sugar	06 pkls.	5,648	251,818	256,074	Sugar.	... 167
Sundries	...	18,702	1,097,789	1,331,340	Sundries.	... 149
Tea...	45 cases	1,276	94,830	94,313	Tea.	... 33,73
Timber, Saw	07 no.	1,624	4,336	1,624	Timber, Sawn.	... 526
Tiles	...	...	7,261	6,561	Tiles.	... 5,403
Tobacco	05 pkls.	8,697	256,605	246,964	Tobacco.	... 5
Wine	39 cases	2,512	64,262	50,125	Wine.	... 25
Specie	...	77,791	1,410,540	1,033,548	Specie.	061,739 126,531
GR	...	665,951	9,262,362	9,581,372	...	...

		\$	350,716
cks	...	16,348	e of Lower Pera Larut Tim. .. Tim.
aloes	...	49,241	
es	...	1,340	
	...	933	
p and Goats		10,066	
TOTAL		77,928	

Appendix B.

TRADE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1894 AND 1895.

ARTICLES.	MATANG, 1894.		MATANG, 1895.		LOWER PERAK, 1894.		LOWER PERAK, 1895.		KRIAN, 1894.		KRIAN, 1895.		TOTAL.	TOTAL.	ARTICLES.				
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1894.	1895.					
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	\$					
Ataps .....	...	...	...	...	2,550	no	25	...	243,235	uo.	2,061	103,950	no.	880	880	Ataps.		
Arrack, China	309 cases	3,307	667 cases	8,420	3,929	pkgs.	27,320	4,413 pkgs.	32,963	...	274	817	dozen	1,829	29,891	41,383	Arrack, China.		
Beer	822 pkgs.	7,542	873 pkgs.	8,278	1,941	...	22,075	3,043	30,962	2251 dozen	...	...	...	29,891	41,069	Boer.		
Building Materials	19,950 no.	160	1,300 uo.	101	38,746	uo.	3,335	...	24,970	494,747 uo.	6,539	311,970	uo.	8,928	10,034	33,969	Building Materials.		
Chandu, Cooked .....	...	...	...	...	183 cases	6,870	...	18,620 cases & this.	44,531	72,374 tahils	106,783	70,391 tahils	104,501	113,653	149,032	Chandu, Cooked.		
Crockery and Earthen-ware	3,069 pkgs.	4,580	14,399 pkgs.	9,786	26,785	pkgs.	30,030	...	23,021	pkgs.	25,526	1,746,666	26,967	1,551,528	342	36,248	35,654	Crockery-ware.	
Firewood .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25,137	26,967	25,137	Firewood.
Fish, Salt	2,955 pkgs.	30,110	3,531 pkgs.	25,577	...	...	...	...	420,55	pkls.	1,788	770	pkls.	3,163	31,638	28,740	31,638	Fish, Salt.
Gambier	17 bags	164	38 bags	416	211 cases	2,567	...	170 cases	2,654	40 katis.	9	111	...	345	2,740	3,415	Gambier.		
Hardware	5,586 pkgs.	18,929	5,305 pkgs.	28,168	12,772	pkgs.	68,710	13,819 pkgs.	46,221	2,565 pkls.	12,871	647	...	2,734	100,501	77,123	Hardware.		
Lime .....	...	...	...	...	1,300 bags	986	...	485 bags	340	71,045	gtgs.	712	116,830	gtgs.	1,166	1,698	1,506	Lime.
Live Stock	13,012 uo.	239,682	2,559 uo.	58,359	13,604 uo.	c 215,341	24,828 no.	d 394,900	4,066	uo.	60,222	4,086	uo.	f 77,928	515,245	531,167	Live Stock.		
Mauure, Fish .....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6,551	pkls.	6,711	12,581	pkls.	12,581	6,711	12,581	12,581	Mauure, Fish.
Oil, Kerosine	23,069 pkgs.	31,581	18,744 pkgs.	32,991	14,974 cases	106,397	88,968 cases	102,089	4,2251 cases	7,784	4,823 cases	9,647	145,762	144,727	145,762	144,727	Oil, Kerosine.		
Oil, Vegetable	8,032	62,068	8,310	63,202	24,880 pkgs.	163,192	26,904 pkgs.	179,412	718 111 pkls.	9,550	856	pkls.	11,806	234,810	254,420	254,420	Oil, Vegetable.		
Opium	489 chests	299,080	451 chests	341,160	1,320 chests	885,410	1,193 chests	914,668	63	balls	1,454	53	balls	1,325	1,185,894	1,250,153	Opium.		
Padi	261 bags	592	126 bags	307	3,891 bags	6,407	3,267 bags	3,008	10,742	gtgs.	957	73,758	gtgs.	6,571	7,956	14,886	14,886	Padi.	
Piece Goods	615 pkgs.	63,745	904 pkgs.	106,091	532 pkgs.	82,970	526 pkgs.	93,222	25,538	pieces	38,552	13,790	pieces.	31,790	175,267	201,168	175,267	Piece Goods.	
Poultry	8,294 bskts.	98,940	5,276 bskts.	87,985	2,184 bskts.	33,933	3,613 bskts.	53,870	8,783	uo.	2,229	8,773	uo.	2,417	135,172	144,272	135,172	Poultry.	
Provisions	72,570 pkgs.	294,819	65,872 pkgs.	296,207	84,245 pkgs.	612,353	76,445 pkgs.	458,236	31,700	...	31,700	...	42,026	938,872	796,469	938,872	Provisions.		
Rice	134,090 bags	636,713	132,998	624,053	301,690 bags	1,475,195	299,072 bags	1,799,420	25,366	bags	130,419	37,366	bags	185,830	2,242,327	2,609,303	2,242,327	Rice.	
Salt	9,869	14,482	9,297	12,046	7,947	11,208	8,240	12,783	165,584	gtgs.	6,856	135,401	gtgs.	5,729	32,546	30,558	32,546	Salt.	
Spirits and Liquor	1,062 pkgs.	9,875	2,480 pkgs.	12,046	4,240,89	3,679 pkgs.	14,46,882	5,802 pkgs.	7,58,211	...	11,259	2,173 cases	13,026	67,116	96,225	130,226	96,225	Spirits and Liquor.	
Sugar	6,096	72,015	6,152	66,816	12,293 bags	172,667	11,969 bags	183,610	1,112-35	pkls.	7,136	906	pkls.	5,648	251,818	256,074	251,818	Sugar.	
Sundries	33,696	122,970	44,798	190,734	70,582 pkgs.	950,785	106,688 pkgs.	1,121,904	24,734	...	...	...	18,702	1,097,789	1,331,340	1,331,340	1,097,789	Sundries.
Tea	1,096	11,370	1,461	10,970	7,271 cases	82,580	7,122 cases	82,067	159	cases	880	145	cases	1,276	94,830	94,831	94,830	Tea.	
Timber, Sawn	2,879,241 uo.	7,149	1,930,982 uo.	5,611	40,500 no.	112	346,190 uo.	950	15,712	uo.	4,336	7,507	uo.	1,624	4,836	5,651	4,836	Timber, Sawn.	
Tiles .....	...	...	...	...	9,320 pkgs.	20,2579	9,428 pkgs.	200,867	207-26	pkls.	7,349	205	pkls.	8,897	256,605	246,964	256,605	Tiles.
Tobacco	2,479 pkgs.	46,377	2,812 pkgs.	37,400	13,100 cases	54,158	8,252 cases	39,862	1,520	cases	3,234	889	cases	2,512	64,262	50,125	64,262	Tobacco.	
Wine	977 cases	6,878	1,091 cases	7,751	Wine.
Specie .....	...	1,081,924	...	240,437	...	241,286	...	715,320	...	...	87,330	...	77,791	1,410,540	1,033,548	1,410,540	1,033,548	Specie.
GRAND TOTAL .....	...	3,164,093	...	2,287,855	...	5,505,865	...	6,627,566	...	592,404	...	665,951	9,262,362	9,581,372				
		\$			\$			\$			\$			\$					
a. Bullocks	5,238	...	b. Bullocks	3,782	c. Cattle	8,871	d. Cattle	19,396	e. Pigs	1,736	f. Bullocks	16,348							
Buffaloes	4,849	...	Buffaloes	1,460	Horses and Ponies	6,298	Horses and Ponies	5,199	Horses and Ponies	682	Buffaloes	49,241							
Horses	13,853	...	Horses	9,670	Pigs	196,778	Pigs	367,250	Bullocks	39,090	Horses	1,340							
Pigs	215,742	...	Pigs	43,447	Sheep and Goats	3,394	Sheep and Goats	5,065	Buffaloes	11,684	Pigs	933							
TOTAL		239,682	TOTAL		58,359	TOTAL		215,341	TOTAL		394,900	TOTAL		60,222					
g. Brandy and Whisky	5,433	...	h. Brandy and Whisky	17,341	i. Brandy	17,029	j. Brandy	7,297	TOTAL		TOTAL		TOTAL						
Gin	3,542	...	Gin	7,648	Gin	11,949	Gin	18,679											
Rum .....	...	...	Rum	2,915	Rum	2,915	Rum	6,780										
Whisky .....	...	...	Whisky	14,989	Whisky	14,989	Whisky	25,545										
TOTAL		8,975	TOTAL		24,969	TOTAL		46,882	TOTAL		TOTAL		58,211						

ARS 1894 AND 1895.

KRIAN, 1894.		KRIAN, 1895.		TOTAL.	TOTAL.	ARTICLES.
Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1894.	1895.	
	\$		\$	\$	\$	
,970 no.	17,281	3,450,055 no.	27,704	65,403	133,863	Ataps.
,050 bags	3,102	1,147 bags	5,735	6,576	9,019	Betelnuts,
,146 pkls.	22,309	8,417.75 pkls.	17,072	49,585	35,813	Blachan.
,044 no.	5,044	24,860 no.	2,710	5,446	2,710	Building Materials.
...	...	...	...	46,631	80,759	Coffee.
,830 no.	10,911	1,040,715 no.	7,285	56,029	44,959	Firewood.
,650 pkls.	6,493	3,559.12 pkls.	7,448	24,817	37,356	Fish, Salt.
9.99 "	922	6.85 "	506	28,333	38,037	Gutta.
85 pieces	324	119 pieces	552	18,255	20,164	Hides and Horns.
,600 pkls.	17,999	2,674 pkls.	13,370	23,139	13,377	Indigo.
9.01 "	2,065	24.35 "	842	3,676	1,000	Jungle Produce.
,950 bags	1,340	7,515 bags	1,503	1,340	1,543	Lime.
,885 no.	18,557	1,617 no. *	18,081	18,557	18,081	Live Stock.
,877 pkls.	11,877	26,595 pkls.	26,595	11,877	26,595	Manure, Fish.
,520 gtgs.	4,552	58,590 gtgs.	5,333	4,552	5,333	Molasses.
,923 no.	139	5,115 no.	197	550	567	Nibongs and Benkawa.
,983 gtgs.	299,236	429,488 gtgs.	29,578	299,706	32,443	Padi.
,480 no.	1,930	4,909 no.	1,341	1,930	1,461	Planks, Coffin.
,092 "	1,722	3,555 "	1,068	1,722	1,068	Poultry.
,195 pkls.	30,730	1,865.03 pkls.	27,577	38,177	38,994	Prawns, Dry.
...	13,400	...	5,646	16,809	5,646	Provisions.
1.95 "	17	1.98 pkls.	18	10,320	14,836	Pepper.
,221 bdls.	1,427	5,230 bdls.	102	4,483	6,254	Rattans.
,030 gtgs.	72,451	16,305 gtgs.	3,008	72,451	3,008	Rice.
,864 hongts	12,668	73,776 hongts	5,902	12,668	5,902	Spirits.
,761 pkls.	750,830	188,358.38 pkls.	593,329	750,830	593,329	Sugar, Brown.
8.25 "	294,498	31,337.80 "	205,263	294,498	205,263	Do. White.
,550 no.	1,100	870,650 no.	2,187	1,100	2,187	Sugar-cane Tops.
...	1,627	...	2,780	6,728	9,973	Sundries.
,340 logs	3,552	4,098 logs	3,276	4,138	3,276	Timber, Sawn & Unsaw.
,543 pkls.	9,574	254.69 pkls.	8,746	11,429,543	9,586,187	Tin (Manufactured T included)
...	...	...	...	3,400,058	4,126,531	Tin-Ore.
...	22,323	...	46,700	412,010	490,692	Specie.
...	1,640,007	...	1,071,454	17,121,938	15,596,225	

Black Tin-Ore 1895, \$22.25 per pikul.

1895, \$34.33 per pikul.

Black Ore, 1895, \$22.32 "

Appendix C.

LAND, AGRICULTURE, AND MINES.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF REVENUE, inclusive of Licences, collected by the different District Land Offices, for the Years 1894 and 1895.

DISTRICTS.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Larut	23,555 71	29,218 19	5,662 48	...
Matang... ..	21,443 50	22,527 88	1,084 38	...
Kuala Kangsar	19,699 02	22,476 86	2,777 84	...
Upper Perak	1,972 04	2,780 78	808 74	...
Kinta	83,285 68	81,723 08	...	1,562 60
Lower Perak	26,316 02	20,539 43	...	5,776 59
Batang Padang	15,985 82	13,093 07	...	2,892 75
Krian	40,124 53	29,885 12	...	10,239 41
Selama	3,284 54	4,100 92	816 38	...
TOTAL ...	235,666 86	226,345 33	11,149 82	20,471 35

COMPARATIVE RETURN shewing total Revenue collected by the Land Department, arranged by Districts.

Districts.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Larut	23,555 71	29,218 19	5,662 48	...
Matang	21,443 50	22,527 88	1,084 38	...
Kuala Kangsar	19,699 02	22,476 86	2,777 84	...
Upper Perak	1,972 04	2,780 78	808 74	...
Kinta	83,285 68	81,723 08	...	1,562 60
Lower Perak	26,316 02	20,539 43	...	5,776 59
Batang Padang	15,985 82	13,093 07	...	2,892 75
Krian	40,124 53	29,885 12	...	10,239 41
Selama	3,284 54	4,100 92	816 38	...
	235,666 86	226,345 33	11,149 82	20,471 35
Premium	39,542 51	25,840 87	...	13,701 64
Land Rents	120,806 13	120,023 30	...	782 83
Tin and Gold Royalty	924 70	1,170 40	245 70	...
Timber Royalty	112 52	22 21	...	90 31
Bricks Royalty	464 57	310 03	...	154 54
Search and Registration Fees	7,249 64	7,124 75	...	124 89
Survey Fees	2,906 97	10,067 29	7,160 32	...
Passes	50,391 76	46,929 75	...	3,462 01
Tithes	7,832 49	8,939 72	1,107 23	...
Re-imbursements	3,875 87	4,932 01	1,056 14	...
Annual Licences	1,559 70	985 00	...	574 70
	235,666 86	226,345 33	9,569 39	18,890 92

Appendix B—(Continued.)

TRADE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1894 AND 1895.

ARTICLES.	MATANG, 1894.		MATANG, 1895.		LOWER PERAK, 1894.		LOWER PERAK, 1895.		KRIAN, 1894.		KRIAN, 1895.		TOTAL.	TOTAL.	ARTICLES.							
	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	Quantity.	Value.	1894.	1895.								
		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$		\$	\$	\$								
Ataps					3,320,211	no.	48,122	12,450,321	no.	106,158	2,114,970	no.	17,281	3,450,055	65,403	133,863	Ataps.					
Betelnuts	14,664	katis	293	19,531	katis	391	1,955,79	pkls.	3,180	1,037,27	pkls.	2,893	3,102	1,147	5,735	6,576	Betelnuts.					
Blachan	9,346	pkls.	26,940	5,346	pkls.	17,031	112	"	336	370	"	1,710	11,146	23,309	49,585	35,813	Blachan.					
Building Materials	7,500	no.	36				1,913	no.	366				137,044	5,044	24,860	2,710	5,446	Building Materials.				
Coffee	1,320,38	pkls.	45,176	1,653,43	"	68,355	42,16	pkls.	1,455	300,05	pkls.	12,404				46,631	80,759	Coffee.				
Firewood	8,323,277	pieces	38,143	5,657,010	pieces	28,145	808,100	pieces	6,975	1,170,830	pieces	9,529	1,457,830	no.	10,911	1,040,715	7,285	56,029	Firewood.			
Fish, Salt	10,424	pkls.	16,044	22,766	pkls.	29,908	380	pkls.	2,280				8,136,50	pkls.	6,493	3,559,12	7,448	24,817	Fish, Salt.			
Gutta	495,83	"	22,365	190,48	"	16,259	62,95	"	5,046	25,483	pkls.	21,272	9,99	"	922	6,85	506	28,333	Gutta.			
Hides and Horns	1,547,97	"	15,479	1,780,19	"	17,802	282,10	"	2,452	101,99	"	1,810	85	pieces	324	119	pieces	552	18,255	Hides and Horns.		
Indigo							1,277,57	"	5,140	1,35	"	7	3,600	pkls.	17,999	2,674	pkls.	13,370	23,139	Indigo.		
Jungle Produce	11	katis	11	11	no.	158	8	no.	1,000				59,01	"	2,065	24,35	"	842	3,676	Jungle Produce.		
Lime				140	bags.	40				5,950	bags	1,340	7,513	bags	1,503	1,340	1,543			Lime.		
Live Stock										1,885	"	18,557	1,617	no. *	18,081	18,557	18,081	Live Stock.				
Manure, Fish										11,877	pkls.	26,595			26,595	11,877	26,595	Manure, Fish.				
Molasses										55,520	gths.	4,552	58,590	gths.	5,333	4,552	5,333	Molasses.				
Nibongs and Benkawan	35,500	pieces	326	43,688	no.	370	174,000	no.	87				3,923	"	139	3,115	"	197	550	Nibongs and Benkawan.		
Padl	9,410	gths.	470	57,295	gths.	2,865				4,322,983	gths.	299,236	429,488	gths.	29,578	299,706	29,578	32,443	Padl.			
Planks, Coffin				540	pieces	120				5,480	no.	1,930	4,909	"	1,341	1,930	1,461	Planks, Coffin.				
Poultry										7,092	"	3,555			1,068	1,722	1,068	Poultry.				
Prawns, Dry	1,361	pkls.	7,447	2,336	pkls.	11,417				2,195	pkls.	30,730	1,865,03	pkls.	27,577	38,177	38,994	Prawns, Dry.				
Provisions										13,400					5,646	16,809	5,646	Provisions.				
Pepper	1,012,11	"	10,121	1,465	"	14,650	25,95	pkls.	182	21	pkls.	168	1,95	"	17	1,98	pkls.	18	10,320	Pepper.		
Rattans	740,72	"	2,273	1,028,73	"	5,060	136,813	bdls.	783	8,717	bdls.	1,092	73,221	bdls.	1,427	5,230	bdls.	102	4,483	Rattans.		
Rice										411,030	gths.	72,451	16,305	gths.	3,008	72,451	3,008	Rice.				
Spirits										167,864	hongs	12,668	73,776	hongs	5,902	12,668	5,902	Spirits.				
Sugar, Brown										149,761	pkls.	750,830	188,358,38	pkls.	593,329	750,830	593,329	Sugar, Brown.				
Do. White										33,738,25	"	294,438	31,337,80	"	205,263	294,438	205,263	Do. White.				
Sugar-cane Tops										526,550	no.	1,100	870,650	no.	2,187	1,100	2,187	Sugar-cane Tops.				
Sundries	7,750	bdls.	1,652	21,320	bdls.	1,790				1,637	"	5,403			2,780		2,780	Sundries.				
Timber, Sawm & Unawn Tin (Manufactured Tin included)	81,765,18	pkls.	3,064,967	73,201,63	pkls.	2,515,702	222,889,23	pkls.	8,355,002	306,242,39	pkls.	7,061,739	255,43	pkls.	9,574	254,69	pkls.	8,746	11,429,543	9,586,187	Timber, Sawm & Unawn Tin (Manufactured Tin included)	
Tin-Ore							139,546,82	"	3,400,058	185,378,74	"	4,126,531							3,400,058	4,126,531	Tin-Ore.	
Specie						443,992													46,700	412,010	490,692	Specie.
GRAND TOTAL			3,641,430		3,174,055			11,840,508			11,350,716		1,640,007			1,071,454	17,121,938	15,596,225				

Average Value of Tin in 1894, \$37.48 per pikul.

" " Tin-Ore in 1894, \$24.36 " "

" " Lower Perak Tin 1895, \$34.23 per pikul.

Average Value of Lower Perak Tin-Ore 1895, \$22.25 per pikul.

" " Larut Tin, 1895, \$34.33 per pikul.

" " Tin-Ore, 1895, \$22.32 "

Appendix C.

LAND, AGRICULTURE, AND MINES.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF REVENUE, inclusive of Licences, collected by the different District Land Offices, for the Years 1894 and 1895.

DISTRICTS.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Larut	23,555 71	29,218 19	5,662 48	...
Matang... ..	21,443 50	22,527 88	1,084 38	...
Kuala Kangsar	19,699 02	22,476 86	2,777 84	...
Upper Perak	1,972 04	2,780 78	808 74	...
Kinta	83,285 68	81,723 08	...	1,562 60
Lower Perak	26,316 02	20,539 43	...	5,776 59
Batang Padang	15,985 82	13,093 07	...	2,892 75
Krian	40,124 53	29,885 12	...	10,239 41
Selama	3,284 54	4,100 92	816 38	...
TOTAL ...	235,666 86	226,345 33	11,149 82	20,471 35

COMPARATIVE RETURN shewing total Revenue collected by the Land Department, arranged by Districts.

Districts.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Larut	23,555 71	29,218 19	5,662 48	...
Matang	21,443 50	22,527 88	1,084 38	...
Kuala Kangsar	19,699 02	22,476 86	2,777 84	...
Upper Perak	1,972 04	2,780 78	808 74	...
Kinta	83,285 68	81,723 08	...	1,562 60
Lower Perak	26,316 02	20,539 43	...	5,776 59
Batang Padang	15,985 82	13,093 07	...	2,892 75
Krian	40,124 53	29,885 12	...	10,239 41
Selama	3,284 54	4,100 92	816 38	...
	235,666 86	226,345 33	11,149 82	20,471 35
Premium	39,542 51	25,840 87	...	13,701 64
Land Rents	120,806 13	120,023 30	...	782 83
Tin and Gold Royalty	924 70	1,170 40	245 70	...
Timber Royalty	112 52	22 21	...	90 31
Bricks Royalty	464 57	310 03	...	154 54
Search and Registration Fees	7,249 64	7,124 75	...	124 89
Survey Fees	2,906 97	10,067 29	7,160 32	...
Passes	50,391 76	46,929 75	...	3,462 01
Tithes	7,832 49	8,939 72	1,107 23	...
Re-imbursements	3,875 87	4,932 01	1,056 14	...
Annual Licences	1,559 70	985 00	...	574 70
	235,666 86	226,345 33	9,569 39	18,890 92

Appendix C—(Continued.)

RETURN OF REGISTRATION WORK done in each District of the State for the Years 1894 and 1895, and the Value of Stamps Sold.

DISTRICT.	1894.		1895.	
	No. of Dealings.	Value of Stamps.	No. of Dealings.	Value of Stamps.
		\$ c.		\$ c.
Larut	406	639 50	799	674 25
Matang	85	56 50	172	55 50
Kuala Kangsar	1,445	180 10	1,292	229 33
Upper Perak ... ..	...	...	665	...
Kinta	2,268	1,660 00	2,339	2,247 23
Lower Perak	574	217 25	659	214 75
Batang Padang	574	287 50	700	321 00
Krian	720	603 30	879	479 35
Selama	39	20 70	36	16 70
TOTAL ...	6,111	3,664 85	7,541	4,238 11
New Titles registered, either for new land or in exchange for other Titles				
Titles	3,020	...	4,583	...
Transfers	1,936	2,729 50	1,653	2,623 50
Mortgages	360	527 75	628	927 78
Miscellaneous Deeds	289	266 10	143	277 33
Power of Attorney, Caveats, etc. ...	506	141 50	534	409 50
TOTAL ...	6,111	3,664 85	7,541	4,238 11

RETURN OF LAND ALIENATED for Permanent Occuaption in the State on the 31st December, 1895.

DISTRICT.	Mines.			For Agricultural Purposes.			Town and Village Lots.
	No.	A.	R. P.	No.	A.	R. P.	No.
Larut	350	8,044	2 30	6,229	18,963	1 11	1,270
Matang ... ..	...	...	...	4,303	20,225	3 38	263
Kuala Kangsar	121	3,068	1 9	14,493	33,641	1 9	220
Upper Perak	3	33	0 0	1,169	1,877	2 14	9
Kinta	1,957	33,406	2 11	2,972	6,297	2 37	2,306
Lower Perak ... ..	...	...	...	8,436	14,330	1 13	415
Batang Padang	425	6,256	2 24	1,290	3,594	3 4	413
Krian ... ..	...	...	...	9,435	76,396	0 34	245
Selama	8	103	2 22	1,460	5,631	2 39	114
TOTAL ...	2,864	50,912	3 16	49,787	180,958	3 39	5,255

Appendix C—(Continued.)

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF WEIGHT OF BLOCK TIN AND TIN-ORE EXPORTED from the State during the years 1894 and 1895.

DISTRICT.	WEIGHT OF BLOCK TIN.				WEIGHT OF TIN ORE, 65 0/0 OF THE GROSS WEIGHT.							
	1895.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.	1895.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Pkls. Cts.	Pkls. Cts.	Pkls. Cts.	Pkls. Cts.	Pkls. Cts.	Pkls. Cts.	Pkls. Cts.	Pkls. Cts.	Pkls. Cts.	Pkls. Cts.	Pkls. Cts.	Pkls. Cts.
Larut ...	69,900 77	75,657 18	...	5,756 41	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Matang ...	43 92	42 74	1 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
K. Kangsar	3,301 33	5,686 73	...	2,385 40	89 76	497 31	...	407 55	...	...	...	...
Upper Perak	28 01	94 79	...	66 78	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Kinta ...	204,590 68	218,255 87	...	13,665 19	114,580 61	89,129 45	25,451 16	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Perak	61 28	82 75	...	21 47	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
B. Padang ...	2,280 02	4,635 30	...	2,355 28	5,825 76	1,342 44	4,483 32	...	...	...	...	...
Selama ...	254 69	257 41	...	2 72	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL ...	280,460 70	304,712 77	1 18	24,253 25	120,496 13	90,969 20	29,934 48	407 55	...	...	...	...

Appendix D.

PRISONS.

RETURN OF PRISONERS IN 1895.

Heading.	Larut.	Kuala Kangsar.	Kinta.	Lower Perak.	Batang Padang.	Krian.	Selama.	TOTAL.
Number of Prisoners on 1st January, 1895	443	22	224	35	8	44	4	780
Admitted during the year 1895 ...	1,539	127	2,262	253	149	752	28	5,110
TOTAL ...	1,982	149	2,486	288	157	796	32	5,890
Discharged during the year 1895	1,380	95	2,056	214	137	446	23	4,351
Transferred	94	23	112	39	5	312	5	590
Escaped	8	...	5	...	...	1	...	14
Died in Prison	19	1	17	2	2	1	...	42
Executed	3	...	1	..	...	...	...	4
TOTAL ...	1,504	119	2,191	255	144	760	28	5,001
Remaining on 31st December, 1895	478	30	295	33	13	36	4	889

Appendix E.

COURTS.

STATEMENT OF REVENUE COLLECTED IN THE CRIMINAL AND CIVIL COURTS, 1895.

DISTRICT.	Residency Court.	Senior Magistrate's Court.	Police Court.	Court of Requests.	Peng-hulus Court.	TOTAL.
	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Taiping and Kamunting ...	258	2,919	10,912	5,675	316	20,080
Matang ... ..	...	...	2,693	935	211	3,839
Kuala Kangsar ... ..	...	122	973	1,138	...	2,233
Kinta—						
Batu Gajah	158	3,771	6,967	2,903	...	13,799
Ipoh ... ..	...	...	7,382	4,447	...	11,829
Gopeng ... ..	...	...	2,813	2,936	...	5,749
Lower Perak ... ..	...	86	6,324	1,484	1,127	9,021
Batang Padang ... ..	...	410	1,526	1,465	315	3,716
Selama ... ..	...	...	146	38	19	203
Krian ... ..	...	173	2,296	1,016	74	3,559
Upper Perak ... ..	...	...	470	155	...	625
TOTAL ...	416	7,481	42,502	22,192	2,062	74,653

RETURN OF CORONERS' INQUESTS FOR THE YEAR 1895.

DISTRICT.				No. of Inquests held.	PRINCIPAL VERDICTS.
Taiping and Kamunting ...				81	Death by sentence of Court, 3. Accidental, 11. Suicide, 9. Murder, 1. Culpable homicide not amount to murder, 1. Natural causes, 43. Unknown causes, 4. Found drowned, 9.
Matang				8	Accidental, 3. Suicide, 1. Natural causes, 3. Found drowned, 1.
Kuala Kangsar				14	Accidental, 6. Suicide, 1. Murder, 5. Natural causes, 2.
Lower Perak				15	Accidental, 8. Suicide, 1. Murder, 1. Culpable homicide not amount to murder, 1. Natural causes, 1. Found drowned, 3.
Kinta	{	Batu Gajah		51	Death by sentence of Court, 1. Accidental, 8. Death by visitation of God, 1. Suicide, 6. Murder, 2. Culpable homicide not amount to murder, 1. Natural causes, 15. Unknown causes, 1. Found drowned, 14. Administration of Poison, 1. Starvation, 1.
		Ipoh		52	Accidental, 11. Suicide, 3. Justifiable homicide, 1. Natural causes, 21. Unknown causes, 5. Found drowned, 7. Starvation, 2. Killed by wild animals, 1.
		Gopeng		29	Accidental, 4. Suicide, 5. Murder, 4. Culpable homicide not amounting to murder, 1. Justifiable homicide, 1. Natural causes, 3. Found drowned, 6. Opium poisoning, 1. Death by misadventure, 4.
Krian				34	Accidental, 11. Suicide, 9. Murder, 3. Culpable homicide not amount to murder, 2. Natural causes, 7. Unknown causes, 1. Death from snake bite, 1.
Batang Padang				6	Accidental, 3. Murder, 2. Natural causes, 1.
Selama				4	Murder, 1. Natural causes, 1. Unknown causes, 1. Found drowned, 1.
TOTAL ...				294	

Appendix E—(Continued.)

STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED IN THE CRIMINAL COURTS, PERAK, 1895.

District.	SENIOR MAGISTRATE'S COURT.		ARREST CASES.							SUMMONS CASES.				
	Persons dealt with		No. of Cases.	No. of accused persons.	No. Convicted.	No. Discharged.	Lunatics.	Committed for trial.	Pending.	No. of Cases.	No. of Defendants.	No. Convicted.	No. Discharged.	Pending.
	Convicted.	Discharged.												
Taiping	20	8	1,625	2,333	1,743	527	37	24	2	156	302	116	186	...
Kamunting	...	...	188	248	195	48	2	3	...	3	4	...	4	...
Matang	...	1	373	561	435	115	2	3	6	67	97	40	55	2
Kuala Kangsar	...	3	220	289	167	88	2	15	17	47	86	26	58	2
Upper Perak	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Krian	10	4	657	1,350	1,120	209	7	5	9	53	73	34	37	2
Selama	1	...	52	81	38	42	...	1	...	9	13	4	8	1
Lower Perak	9	1	547	758	543	198	4	10	3	39	70	20	40	10
Setiawan	...	...	32	44	29	12	...	3	...	1	1	1	...	...
Tapah	3	1	191	335	231	94	4	5	1	58	73	31	42	...
Tanjong Malim	...	...	84	127	92	31	...	4	...	1	1	1	...	...
Batu Gajah	92	34	1,120	1,780	1,210	488	16	40	26	118	171	59	110	2
Ipoh	...	...	1,392	2,383	1,802	498	8	35	40	89	171	39	66	66
Gopeng	...	...	720	1,219	918	270	...	11	20	119	190	86	97	7
TOTAL	140	52	7,201	11,508	8,523	2,620	82	159	124	760	1,252	457	703	92
				11,508									1,252	

Appendix E—(Continued.)

STATEMENT OF WORK PERFORMED IN THE CIVIL COURTS, 1895.

DISTRICT.	RESIDEN- CY COURT	SENIOR MAGISTRATE'S COURT.						COURT OF REQUESTS.					
	Appeals.	Appeals.	Suits.	Bankruptcy.	Probate.	Administration.	Total.	Appeals.	Suits.	Bankruptcy.	Probate.	Administration.	Total
Taiping and Kamunting ...	3	1	47	...	5	25	78	...	1,608	...	...	...	1,608
Matang ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	225	1	...	1	229
Kuala Kangsar ... ..	...	...	1	...	...	9	10	1	262	...	...	...	263
Upper Perak ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lower Perak ... ..	...	...	2	...	...	6	8	2	400	...	...	...	402
Batu Gajah	1	...	48	3	3	3	57	...	300	...	...	...	300
Ipoh... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	930	...	...	...	930
Gopeng ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	388	...	...	...	388
Krian ... ..	...	...	3	...	...	7	10	...	294	...	...	136	430
Batang Padang ... ..	...	...	8	...	...	...	8	1	225	...	...	5	231
Selama ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	31	...	...	...	31
	4	1	109	3	8	50	171	6	4,663	1	...	142	4,812

Appendix F.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

RETURN SHEWING MILEAGE OF VARIOUS CLASSES OF ROADS
AT THE BEGINNING AND END OF THE YEAR.

DISTRICT.	CART-ROAD.		Bridle- Roads.	Other Paths.	Total.
	Metalled.	Un- metalled.			
	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.	M. C.
Larut and Matang	108 33	12 24	51 01½	41 32	...
Kuala Kangsar	58 79½	9 38½	54 53	...	...
Upper Perak ... ..	...	8 20	77 00	...	...
Kinta	104 68½	13 24½	54 14	1 74	...
Lower Perak	5 78	34 60	55 60	18 02	...
Batang Padang	38 68	53	81 75	30 40	...
Krian	41 37	30 69	25 67	6 20	...
Selama	1 40	5 40	43 00	...	...
Return for 1895 ...	360 04	115 09	443 30½	98 08	1,016 51½
Return for 1894 ...	326 34	107 12	418 44½	110 50	962 60½
	+33 50	+7 77	+24 66	—12 42	+53 71

Appendix G.
RAILWAYS.

LARUT LINE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF TOTAL RECEIPTS.

	1894.		1895.		Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Passengers and Excess Fares ...	30,182	87	28,599	02	...	1,583 85
Season Tickets	312	00	287	60	...	24 40
Special Trains	90	00	967	00	877 00	...
Parcels and Passengers' Luggage ...	1,068	43	876	60	...	191 83
Goods	49,284	63	44,235	34	...	5,049 29
Tin	4,899	00	4,410	36	...	488 64
H. C. D. and Live Stock	496	77	1,189	35	692 58	...
Toll Bar	3,723	25	3,090	75	...	632 50
Sundry Receipts	2,521	81	2,759	40	237 59	...
Workshop Receipts	364	66	199	76	...	164 90
TOTAL ...	92,943	42	86,615	18	1,807 17	8,135 41

LARUT LINE.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

	1894.		1895.		Decrease.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
General Management	3,391	92	2,308	85	1,083	07
Traffic Department	27,086	78	23,857	67	3,229	11
Locomotive Department	21,302	68	17,443	05	3,859	63
Ways and Works Department ...	17,532	44	16,468	21	1,064	23
Store Department	844	10	797	97	46	13
Telegraph Department	12	83	...	...	12	83
TOTAL	70,107	75	60,875	75	9,295	00

KINTA VALLEY LINE.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF TOTAL RECEIPTS.

	1894.		1895.		Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Passengers and Excess Fares ...	72,951	80	147,793	37	74,841 57	...
Season Tickets	479	70	418	91	...	60 79
Special Trains	60	00	202	50	142 50	...
Parcels and Passengers' Luggage	1,971	38	3,431	29	1,459 91	...
Goods	73,157	57	192,533	46	119,375 89	...
H. C. D. and Live Stock	1,200	14	11,701	94	10,501 80	...
Sundry Receipts	1,770	00	3,406	08	1,636 08	...
TOTAL ...	151,590	59	359,487	55	207,957 75	60 79

Appendix G—(Continued.)

KINTA VALLEY LINE.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPENDITURE.

	1894.		1895.		Increase.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
General Management	4,779	62	8,963	51	4,183	89
Traffic Department	31,800	57	54,117	55	22,316	98
Locomotive Department	28,585	64	54,108	90	25,523	26
Ways and Works Department ...	36,380	90	100,009	74	63,628	84
Store Department	591	95	1,447	78	855	83
Telegraph Department ... ..	...		1,160	23	1,160	23
TOTAL	102,138	68	219,807	71	117,669	03

Appendix H.

HEALTH.

TABLE shewing the Diseases more commonly Treated, with the Number and Percentage of Deaths.

DISEASE.	Number Treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
Beri-beri	4,686	624	13·31
Ulcers	2,776	82	2·95
Malarial Fevers	2,649	225	8·49
Diarrhoea	1,509	487	32·27
Dysentery	1,631	544	33·35
Venereal Diseases	1,361	25	1·83
Debility	743	112	15·07
Injuries	808	40	4·95
Pulmonary Diseases	1,046	398	38·04
Anæmia	273	61	22·34
Abscess	406	17	4·18
Malarial Cachexia	272	36	13·23
Leprosy	242	55	22·72
Ascites	117	42	35·89
Typhoid Fever	15	8	53·33
Poisons	11	3	27·27

NUMBER of PATIENTS Treated in the State Hospitals
during the Years 1890 to 1895.

Year.	Total Treated.	Total Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.
1890 ...	11,922	1,624	13·6
1891 ...	12,499	1,622	12·9
1892 ...	17,353	2,035	11·9
1893 ...	20,528	3,168	15·4
1894 ...	20,313	3,440	16·9
1895 ...	20,992	3,001	14·2

Appendix H—(Continued.)

NUMBER of BERI-BERI CASES Treated in the State Hospitals
during the Years 1890 to 1895.

Year.	Total Treated.		Total Deaths.		Percentage of Deaths.	
1890	...	2,157	...	145	...	6.72
1891	...	1,548	...	111	...	7.17
1892	...	1,331	...	98	...	7.36
1893	...	3,729	...	473	...	12.68
1894	...	3,565	...	647	...	18.14
1895	...	4,686	...	624	...	13.31

NUMBER of SICK CONVICTS Treated in the Central Prison Hospital
during the Years 1886 to 1895.

Year.	Total Treated.		Total Deaths.		Percentage of Deaths.	
1886	...	420	...	22	...	5.23
1887	...	555	...	20	...	3.06
1888	...	660	...	18	...	2.72
1889	...	645	...	26	...	4.03
1890	...	589	...	48	...	8.14
1891	...	355	...	7	...	1.97
1892	...	647	...	13	...	2.00
1893	...	516	...	11	...	2.11
1894	...	581	...	13	...	2.23
1895	...	655	...	16	...	2.44

VACCINATION RETURN FOR THE STATE FOR THE YEAR 1895.

DISTRICT.	NUMBER VACCINATED.					RESULT.				Total Vaccinated.	PERCENTAGE.	
	Europeans.	Eurasians.	Chinese.	Indians.	Malays.	Perfect.	Modified.	Failed.	Not seen.		Perfect.	Failed.
Larut and Matang...	...	8	94	57	60	165	2	10	42	219	75.34	4.56
Kuala Kangsar ...	1	3	11	9	1,470	1,233	11	119	131	1,494	82.53	7.96
Kinta ...	15	14	516	80	1,394	1,507	81	143	288	2,019	74.64	7.08
Lower Perak and Batang Padang ...	5	2	49	30	2,222	1,700	54	40	514	2,308	73.65	1.73
Krian and Selama ...	1	4	33	190	1,240	1,239	58	116	55	1,468	84.40	7.90
TOTAL ...	22	31	703	366	6,386	5,844	206	428	1,030	7,508	77.83	5.70

Appendix H—(Continued.)
COMPARATIVE RETURN shewing number of Out-door Patients treated during the Years 1893, 1894, and 1895.

DISPENSARY.	Number of Visits.			Number of New Cases.			Number of Repetitions.			REMARKS.
	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1893.	1894.	1895.	
General Hospital, Taiping	1,892	...	...	617	...	...	1,275	...	...
Yeng Wah Hospital, Taiping... ..	6,811	...	...	3,525	...	...	3,286	...	...
Kuala Kangsar Hospital	1,241	1,734	2,497	807	1,164	1,720	434	570	777	
Batu Gajah Hospital	3,443	3,423	4,758	2,702	2,582	3,460	741	841	1,298	
Gopeng Hospital	5,595	5,149	4,182	3,410	2,999	2,841	2,185	2,150	1,341	
Ipoh Hospital	7,671	5,296	7,080	4,506	3,248	4,096	3,165	2,048	2,984	
Teluk Anson Hospital... ..	2,077	2,859	3,687	1,457	2,130	2,436	620	729	1,251	
Tapah Hospital	1,802	874	1,477	1,633	800	1,142	169	74	335	
Parit Buntar Hospital	1,425	1,660	1,826	950	1,241	1,336	475	419	490	
Selama Hospital	815	1,099	1,449	645	491	648	170	608	801	
Out-door Dispensary, Taiping ... ..	...	6,342	7,619	...	3,202	4,021	...	3,140	3,598	
Kamunting Dispensary	846	672	295	395	254	211	451	418	84	Closed December, 1895.
Matang Dispensary	33	135	588	29	114	448	4	21	140	
Kampar Dispensary ... ..	...	...	677	...	...	421	...	...	256	Opened June, 1895.
Mengelembu Dispensary ... ..	...	...	686	...	...	526	...	...	160	Opened September, 1895.
Bagan Serai Dispensary ... ..	...	...	781	...	...	305	...	...	476	Opened September, 1895.
TOTAL	33,651	29,243	37,602	20,676	18,225	23,611	12,975	11,018	13,991	

Appendix H—(Continued.)

RETURN of PATIENTS TREATED in the various Hospitals of the State during the Year 1895.

HOSPITAL.	Remained, 31st Dec., 1894.	Admitted during 1895.	TOTAL.	Discharged.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Remained, 31st Dec., 1895.	Percentage of Deaths.	REMARKS.
Larut	228	3,182	3,360	2,475	33	57	561	234	16.69	233 cases Beri-beri; 46 deaths.
Kuala Kangsar...	32	1,070	1,102	947	4	1	82	68	7.44	73 do. do. 7 "
Batu Gajah	210	3,424	3,634	2,779	23	105	428	299	11.77	1,220 do. do. 93 "
Gopeng	182	3,058	3,240	2,344	1	76	599	220	18.48	1,039 do. do. 157 "
Ipoh	257	3,455	3,712	2,279	38	267	802	326	21.60	1,663 do. do. 265 "
Teluk Anson	55	800	855	733	...	4	77	41	9.00	59 do. do. 8 "
Tapah	57	1,595	1,652	1,334	...	6	210	102	12.71	208 do. do. 27 "
Parit Buntar	83	1,769	1,852	1,596	13	9	133	101	7.18	131 do. do. 14 "
Selama	4	128	132	107	1	2	18	4	13.63	17 do. do. 6 "
Central Prison, Larut	17	638	655	594	1	...	16	44	2.44	
Gaol Hospital, Batu Gajah	16	550	566	528	4	...	13	21	2.29	43 do. do. 1 "
Lunatic Ward, Larut	41	104	145	58	...	...	29	58	20.00	
Lepet Asylum, Pulau Jerejak...	54	33	87	...	...	2	33	52	37.93	
TOTAL	1,236	19,756	20,992	15,774	118	529	3,001	1,570	14.29	4,686 cases Beri-beri; 624 deaths.

Appendix H—(Continued.)

PERAK SIKHS.

NUMBER of POLICE admitted into the Hospital, Perak Sikhs, during the Years 1894 and 1895, the number of Deaths and the Percentage of Deaths, with Nationalities.

NATIONALITIES.		Remained at end of Year.		Admitted during Year.		Total Treated.		Discharged Cured.		On sick leave.		Died.		Remaining at the end of the Year.		Percentage of Deaths to Strength.	
		1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Sikhs	...	8	6	422	328	430	334	424	322	...	6	...	1	6	5	...	·29
Pathans	...	1	...	88	62	89	62	89	56	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	·58
Malays	...	...	1	36	33	36	34	34	34	...	...	1	...	1	...	·35	...
Manillas	...	...	...	14	7	14	7	14	7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Goanese	...	...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Klings	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ghoorkas	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL		9	7	561	433	570	440	562	422	...	8	1	3	7	7	·35	·87

Appendix I.

TEMPERATURE AND RAINFALL.

ABSTRACT OF MEAN METEOROLOGICAL READINGS OF THE STATE OBSERVATORIES FOR THE YEAR 1895.

STATIONS.	TEMPERATURE OF AIR.							TEMPERATURE OF RADIATION.					TEMPERATURE OF EVAPORATION.				Rainfall.	Highest Temperature.	Lowest Temperature.	Greatest Rainfall during 24 hours.	
	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.*	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	Sun.	Difference, Sun and Shade.	Grass.	Difference, Sun and Radiation.	Sun in Vacuo.	9 a.m.	3 p.m.	9 p.m.	Mean.					
Taiping	81.24	84.29	76.11	78.66	88.76	73.02	15.74	108.21	19.45	71.33	36.89	146.58	76.62	78.08	74.50	76.43	184.04	94	68	5.39	Ins.
Kuala Kangsar	79.41	85.94	76.32	78.52	89.11	72.43	16.68	...	...	...	...	...	75.37	77.45	74.69	75.83	83.19	94	65	4.51	
Batu Gajah	81.15	85.83	76.67	79.09	89.21	72.71	16.50	110.74	21.53	70.39	40.35	159.09	76.87	78.90	75.50	77.09	116.87	94	67.3	3.88	
Gopeng	81.40	84.55	74.69	77.52	"	69.46	...	...	...	...	...	...	77.20	79.24	73.75	76.73	118.89	94	62	5.15	
Ipoh	80.19	85.67	75.46	78.54	89.54	72.85	16.69	...	...	...	...	...	75.63	77.34	73.50	75.49	101.20	94	67	4.20	
Teluk Anson	81.25	86.07	77.85	79.23	88.32	71.76	16.56	...	...	...	...	...	77.93	79.05	76.05	77.67	119.85	92	68	5.25	
Tapah	81.13	85.72	77.83	79.05	87.93	71.52	16.44	...	...	...	...	...	76.40	78.39	75.69	76.82	113.85	93	67	3.25	
Parit Buntar	82.49	85.90	77.53	79.78	88.82	73.23	15.59	...	...	...	...	...	77.36	78.23	75.49	77.02	92.49	93	68	4.18	
Selama	80.09	84.86	79.47	79.51	87.70	73.64	14.06	...	...	...	...	...	75.93	77.60	75.14	76.22	136.93	92	70	3.49	
Port Weld	...	...	...	...	89.54	73.47	16.07	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	130.65	95	70	4.26	
Matang	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6140.28	...	...	6.7.09	
Bagan Serai	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	664.37	...	...	6.5.60	
Kuala Kurau	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	650.44	...	...	6.3.60	

* The mean temperature of air is obtained from the results of observations at the different hours and minimum temperature. a. Instrument out of order. b. Readings not taken by the Medical Department; Rainfall at Bagan Serai and Kuala Kurau registered for five months only.

Appendix I—(Continued.)
ABSTRACT OF RAINFALL AS REGISTERED AT THE VARIOUS STATIONS IN THE STATE DURING THE YEAR 1895.

STATIONS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
Taiping	11.76	13.76	14.86	18.59	14.28	13.06	16.51	5.41	8.22	41.54	11.32	14.73	184.04
Kuala Kangsar	2.41	4.14	4.05	6.10	4.05	4.53	3.31	5.00	12.55	18.65	6.57	11.83	83.19
Batu Gajah... ..	10.05	3.12	12.09	13.04	8.42	7.50	4.06	9.69	7.24	18.21	8.17	15.28	116.87
Gopeng	6.66	6.52	8.36	9.94	13.17	10.66	7.18	12.77	6.68	20.00	4.20	12.75	118.89
Ipoh... ..	5.65	6.07	9.66	11.70	10.82	5.90	5.37	8.22	4.45	20.37	3.80	9.19	101.20
Teluk Anson	9.91	4.82	9.35	10.53	10.58	4.31	6.76	7.17	5.91	29.64	7.50	13.37	119.85
Tapah	10.65	11.61	5.53	11.53	7.64	12.11	3.68	8.23	6.32	22.93	6.92	6.70	113.85
Parit Buntar	5.94	4.63	7.48	9.04	3.95	5.07	4.82	9.88	11.70	11.96	5.98	12.04	92.49
Selama	9.15	6.61	10.62	16.62	4.31	12.00	11.85	8.78	11.29	26.49	7.57	11.64	136.93
Port Weld	7.04	6.24	11.20	18.55	9.94	7.96	4.43	6.33	4.84	33.46	6.13	14.53	130.65
Matang a	5.10	5.20	11.81	25.39	8.20	7.13	3.34	5.73	6.31	34.98	12.34	14.75	140.28
Bagan Serai a ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.96	11.20	27.10	6.23	12.88	64.37
Kuala Kurau a ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.96	18.63	8.37	1.96	13.52	50.44

a. Readings not taken by the Medical Department.

Appendix J. — EDUCATION.

SCHOOLS.	Whether English, Malay, or Tamil.	Average Enrol- ment, 1894.	Average Attend- ance, 1894.	Percentage of Passes obtained.	Average Enrol- ment, 1895.	Average Attend- ance, 1895.	Percentage of Passes obtained.
LARUT—							
Taiping (Boys')	English ...	151	136	87	159	149	85
Do. (Girls')	Do. ...	35	25	94	29	22	97
Do.	Anglo-Tamil	53	38	79	69	52	86
Do. (Boys')	Malay ...	60	44	89	68	56	84
Do. (Girls')	Do. ...	27	21	...	30	23	56
Kamunting (Boys')	English ...	42	37	94	37	34	93
Changkat Larut (Boys')	Malay ...	32	18	75	32	26	77
Changkat Jering	Do. ...	44	32	31	44	28	94
Bukit Guntang	Do. ...	40	33	73	42	33	75
Gunong Semanggol	Do. ...	55	40	82	63	44	78
Ulu Kurau	Do. ...	40	20	90	39	25	89
Sungei Akar	Do. ...	...	...	...	61	38	100
Changkat Ibul	Do. ...	...	...	...	29	24	...
Assam Kumbang	Anglo-Tamil	...	...	...	32	28	...
MATANG—							
Matang (Boys')	Malay ...	52	44	89	51	40	89
Do. (Girls')	Do. ...	17	10	67	17	7	100
Simpang (Boys')	Do. ...	39	28	85	35	25	92
Port Weld	Do. ...	41	35	72	41	32	67
Sungei Kepar	Do. ...	36	26	69	39	27	80
Matang Glugor	Do. ...	31	21	57	30	20	77
Kampung Dew	Do. ...	37	30	57	45	32	91
Selinsing	Do. ...	33	19	69	39	25	67
Trong	Do. ...	31	21	62	31	24	88
Temerloh	Do. ...	27	18	39	21	13	72
Sungei Tinggi	Do. ...	25	19	81	31	22	72
Sungei Pinang	Do. ...	15	13	...	21	12	100
KUALA KANGSAR—							
Kuala Kangsar (Boys')	English ...	18	7	87	16	11	95
Do.	Malay ...	96	73	92	129	87	90
Do. (Girls')	Do. ...	...	...	...	12	9	...
Saiong (Boys')	Do. ...	49	36	91	97	39	86
Padang Rengas	Do. ...	95	68	91	79	55	81
Kota Lama Kanan	Do. ...	57	45	96	62	44	86
Kota Lama Kiri	Do. ...	98	78	...	90	54	100
Bota	Do. ...	60	33	...	66	44	92
Lambar	Do. ...	57	36	...	83	40	91
Chigar Galah	Do. ...	64	50	90	59	44	93
Blanja	Do. ...	38	21	97	39	23	80
Lubok Merbau	Do. ...	57	35	79	44	33	92
Pulau Kamiri	Do. ...	59	43	98	42	25	88
Laiang Laiang	Do. ...	65	39	...	69	35	93
Raban	Do. ...	...	...	...	70	38	74
Senggang	Do. ...	...	...	...	53	44	95
UPPER PERAK—							
Lenggong (Boys')	Malay ...	87	49	74	73	53	79
Janing (Girls')	Do. ...	22	16	...	...	...	...
Bukit Belimbing (Boys')	Do. ...	48	36	...	51	32	100
KINTA—							
Batu Gajah (Boys')	Malay ...	51	42	90	66	52	88
Ipoh	Do. ...	54	44	89	54	37	83
Do. (Boys')	English ...	...	...	...	42	28	75

Appendix J — (Continued).

SCHOOLS.	Whether English, Malay, or Tamil.	Average Enrol- ment, 1894.	Average Attend- ance, 1894.	Percentage of Passes obtained.	Average Enrol- ment, 1895.	Average Attend- ance, 1895.	Percentage of Passes obtained.
KINTA—(Continued.)							
Gopeng	Malay	64	42	73	59	37	85
Sungei Raia	Do.	41	27	74	34	28	70
Kuala Dipang	Do.	35	21	97	44	29	84
Kampong Changkat	Do.	36	22	89	34	18	85
Tambun	Do.	42	36	95	37	26	42
Menglembu	Do.	40	32	...	45	23	90
Kuala Teja	Do.	...	...	...	51	39	82
Sungei Trap	Do.	...	...	...	33	29	76
BATANG PADANG—							
Tapah (Boys')	Malay	39	33	94	35	29	99
Bidor	Do.	26	18	28	36	25	80
Chenderiang	Do.	22	17	77	20	13	88
Slim	Do.	30	25	83	34	23	82
Ulu Sungkei	Do.	29	25	82	39	31	85
Ulu Bernam	Do.	41	28	97	46	33	60
LOWER PERAK—							
Teluk Anson	English	33	20	66	32	23	58
Do.	Malay	54	46	88	63	53	96
Utah Melintang	Do.	42	36	94	32	24	85
Bandar	Do.	41	32	92	50	39	86
Sungei Setiawan	Do.	31	23	86	32	28	77
Pasir Panjang	Do.	28	21	86	30	23	71
Pasir Panjang Ulu	Do.	55	43	100	46	33	93
Lekir	Do.	31	18	82	28	14	80
Pulau Tiga	Do.	70	53	...	46	28	85
Pasir Salak	Do.	43	33	...	35	26	91
Kota Setia	Do.	47	39	84	43	34	80
Bagan Datoh	Do.	35	26	97	35	25	80
Teluk Bahru	Do.	34	27	86	35	27	95
Sungei Durien	Do.	...	...	...	27	19	100
KRIAN—							
Parit Buntar	English	28	22	69	27	21	92
Bagan Serai (Boys')	Tamil	59	47	62	55	44	100
Do. (Girls')	Do.	48	36	91	47	21	79
Do.	Malay	48	35	89	42	33	96
Gula	Tamil	62	45	93	67	43	93
Simpang Lima	Malay	40	30	81	40	31	87
Kampong Kedah	Do.	41	23	67	40	19	92
Sungei Megat Aris.....	Do.	35	28	79	59	51	92
Jalan Bahru	Do.	48	34	90	41	22	91
Do. (Girls')	Do.	19	12	78	20	12	90
Tanjong Piandang (Boys')...	Do.	38	21	89	45	36	86
Do. (Girls')...	Do.	15	11	67	26	21	100
Sungei Siakup (Boys')	Do.	59	44	98	54	44	93
Do. (Girls')	Do.	21	13	100	28	16	89
Sungei Bagak	Do.	...	...	...	25	20	78
SELAMA—							
Kuala Selama... ..	Malay	51	35	92	51	39	95
Do. (Girls')	Do.	33	23	96	43	26	96
Sungei Baior	Do.	36	27	79	32	23	92
Sungei Seputeh	Do.	35	25	90	30	20	86
Ijok	Do.	32	18	93	35	23	85

Appendix K. POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF ACTUAL REVENUE, 1890 TO 1895.

HEADINGS.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Sale of S.S. Postage Stamps ...	6,252 70	6,556 58	3,014 12	3,570 81	5,360 83	5,923 44
Sale of Perak Stamps (Postage and Revenue) ...	3,529 04	9,218 91	5,083 25	15,671 09	18,764 60	31,400 51
Fees on Inward Unpaid Letters ...	1,572 70	1,281 99	1,500 89	2,042 86	3,340 40	3,916 89
Commission on Money Orders ...	2,159 80	2,741 66	3,210 27	3,047 17	3,512 43	4,445 87
Fees on Private Telegrams ...	4,285 90	4,095 66	6,273 67	7,256 90	7,766 09	9,935 57
Commission on British Postal Orders	11 02	14 40	3 61	4 14	...	5 11
Miscellaneous ...	118 95	110 13	339 70	298 83	336 70	439 01
TOTAL \$	17,930 11	24,019 33	19,425 51	31,891 80	39,081 05	56,066 40

RETURN OF MAILS INWARD AND OUTWARD, 1891 TO 1895.

NAME OF OFFICE.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Taiping ...	5,522	4,970	9,413	1,003	579,956
Kuala Kangsar ...	1,016	988	1,576	30	55,224
Ipoh ...	4,151	3,925	8,545	385	702,416
Batu Gajah ...	1,930	1,924	3,851	117	80,080
Gopeng ...	633	650	2,882	17	30,420
Tapah ...	1,766	2,148	1,533	135	122,824
Teluk Anson ...	3,741	3,114	4,307	42	239,460
Parit Buntar ...	1,265	1,791	901	22	32,500
Lahat ...	943	941	2,409	11	14,092
Tanjong Malim ...	218	209	162	2	8,476
Port Weld ...	1,368	1,524	158	6	50,440
Matang ...	1,139	939	324	18	16,224
Kampar ...	1,646	1,873	2,984	23	28,860
Papan ...	325	314	2,660	10	38,324
Menglembu ...	617	627	2,424	9	11,211
Bagan Serai ...	1,268	1,275	374	9	16,744
Kuala Kurau ...	1,044	1,097	326	23	17,420
Padang Rengas ...	944	937	603	12	11,752
TOTAL ...	29,536	29,246	45,432	1,874	2,057,023

RETURN OF TELEGRAMS SENT AND RECEIVED, 1891 TO 1895.

NAME OF OFFICE.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Taiping ...	34,671	45,997	52,563	65,782	121,267
Kuala Kangsar ...	7,951	7,782	9,086	11,246	6,531
Ipoh ...	7,931	10,786	16,200	54,811	160,312
Batu Gajah ...	27,438	34,527	49,351	26,130	16,344
Gopeng ...	5,507	7,406	9,244	8,958	9,640
Tapah ...	15,436	18,290	14,956	16,325	24,046
Teluk Anson ...	11,178	12,000	12,833	12,325	13,396
Parit Buntar ...	4,577	3,699	3,307	4,203	4,688
Lahat ...	6,903	3,504	3,995	3,482	2,462
Tanjong Malim ...	1,923	4,982	2,846	1,110	2,372
Port Weld ...	3,267	3,820	3,832	3,022	3,188
Matang ...	2,463	4,912	4,907	3,787	3,736
Kampar ...	...	...	3,341	5,346	5,580
Papan ...	...	...	...	1,844	4,352
Menglembu ...	...	...	...	1,090	2,494
Bagan Serai ...	...	...	...	642	1,376
Kuala Kurau ...	...	...	...	696	1,399
Padang Rengas ...	...	...	...	579	753
TOTAL ...	129,245	157,705	186,461	221,378	383,936

Appendix K—Continued.
RETURN OF MONEY ORDERS PAID IN 1895.

ON	Taiping.		Matang.		Tapah.		Tanjong Malim.	
	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.
India	35	891 64	1	8 81	...	...	...	...
Ceylon	2	100 40	1	1 69	1	26 32	...	...
Straits Settlements	175	2,982 18	7	92 12	3	12 34	...	...
Perak	1,677	30,307 64	129	4,009 54	239	4,875 92	40	833 85
Native States	47	400 09	...	...	1	15 00	...	...
China ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarawak ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British North Borneo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Stations ...	1,936	34,681 95	138	4,112 16	244	4,929 58	40	833 85
Total for Districts ...	Larut, 34,681 95		Matang, 4,112 16		Batang Padang, 5,763 43			

ON	Teluk Anson.		Kuala Kangsar.		Padang Rengas.		Parit Buntar.	
	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.
India	1	49 22	3	39 62	1	10 42	2	70 59
Ceylon ... ..	...	...	1	2 93	...	...	...	...
Straits Settlements	16	447 37	6	89 80	...	...	9	45 55
Perak	389	7,034 59	289	3,311 59	47	755 69	296	3,030 76
Native States	18	329 35	1	4 00	...	...	4	170 00
China ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarawak ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British North Borneo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Stations ...	424	7,860 53	300	3,447 94	48	766 11	311	3,316 90
Total for Districts ..	L. Perak 7,860 53		Kuala Kangsar, 4,214 05		...			

ON	Kuala Kurau.		Bagan Serai.		Ipoh.		Batu Gajah.	
	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.
India	1	27 62	10	323 49	8	103 76
Ceylon	2	132 28	2	51 82
Straits Settlements	1	86	77	2,232 24	41	1,376 49
Perak	37	590 20	57	1,192 70	638	21,564 21	1,423	79,471 95
Native States	5	82 22	4	42 28
China
Japan
Siam
Sarawak
British North Borneo
Total for Stations ...	37	590 20	59	1,221 18	732	24,334 44	1,478	81,046 30
Total for Districts		Krian, 5,128 28		...			

ON	Gopeng.		Kampar.		Lahat.		Papan.		Total.
	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.
India	8	361 85	2	73 91	6	344 55	..	...	2,305 48
Ceylon	1	4 19	...	...	...	...	...	...	319 63
Straits Settlements	20	681 39	3	8 28	1	40 00	1	10 00	8,018 62
Perak	151	3,493 86	102	2,365 38	40	866 44	13	241 67	163,945 99
Native States	2	15 00	1	4 00	...	...	1	12 00	1,073 94
China ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarawak ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British North Borneo ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Stations ...	182	4,556 29	108	2,451 57	47	1,250 99	15	263 67	175,663 66
Total for Districts ...	...		...		Kinta, 113,903 26		175,663 66		

India Rs. 4,427 3 As. Ceylon Rs. 640 90 Cts.

Appendix K—(Continued.)

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF MONEY ORDERS ISSUED IN 1894 AND 1895.

ON	Taiping.		Matang.		Tapah.		Tanjong Malim.		Teluk Anson.	
	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.
India	1,554	43,473 60	47	1,105 43	134	3,209 31	4	105 94	360	12,926 58
Ceylon	220	5,450 51	9	80 59	20	444 46	12	432 75	113	4,239 39
Straits Settlements ...	882	9,965 57	54	877 93	106	1,956 24	5	25 46	272	4,607 78
Perak	1,136	35,252 33	42	346 88	236	2,404 96	53	598 51	306	3,402 60
Native States	46	391 05	...	...	7	93 03	7	21 97	12	264 00
China	20	375 35	...	...	3	110 00	...	...	...	...
Japan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam	2	38 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarawak	1	5 00	...	...	1	2 00	...	...	...	...
British North Borneo	2	7 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Stations...	3,863	94,958 41	152	2,410 83	507	8,220 00	81	1,184 63	1,063	25,440 35
Total for Districts...	Larut, 94,958 41		Mtnng., 2,410 83		Batang Padang, 9,404 63		L. P., 25,440 35			

ON	Kuala Kangsar.		Padang Rengas.		Parit Buntar.		Kuala Kurau.		Bagan Serai.	
	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.
India	175	5,086 20	41	1,341 73	88	2,727 87	18	508 49	29	649 54
Ceylon	69	1,756 23	10	143 25	17	457 00	1	54 95	9	170 03
Straits Settlements ...	121	2,073 68	3	84 17	137	1,222 07	3	47 00	40	417 80
Perak	276	2,276 63	102	500 77	165	1,694 16	86	458 73	90	451 78
Native States	2	41 00	...	...	7	18 18	...	...	...	...
China	1	20 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Japan ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Siam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarawak ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British North Borneo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Stations...	644	11,253 74	156	2,069 92	414	6,119 28	108	1,069 17	168	1,689 15
Total for Districts...	Kuala Kangsar, 13,323 66				Krian, 8,877 60					

ON	Ipoh.		Batu Gajah.		Gopeng.		Kampar.		Lahat.	
	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.	No.	\$ c.
India	850	29,855 53	581	17,861 02	176	6,226 18	108	4,132 11	41	1,747 03
Ceylon	224	7,597 69	107	3,531 54	17	367 97	70	2,944 65	13	486 25
Straits Settlements ...	353	7,458 60	391	7,545 79	87	2,058 17	92	1,877 62	72	2,411 15
Perak	1,365	70,626 61	591	7,628 40	585	29,319 90	282	4,934 66	151	2,312 00
Native States	31	456 53	20	453 57	3	85 00	7	267 00	...	...
China	89	3,103 31	9	338 00	48	1,751 10	13	450 00	26	638 0
Japan	8	365 00	1	50 00	3	90 00	4	200 00	2	60 00
Siam ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sarawak	4	9 30	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
British North Borneo	5	22 90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total for Stations...	2,929	119,495 47	1,700	37,408 32	919	39,898 32	576	14,806 04	305	7,654 43
Total for Districts...										

ON	Papan.		Total, 1895.		Total, 1894.		Increase.		Decrease.	
	No.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.		
India	12	494 07	131,450 63	95,460 30	35,990 33	...	...	...
Ceylon	3	166 68	28,323 94	25,589 78	2,734 16	...	...	...
Straits Settlements ...	22	493 25	43,122 28	51,259 48	...	...	8,137 20	...
Perak	75	1,089 71	163,298 63	71,708 73	91,589 90	...	...	...
Native States...	...	...	2,091 33	890 15	1,201 18	...	...	...
China	5	160 00	6,945 76	3,568 72	3,377 04	...	...	...
Japan ... ..	...	...	765 00	50 00	715 00	...	...	...
Siam ... ..	...	...	38 00	16 50	21 50	...	...	...
Sarawak ... ..	...	...	16 50	6 00	10 50	...	...	...
British North Borneo	...	...	29 90	...	29 90	...	...	...
Total for Stations...	117	2,403 71	376,081 77	248,549 66	135,669 51	...	...	8,137 20
Total for Districts...	Kinta, 221,666 29		376,081 77	...	135,669 51	...	...	8,137 20

1895, India, Rs. 246,934 4 As. Ceylon, Rs. 53,695 50 Cts.
1894 " " 164,961 6 " " " 46,558 66 "

Appendix L. POPULATION.

RETURN OF BIRTHS Registered in Perak during the Year 1895.

DISTRICT.	NATIONALITY AND SEX.										TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Europeans and Eurasians.		Chinese.		Malays.		Tamils.		Others.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Larut	5	5	79	77	126	129	54	45	16	13	549	Children of Statute Immigrants.
Do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Matang ... ..	...	...	12	7	134	137	2	5	...	2	299
Selama ... ..	...	...	...	2	53	69	11	1	...	...	136
Kuala Kangsar	2	1	284	262	1	1	...	1	552	Do.
Do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Krian	1	5	25	19	422	372	32	40	...	...	914
Do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	13	23	...	...	36
Kinta	3	1	85	82	249	197	7	16	2	6	648	Do.
Lower Perak ...	1	...	7	7	362	368	10	2	2	1	760	
Batang Padang...	...	...	5	3	76	69	1	...	...	...	154
TOTAL { Male ...	10	...	215	...	1,706	...	131	...	20	...	2,082	} 4,048
	Female...	...	9	...	198	...	1,603	...	133	...	1,966	

RETURN OF DEATHS Registered in Perak during the Year 1895.

DISTRICT.	NATIONALITY AND SEX.										TOTAL.	REMARKS.
	Europeans and Eurasians.		Chinese.		Malays.		Tamils.		Others.			
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
Larut	6	4	1,198	86	133	104	141	36	17	8	1,733	Statute Immigrants.
Do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Matang ... ..	...	...	93	10	128	93	11	6	1	...	342
Selama ... ..	...	...	16	1	30	30	4	1	...	...	82
Kuala Kangsar...	102	4	194	192	39	9	2	...	542	Do. Children of Statute Immigrants.
Do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil.
Krian ... ..	...	...	314	14	298	216	55	42	3	...	942
Do. ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	50	11	...	...	61
Do.	8	4	12	
Kinta	1	1	3,439	125	258	134	236	49	38	3	4,284	
Lower Perak ...	1	...	109	6	269	233	46	5	3	1	673	
Batang Padang...	...	...	284	3	104	53	45	10	...	1	500
TOTAL { Male ...	8	...	5,555	...	1,414	...	635	...	64	...	7,666	} 9,171
	Female	...	5	...	249	...	1,055	...	173	...	13	

Appendix L—(Continued).

MOVEMENTS OF POPULATION, 1895.

DISTRICT.	ARRIVALS.										
	Euro-peans.		Chinese.		Malays.		Indians.		TOTAL.		GRAND TOTAL.
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
Matang ...	542	108	20,080	2,183	2,508	1,005	5,279	696	28,409	3,992	32,401
Lower Perak ...	...	...	30,687	3,030	6,771	1,730	3,496	537	40,954	5,297	46,251
TOTAL ...	542	108	50,767	5,213	9,279	2,735	8,775	1,233	69,363	9,289	78,652
DEPARTURES.											
Matang ...	498	128	14,910	1,913	2,471	966	4,477	603	22,356	3,610	25,966
Lower Perak ...	...	...	20,414	2,850	6,919	1,619	4,305	615	31,638	5,084	36,722
TOTAL ...	498	128	35,324	4,763	9,390	2,585	8,782	1,218	53,994	8,694	62,688

DISTRICT.	ARRIVALS.				
	Europeans.	Chinese.	Malays.	Indians.	TOTAL.
Matang 	650	22,263	3,513	5,975	32,401
Lower Perak ...	...	33,717	8,501	4,033	46,251
TOTAL ...	650	55,980	12,014	10,008	78,652
	DEPARTURES.				
Matang 	626	16,823	3,437	5,080	25,966
Lower Perak ...	...	23,264	8,538	4,920	36,722
TOTAL ...	626	40,087	11,975	10,000	62,688

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES FOR THE
YEARS 1894 AND 1895.

YEAR.	ARRIVALS.		DEPARTURES.		TOTAL.	
	Matang.	Lower Perak.	Matang.	Lower Perak.	Arrivals.	Departures.
1894 ...	37,847	33,884	30,744	26,518	71,731	57,262
1895 ...	32,401	46,251	25,966	36,722	78,652	62,688
Increase ...	...	12,367	...	10,204	6,921	5,426
Decrease ...	5,446	...	4,778	...	...	...

THE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
STATE OF SELANGOR
FOR THE YEAR 1895.

KUALA LUMPUR, 25th April, 1896.

TO THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, S.S.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of H. E. the Governor, the Administration Report of this State for the year 1895.

I.—REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE.

1. The revenue collected during the year amounted to \$3,805,211, being an excess of \$447,332 over the estimate, and an increase of \$470,742, as compared with the revenue for 1894. The principal increases were on account of Customs, Interest, Railway receipts, Land revenue and Conservancy, as shown by the following comparative statement :

	1894.		1895.		Increase.
Customs	\$1,407,503	...	\$2,027,842	...	\$620,339
Railway receipts ...	660,794	...	770,074	...	109,280
Conservancy	150,880	...	175,716	...	24,836
Interest	63,000	...	86,619	...	23,619
Land revenue	122,697	...	142,092	...	19,395

Taxation of every description remained unaltered, and the only decrease in any item of revenue—under Licenses—was merely nominal, the import duty on opium being collected by Government and entered under Customs in 1895, instead of being farmed and entered under Licenses, as in 1894.

2. The total expenditure amounted to \$3,083,386, being an increase of \$266,094, as compared with that of 1894, but a saving of \$389,920 on the estimate. The sum of \$37,301 was paid to officers domiciled in countries having a gold standard of currency, as a compensation allowance for the depreciated value of silver.

The following comparative statement gives some of the principal items of expenditure in 1894 and 1895 :

	1894.		1895.
Establishments { Fixed ...	\$366,298	...	\$390,731
{ P. and T. ...	64,297	...	86,872
Allowances to Native Chiefs ...	59,116	...	65,360
Pensions	24,343	...	27,286
Public Works	970,376	...	1,090,639
State Railway	885,593	...	924,212

3. On the 1st January, 1895, the excess of assets over liabilities amounted to \$1,610,436, and on the 1st January, 1896, to \$2,311,509—an increase of \$701,073.

II.—PUBLIC HEALTH.

4. The general health of the community is reported to have been good, and an increase in the number of cases treated in hospital, and as out-patients at the various dispensaries, is ascribed by the Residency Surgeon rather to the opening of new hospitals, etc., than to any actual increase in disease. The accompanying table shows that the hospital death-rate in 1895 was slightly lower than that in the previous year, notwithstanding serious outbreaks of cholera and beri-beri in the new gaol, of which the infirmary statistics are included in these returns:

Year.	Patients.						Death-rate.
1894	12,322	...	...	16.7
1895	14,860	...	...	16.5

New hospitals were opened during the year at Serendah and Sungei Besi, and additions were made to the hospitals at Kuala Kubu (Ulu Selangor) and Kuala Lumpur. The following figures show the number of beds and average daily number of patients during the past two years:

Year.	Daily average. No. of patients.						No. of beds.
1894	1,014	...	...	1,110
1894	1,161	...	...	1,552

5. The prevailing diseases, and those causing the greatest mortality, were, as in former years, beri-beri, diarrhœa and dysentery, the comparative returns of the last two years being as follows:

	Patients.						Death-rate.
Beri-beri	...	{	1894	...	...	2,817	24.2
	...	{	1895	...	...	3,781	18.7
Diarrhœa	...	{	1894	...	...	1,022	45.3
	...	{	1895	...	...	1,366	41.6
Dysentery	...	{	1894	...	...	934	36.5
	...	{	1895	...	...	1,029	34.5

The prevalence, or otherwise, of beri-beri is largely influenced by the development of mining, especially in the case of newly opened districts, and the number of cases treated in the hospitals of Ulu Selangor, a district in which extensive mining operations have been carried on during the past year, increased from 754 in 1894 to 1,300 in 1895. A severe outbreak of this disease occurred in the new gaol at Kuala Lumpur, 152 prisoners being attacked, of whom 31 died, a death-rate of 20.3—the cause of the outbreak being attributed, as in similar cases, to the inhalation of a specific poison generated in the soil. Complete change of air, especially to the seaside, appears to be generally recognised as of the utmost value in the treatment of beri-beri, and provision has been made for building a hospital on the Sungei Ujong coast, at the joint cost of Selangor and the Negri Sembilan, to accommodate 120 patients, who will be sent to it from both States. The mortality from diarrhœa and dysentery is, however, far greater in proportion than that from beri-beri, and on this subject the Residency Surgeon writes as follows:—"I have no hesitation in saying that, if "these cases could be treated directly they occur, the death-rate would be diminished by "forty per cent. There is no doubt, however, that the Chinese attempt to cure themselves "by their own remedies before applying for hospital relief, and, as they pay little or no "attention to diet, which is really the most important factor in proper treatment, the case "rapidly becomes chronic and, in most cases, incurable, the patient being brought to hospital "by his friends or in an ambulance cart in a hopelessly weak condition."

6. A serious outbreak of cholera occurred in the new gaol at Kuala Lumpur during the month of August, 126 convicts being attacked by the disease, of whom 68 died. The cause is attributed to the unsatisfactory nature of the water supply, intensified by a long drought in the summer months, and the epidemic ceased, almost simultaneously, with the supply of water from the Ampang reservoir, in pipes specially laid on for the purpose of meeting this emergency. With the exception of this outbreak, only a few sporadic cases of cholera occurred in different parts of the State, and there was no other infectious disease.

7. Rabies was prevalent throughout the year, and a Chinaman died in the Pauper hospital from this disease, having been bitten by a dog about six weeks previously. One of the district Surgeons, a Chinese gatekeeper on the railway, and a Tamil child were also bitten by rabid dogs. In the first two cases, the patients went to Saigon, where they were successfully treated at the Pasteur Institute; in the last case, the child was taken to India by her parents, and the result is unknown. Having regard to the numerous cases that have occurred during the past year, in the Colony and Native States, it would appear advisable to establish an institute, for carrying out the Pasteur treatment, at some central point on the

Malay Peninsula, and thus obviate the delay and expense involved in travelling either to Batavia or Saigon, as is now necessary for any person wishing to avail himself of this mode of treatment. More stringent regulations may also be necessary for the registration and destruction of dogs, but it is most difficult to deal with those from which the greatest danger arises—namely, the badly fed and half-wild dogs kept by the aboriginal tribes in the jungle, and the neglected pariahs wandering about the mines.

8. Excellent results were obtained by the removal of all restrictions on the free treatment of coolies and others, as out-patients, at the various hospitals and dispensaries, and the number of such patients increased from 14,870 in 1894 to 22,029 in 1895.

The number of persons vaccinated during the year was 1,684, the percentage of successful cases being 83.9.

9. The number of patients treated in the Lunatic wards was 130 (112 male and 18 female), of whom 68 were discharged cured, and 21 died. Nearly all the patients were Chinese and the most prevailing form of insanity was melancholia. The accommodation for lunatics in Selangor is both insufficient and unsuitable, and many cases have to be sent, for treatment, to the Colonial asylum in Singapore. Provision should be made for a proper asylum during the ensuing year, and the best plan will probably be to have one central asylum, to receive patients from all the Protected States.

10. In the Leper asylum, providing accommodation for 113 patients, 194 cases were treated, with 26 deaths.

The Tai Wah ward for incurables, providing accommodation for 45 patients, was full throughout the year, and 72 cases were treated, with 17 deaths. Most of the patients in this ward are either blind or paralytic.

The T'ung Shin hospital, consisting of two wards, each containing 50 beds, with dispensary, offices, etc., of which the whole cost of construction and maintenance is borne by the Chinese, was opened in November. In this hospital all patients are treated by Chinese doctors, with native medicines, etc., but the hospital is at all times open to the inspection of the Residency Surgeon, who writes of it as follows:—"I have made several visits of inspection to the wards, which are furnished with trestle-beds, mats, and pillows, of similar patterns to those used in the Government hospitals. The hospital is in charge of an English-speaking Chinaman, who keeps a duplicate, written in English, of all entries in his books; the Chinese doctors visit the wards several times during the day, and all treatment is entirely carried out after Chinese methods. I have been pleased with the general cleanliness and order shown in all the hospital buildings, and the patients appear to be well fed and cared for."

METEOROLOGICAL RETURNS.

11. The highest temperature recorded at Kuala Lumpur was 94.0°, on the 19th February, and the lowest 66.0°, on the 9th December. The mean average temperature, taken at two readings daily, was 77.9°, as against 77.8°, in 1894. The heaviest annual rainfall was in the Ulu Selangor District, where 127.06 inches were registered, as against 113.94 during the previous year, and the lowest in the Kuala Lumpur District, where 100.26 inches, were registered, as against 94.32 in 1894. The greatest rainfall in 24 hours, 4.73 inches, was registered in the Ulu Selangor District on the 25th October, and in one month, 26.34 inches, in the same district for the month of October. Speaking generally, the annual rainfall was rather higher than usual, and from the abstract printed among the appendices to this report, it will be seen that by far the wettest month was that of October, with an average of about 17 inches for the whole State, while the driest was that of July, with an average of only 4 inches.

III.—PUBLIC WORKS.

12. The total estimate for expenditure by the P.W.D. was \$1,135,015, and the amount actually expended was \$970,530, leaving an unexpended balance of \$164,484, of which the sum of \$19,637 was saved. The expenditure on works and buildings amounted to \$447,556, and on roads, streets, and bridges to \$482,361.

13. As in the previous year, the principal works and buildings under construction in 1895 were the Kuala Lumpur Waterworks, new Government Offices, and new Gaol, all of which will be completed during the current year.

The Waterworks, of which the total cost is estimated at \$570,000, are being carried out by contract, and would probably have been completed before the end of 1895, had not some of the supervision and labour force been diverted to the Pahang Trunk Road, two sections of which are now being constructed by the same contractors. A supply of water was, however, specially laid on to the new gaol in August, and this has since been continued, without intermission; while water for the town and Government bungalows, supplied by separate

services, was fully turued on at the end of March in the current year, the waterworks being formally opened at the beginning of April. The water in the impounding reservoir at Ampang stands at the present time 2 ft. higher than the originally designed top water level—that is to say, R. L. 492, the spill level being R. L. 490, and the extra height, which is estimated to increase the impounding capacity of the reservoir by 11 days' supply, is held up by sluices placed across the spill, and still leaves a margin of 4 ft. on the dam. The storage capacity of this reservoir is estimated at 7,008,495 cubic feet, and this is considered sufficient for a 70 days' supply for a population of 25,000, or for a 94 days' supply, including minimum inflow, at 15 cubic feet per minute, during such 70 days. The storage capacity of the service reservoir at Kuala Lumpur is estimated at about three days' supply. The State Engineer reports that lining the bottom and sides of the impounding reservoir with 2 ft. of clay has proved successful in making it water-tight, and that no further trouble need be anticipated from leakage. The charge of these works, on completion, will be handed over to the Kuala Lumpur Sanitary Board, and the scheme has been designed for extension, if necessary, to provide for the requirements of a town containing 100,000 inhabitants, although the present population of Kuala Lumpur does not exceed 25,000.

The new Government Offices, estimated to cost \$152,000, have made excellent progress, and will be completed during the current year. The design and execution of this building, which has been constructed departmentally, reflect great credit on the State Engineer and his assistants, and, when completed, I think it will compare favourably with any building erected on the Malay Peninsula.

The new Gaol, estimated to cost \$320,000, will also be completed during the current year, but the progress of work on this building has not been so satisfactory. A few alterations have been made in the original plan, although none of great importance, but, owing to an outbreak of cholera among the prisoners in July, all work was suspended for a period of six weeks, and delay was also caused by unusually wet weather, and by the comparative inefficiency of convict labour, employed to supplement that of the contractors. With one exception, all the wings of the main building were completed during the year, as was also the female ward, but, owing to the epidemics of cholera and beri-beri, referred to elsewhere, only three of the wings have yet been occupied, a portion of the prisoners being still retained in the old gaol, where their general health is far better than in the new. It is, in my opinion, unfortunate that the present site—part of it having formerly been used as a Chinese burial ground—was selected for building a new gaol, instead of erecting new buildings on or near to the site of the old gaol.

14. Other important buildings carried out during the year were a police office, quarters for the Captain-Superintendent of Police, additions to the General and Pauper hospitals, and quarters for twelve clerks at Kuala Lumpur; a post and telegraph office, court house, and quarters at Sungei Besi; a new hospital ward and officer's quarters at Kajang; a new police station, offices and quarters at Serendah; and a new market at Kuala Kubu. There are now 602 Government buildings, or sets of buildings in the State, of which 58 were erected during the past year, and construction work was generally satisfactory.

A vote of \$35,000 was provided on the estimates for erecting a refuse destructor at Kuala Lumpur, to deal with all the town sweepings, etc., which cannot at present be disposed of in a sanitary manner. The design of this destructor has been adopted from that of one which is said to work satisfactorily in Bombay; but, owing to various delays, connected with the difficulty of obtaining detailed plans, etc., the site only was prepared in 1895, and the actual work of construction has not yet been commenced.

15. The roads completed during the year consist of 6 miles of metalled cart road, constructed at a cost of \$7,757 per mile; 4 miles of gravelled cart road, at a cost of \$2,659 per mile; 28 miles of unmetalled cart road, at a cost of \$1,404 per mile; and 28 miles of 6-ft. bridle road, at a cost of \$543 per mile. Good progress was made with the earthwork on the Pahang trunk road, but the progress made with the metallurg work was not satisfactory, and it became necessary to take the second section of this road out of the contractor's hands, for the purpose of completing it departmentally. The construction of the road—partly departmental and partly under contract—is now being proceeded with both on the Selangor and Pahang sides of the boundary, and the total expenditure during the year, including surveys and supervision, amounted to \$133,972. The work done on it to the end of 1895 was as follows:

Completed	...	...	...	...	...	...	4 $\frac{1}{4}$ miles
Under construction	...	...	...	...	...	...	36 $\frac{3}{4}$ do.
Surveyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	56 do.

Of unmetalled cart roads, already in existence, five miles were metalled, and 16 miles gravelled during the year. Seven iron bridges were constructed, and several rough timber

bridges were replaced by brick or pipe culverts, or by bridges of better material, in various districts. The general work of road construction was well carried out throughout the State, but the rate of progress was less rapid than anticipated, and it has been necessary to revote an unexpended balance of \$25,000 on the estimates for the current year.

16. The road upkeep returns show that 433 miles (332 of cart and 101 of bridle roads) were maintained during the year, as against 388 miles in 1894; the total cost being \$150,363. The following comparative table shews the relative output and rates at which metal has been procured for road maintenance during the last four years:

					Cubes.		Cost per cube.
1892	...	...	...	...	2,196	...	\$8.10
1893	...	...	...	...	2,063	...	7.15
1894	...	...	...	...	5,048	...	6.98
1895	...	...	...	...	6,141	...	7.05

Except in the district of Kuala Selangor, it is still very difficult to obtain granite, and limestone and laterite are commonly used for metalling roads in other parts of the State, although neither of them is altogether satisfactory. The general maintenance of the roads has been good, and a section of the trunk road—that between Rawang and Kuala Kubu (Ulu Selangor)—successfully stood the severe test of carrying all the railway traffic, as well as its own, when the line was interrupted during the months of October and November.

17. The drainage works undertaken by Government, in connection with agricultural land in the Klang District, were somewhat delayed by an under estimate of their cost, attributed to the fact that all labour rates were raised in this district during the latter part of the year by the competition of planters.

The work of survey and levelling, in connection with the irrigation scheme for swamp padi land in the Kuala Selangor District, was also not completed during the year, owing to wet weather, and sickness of the surveyor; but the work done shows that the scheme is feasible, and that an area of 20 square miles can be irrigated, without difficulty, or excessive expenditure. As soon as the necessary particulars are available in detail, I hope that it will be possible to make provision for carrying this scheme into effect.

18. The State Factory did not work well during the early part of the year, but the management was changed in May, and, since that date, matters have made satisfactory progress. Of the four branches of this scheme, referred to in former reports, *The Store* did better than in 1894; but, owing to the vote allowed for the purchase of stock being still insufficient to fulfil the requirements of orders, in connection with Government buildings, etc., many materials had to be purchased locally, at comparatively high prices, to avoid the delay of indenting for them from England. *The Factory* proper has turned out good work, both in iron and wood, but there has occasionally been delay in the execution of orders, notably in connection with the iron work required for the Pudo and Central markets, attributed to delay in the supply of materials. *The Brickfields* have done very well, notwithstanding a change of the contractor in charge of them, and more than 1,500,000 excellent bricks were turned out during the year, sold at \$80 per laksa (10,000) for pressed, and \$70 per laksa for stock bricks, respectively. It is hoped that it will be possible to manufacture tiles, as well as bricks, during the current year, as the tiles at present supplied locally are of very inferior quality. The new Government Offices will be roofed with Malacca tiles, and it is to be regretted that a similar course was not adopted with the new gaol. *The Timber Dépôt* returns the output of the sawmill for the year as about 20,000 cubic feet of hard and 30,000 cubic feet of soft wood: and the timber in stock, at the end of 1895, amounted to 18,000 cubic feet, in logs, 10,000 cubic feet, in scantlings, and 250 cubic feet of squared teak. The timber generally was of excellent quality; but, owing to the comparatively small supply during the early part of the year, and the large requirements of new Government buildings, little of it could be stored, to become thoroughly seasoned, until nearly the end of the year.

A system of accounts, in connection with the factory scheme, was formulated during the past year, and came into effect on the 1st July. Under this system, provision is made for interest on capital, depreciation, rent, upkeep, cost of staff, etc., and a special report will be made on it at the end of twelve months. Pending the report in question, it would be premature to express an opinion as to the ultimate success, or otherwise, of the factory scheme, but the result of the last half year's working, for which much credit is due to Mr. Groves, the present Factory Engineer, justifies a hopeful view being taken of the future, and I agree with the State Engineer in thinking that the existence of the factory has had a distinctly beneficial effect in reducing and controlling the rates charged by local firms of engineers and contractors. A scheme for training apprentices at the factory was submitted

during the year, but the consideration of it has been provisionally deferred, pending receipt of report on the result of a full year's working, and final decision as to the continuance of the factory in its present form.

SANITARY BOARDS.

19. Much useful work has been done by the various district Sanitary Boards; but, as in 1894, the Kuala Lumpur Board is the only one employing a special Engineer, and carrying out work without reference to the P.W.D. The revenue collected at Kuala Lumpur amounted to \$133,608, being \$10,383 more than that of the previous year, and \$9,738 in excess of the estimate; the principal items being \$62,162 for market dues, and \$20,056 for house assessment. There was again a slight decrease in the amount realised from the tax on hackney carriages: partly due to the increased number of jinirikishas, and partly to the extension of the railway to Sungei Besi. The following return shows the relative numbers of vehicles of every description registered at Kuala Lumpur in 1894-95:

	1894.	1895.
Hackney carriages	327	256
Bullock carts	1,553	1,454
Jinirikishas	641	745
Hand carts	96	87

20. During the year 44 persons were summoned, by order of the Board, for cruelty to animals, and convictions were obtained in every case, the fines inflicted by the Magistrate amounting to \$443. In one case a curious point of law was raised—namely, as to the validity of a conviction for cruelty to a rat, by pouring kerosene oil over it, and then setting fire to the oil—a not uncommon Chinese method of killing vermin caught in traps. The conviction was upheld, on appeal, under the provisions of the Indian criminal law in force in Selangor, although such a prosecution would probably have failed in England, where the offence of torturing an animal, *feræ naturæ*, is only moral and not legal. Under the Weights and Measures Regulation 233 prosecutions were undertaken, in 210 of which convictions were obtained.

21. The total expenditure amounted to \$121,103, being about \$50,000 more than in 1894, but \$25,000 less than the estimate. The saving was mainly due to the necessity for revoting \$20,000 on account of the refuse destructor, a work under the charge of the P.W.D., to which reference has already been made. The town was lighted by 400 oil lamps at a cost of \$12,443, including \$3,266 for the purchase of new lamps. The lighting was not altogether satisfactory, and the Chairman writes as follows:—"I see no prospect of the streets "being lighted in such a manner as to give satisfaction to the public, and to afford efficient "protection against those crimes which are committed under cover of darkness, until a good "scheme for the establishment of an electric light installation is carried into effect."

22. The town sweepings collected and removed during the year amounted to 20,888 loads, at a cost of \$13,312, and, pending the erection of the refuse destructor, this mass of rubbish was utilised for filling in swamps within town limits. The removal of night-soil, in the absence of covered sewers, still presents great difficulties, and the covered buckets, in which it is transported from the latrines, do not work satisfactorily, owing to the neglect of the Chinese gardeners to use the water-seal compartments. It will probably be necessary for the Board to institute a system of house-to-house collection, charging the cost to the occupiers, but this cannot be undertaken until further powers are given by an amending Regulation, which has been deferred to await the passing of a Municipal Ordinance for the Colony.

23. Many town improvements were carried out during the year, in the way of new streets, bath houses, public wells, brick drains, etc., especially at Sungei Besi, which was, until recently, a mining village of the roughest description, but where, mainly owing to the efforts of the Sanitary Board, many of the inhabitants are now erecting substantial brick houses. Both at Kuala Lumpur and Sungei Besi the town reserves have been improved, and, where the width of the road allows, avenues of trees have been planted, under the immediate supervision of the Chairman, Mr. Venning, whose position as Chairman of the Botanical Gardens gives him a special interest in this work. The thanks of Government are due to the members of the Board for the time and energy they voluntarily devote to their quasi-municipal duties, and they are to be congratulated on the results obtained.

FIRE BRIGADE.

24. This volunteer Brigade, consisting of 26 efficient members, under Mr. H. F. Bellamy, as Chief Officer, was maintained in a high state of efficiency; company and brigade drills being regularly held, throughout the year, and excellent records being made at the competition drills in June. The delivery hose, reported as being in bad condition in 1894, was replaced

by 4,000 feet of new hose in 1895, and the steam fire engine, and all other appliances and gear are now reported to be in good order. Hydrants being available, and water turned on from the reservoir, during the latter part of the year, the men became thoroughly accustomed to obtain their water supply from these sources. In connection with the brigade, Dr. Adolf Hertz, Honorary Surgeon, gave several ambulance lectures, and an ambulance box and stretcher were procured from the St. John's Ambulance Corps in London, which also furnished books, diagrams, and much valuable information relating to the subject of "first aid to the injured." Fire brigade appliances, under the charge of the police, are kept at the head-quarters of each district, but, fortunately, no fire of any importance occurred in Selangor during the whole year.

IV.—RAILWAYS.

25. The gross earnings for the year amounted to \$791,611, being an increase of \$126,424 over those for the previous year and \$70,611 in excess of the estimate. The net revenue amounted to \$425,291 as against \$387,033 in 1894, an increase of \$38,258.

The expenditure on capital account amounted to \$533,054, as against \$631,992, and on revenue account to \$366,319, as against \$278,153 in 1894. The percentage of net profit upon the capital expended to the end of 1895 was 11.06% as against 11.69%, showing a slight decrease; and the working expenses rose from 41.5% in 1894 to 46% in 1895. These results are partly attributable to the slips which occurred on the Ulu Selangor section, consequent upon disastrous floods, which necessitated closing portions of the line on this section during the months of October and November, and partly to the fact that a number of outstanding charges, unsettled in 1894, were brought to account in 1895.

The following comparative statement shows the traffic over the line during the years 1894 and 1895:

PASSENGERS.						
			1894.		1895.	Increase.
1st class ...	...	...	9,330	...	10,802	1,472
2nd „ ...	...	...	43,631	...	66,696	23,065
3rd „ ...	...	...	1,074,491	...	1,505,710	431,219
			<u>1,127,452</u>		<u>1,583,208</u>	<u>455,756</u>
GOODS.						
			1894.		1895.	Increase.
Tonnage of goods ...	...	...	119,622	...	125,498	5,876
Head of live stock ...	...	...	22,787	...	24,331	1,544

26. The extension of the Pudoh branch line to Sungei Besi, a distance of $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was completed and opened for traffic at the beginning of March. This branch has already proved very remunerative as regards passenger traffic, and, although road competition has hitherto prejudicially affected the goods traffic, it is anticipated that the general reduction of rates, which came into force at the beginning of the current year, will soon attract to the railway a considerable portion of the goods traffic at present carried by road. A further extension to Kajang, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, was surveyed during 1895, and is now under construction.

27. Fair progress has been made with the extension of the Klang line to a station at the Kuala—a distance of $5\frac{1}{2}$ miles—on the Singapore side of the Klang River, and the earthwork on this extension has been practically completed. It is not proposed to open this line for traffic until the wharves are ready—probably about the middle of 1897—but work has been commenced both at the station site in the Klang Straits, and in constructing the wharves, of which the iron superstructure has been ordered from England, and the cast iron cylinders will be procured locally. All the work is being carried out departmentally, as has been the case with every recent railway extension in Selangor.

28. To the branch departments organised in 1894, a General Stores department and a Telegraph department were added during the year under review, with satisfactory results. The Resident Engineer for railways advocates, I think rightly, a system of special standing orders, including audit, for the railway department, which differs in so many respects from other departments of the Government Service, that it is frequently difficult and inconvenient to apply to it the exact provisions of the ordinary General Orders for the State. These questions, however, must now await federation, as any change of system should be simultaneously adopted in Perak and Selangor, and the same remark applies to the establishment of Provident and Mutual Insurance funds, proposed for Selangor railway employés during the past year.

29. The slips in cuttings on the Ulu Selangor extension, caused by abnormally heavy rains, resulted in a loss of revenue estimated at \$25,000, consequent on portions of the line

being closed to traffic during the months of October and November: in addition to the heavy cost of removing the *débris* and cutting back the slopes—work which is still by no means complete. The embankments stood the strain far better than the cuttings; but, both on this and on the Sungei Besi extension, it has been found necessary to increase the dimensions of waterways, as the approaches to more than one bridge suffered severely during these floods.

With one exception—that of a Tamil who died of injuries received while attempting to enter a train in motion—no serious accident to the travelling public was reported during the year; but two Chinamen were run over and killed, while trespassing on the line, and one Tamil railway employé while on duty.

30. The rolling stock is now reported as fairly sufficient for traffic requirements, it having been largely supplemented during the year; but, to provide for this stock, and to meet the demands of a constantly growing traffic, it has been decided to erect carriage-building works forthwith, in which not only all repairs will be carried out, but also all wagons will be built: the frames being made locally, and the wheels, axles, and steel underframes being supplied from England.

The remodelling of the Kuala Lumpur Station is now approaching completion and the electric light was installed in it early in the year. Ten sets of temporary cooly lines were replaced by permanent lines during the year. The maintenance of the temporary wharves at Klang caused less trouble than usual, but, until the line has been extended to the Klang Straits, there can be no satisfactory wharfage system, in connection with the railway.

31. The total length of line now open for traffic is nearly 70 miles, and 14 miles are under construction. Most of the permanent way is in good order, but the very heavy traffic between Klang and Kuala Lumpur, and the heavier type of engine now in use, render this section of the line difficult to maintain, and it will soon be necessary to relay it with a heavier section of rail than that hitherto laid down in Selangor—namely, one weighing 60lbs. instead of 46½ lbs. per yard.

The general results of the year's working were satisfactory and are summarised in the following table:

Gauge.	Capital expended.	Mileage open.	No. of Stations.	Train mileage.	Earnings.	Expenses.	Net earnings.	Proportion of working expenses to gross receipts.
Metre	\$ c. 3,844,594 45	70	15	209,253½	\$ c. 791,611 73	\$ c. 366,319 86	\$ c. 425,291 87	46%
Profit on capital.	Capital outlay per mile open.	Total earnings per mile open per week.	Total working expenses per mile open per week.	Total earnings per train mile.	Total working expenses per train mile.	Net earnings per train mile.		
11.06%	\$ c. 54,922 00	\$ c. 217 46	\$ c. 100 63	\$ c. 3 78	\$ c. 1 75	\$ c. 2 03		

V.—POPULATION.

32. The population of Selangor, estimated in 1894 at 150,000, including 100,000 Chinese, has increased during 1895. The following comparative statement gives the returns of Chinese immigration and emigration since 1891—the year in which the last census was taken:

Year.			Immigration.			Emigration.		
			Males.	Females.	Total.	Males.	Females.	Total.
1891	...	...	20,011	1,612	21,623	14,550	1,202	15,752
1892	...	...	38,428	2,152	40,580	17,015	1,494	18,509
1893	...	...	45,942	3,169	49,111	23,335	2,014	25,349
1894	...	...	43,094	2,503	45,597	24,163	2,043	26,206
1895	...	...	46,128	3,278	49,406	30,367	2,882	33,249
Total	...	...	193,603	12,714	206,317	109,430	9,635	119,065

The inland Chinese, other than shop-keepers, are mainly employed as miners and market gardeners, but, in the coast districts, many of them are fishermen, and some have recently opened plantations of Liberian coffee. The fishing population, always migratory, slightly decreased in 1895.

33. The total number of immigrants and emigrants of all nationalities was as follows :

					Immigrants.		Emigrants.
Europeans	...	...	...	...	937	...	618
Malays	...	...	...	...	15,678	...	12,105
Chinese	...	...	...	...	49,406	...	33,249
Indians	...	...	...	...	7,268	...	5,349
Other nationalities	...	...	...	...	1,095	...	1,332
Total					74,384	...	52,653

Of the persons entered as "Malays," in the immigration returns, the majority consists of Javanese, of whom nearly 2,000 are now settled in the Klang district, and of men from Sumatra and Kelantan. The Javanese and Sumatran men usually become planters—first as labourers for others and then on their own account—while the Kelantan men are employed as coolies on the roads, etc.

The number of statute Indian immigrants increased from 132, at the end of 1894, to 267, at the end of 1895, and 196 new arrivals were registered during the year under review. All immigrants of this description—*i.e.*, Indian labourers engaged on written contracts, at fixed rates of wages, for terms not exceeding three years—are employed on six estates, and, as stated elsewhere, most of the planters in Selangor prefer free to contract labourers. The health of these statute immigrants has been fairly good, and the death-rate, among 329 labourers employed during the year, was only 3.64 per cent.

REGISTRATION OF BIRTHS AND DEATHS.

34. The number of births registered was 1,228, as against 1,084 in 1894; of these 930 were of Malay and 192 of Chinese children. The total number of deaths registered was 6,212, as against 4,813 in 1894; but the system of registration is still very imperfect, and these figures cannot yet be relied on, as representing the true birth- and death-rates of the State.

VI.—DISTRICT ADMINISTRATION.

KLANG.

35. The agricultural development of this district has been very rapid, and high prices were realised for land sold by auction, to European purchasers, for planting Liberian coffee. The development of the district has not, however, been in any way confined to European planters, as native holdings, usually cultivated by Javanese, but occasionally by Chinese and other Asiatics, have increased in an even greater ratio. The land rents realised \$11,292, against an estimate of only \$5,750, and there were no arrears of rent at the end of the year—a fact which reflects credit on the various officers in charge of this district. The metalling and gravelling of the coast roads, owing to wet weather and other causes, did not make such good progress as was anticipated, but they will be completed during the current year.

The fishing industry produced satisfactory results, although there was a slight decrease in the number of men employed, and little or no trouble was given by the fishermen, formerly considered a turbulent class of the community.

KUALA LANGAT.

36. Three blocks of land, each containing 500 acres, were granted to Europeans in this district, for the purpose of planting Liberian coffee, and good work has already been done on two of them. Good work has also been carried out by Javanese planters, and even some of the local Malays, following the example of foreign settlers, have commenced to cultivate their holdings in a more industrious manner than formerly. They receive every encouragement and assistance from the Raja Muda, who has large coconut and other plantations in the Kuala Langat district. At Sepang, the Chinese pepper and gambier plantations were considerably extended, and the export returns of both these products, appended to this report, show an increase of nearly one-fourth—mainly derived from the Sepang plantations.

The village of Jugra, near to the Sultan's Istana, has hitherto contained only plank houses, roofed with the leaves of the atap palm, but 22 brick houses, roofed with tiles, were commenced during the year, and will be completed in 1896: the shopkeepers building them being assisted by Government loans, repayable by instalments—similar assistance having

proved successful in other districts of the State. By the construction of a bridle road from Sepang to Reko—a distance of 26 miles—Kuala Langat has, for the first time, been brought into direct communication with the inland districts.

The fishing industry has done well, the number of fishing stakes having considerably increased during the year. Most of the fish is packed in ice and taken to Klang, whence it is sent on, by rail, to Kuala Lumpur.

ULU LANGAT.

37. This district has greatly improved during the past year, and the near prospect of the railway extension to Kajang has raised the value of all building and agricultural allotments in the neighbourhood. Three European planters have recently commenced work, between Kajang and Reko, in addition to those who have already opened plantations between Kajang and Cheras, and the general prospects of this district—hitherto one of the most backward in Selangor—are brighter than they have ever been before. By the opening of a new cart road from Sungei Besi to Kajang, *via* Sungei Chuau—a distance of nine miles—access has been given to some valuable mining land, hitherto unworked on account of the difficulties of transport, and a large number of Chinese have already commenced clearing and prospecting the ground. The bridle-road connecting Reko and Kuala Langat has already been referred to.

KUALA SELANGOR.

38. Four agricultural blocks, each comprising an area of 500 acres, were given out to European coffee planters in this district during the year, and work has already been commenced on three of them. A block of 1,000 acres was also granted to an European, for planting coconuts, in connection with a mill for preparing copra, oil, etc. Several other applications were received from European planters, but none of them were granted, as it had been decided, in the meanwhile, only to alienate land in this district after sale by auction, and several months were occupied in surveying blocks for sale—a work which had not been completed at the end of the year. The district of Kuala Selangor is purely agricultural, and is well provided with roads, of which there are some 90 miles already in existence. There is, however, a vast tract of wholly unoccupied and unexplored land, lying between the Selangor and Bernam Rivers, which can probably best be opened by Chinese pepper and gambier planters, some of whom have already applied for large blocks.

The fishing industry was very successful, and most of the fish caught at Kuala Selangor, as at Kuala Langat, is packed in ice and sent to Klang and Kuala Lumpur. At some future time, it may be advisable to run a branch line from Kuala Selangor to the nearest point on the railway—probably Kuang—and thus provide readier access to the inland markets for the various products of the coast districts. In the meanwhile, a metalled cart road is in course of construction from Kuala Selangor to Rawang, in the Ulu Selangor district—a distance of 32 miles—and this road will be completed during the current year.

ULU SELANGOR.

39. With the exception of Kuala Lumpur, this is the most important mining district in the State, and, notwithstanding the comparatively low price of tin, miners generally did well during the year, both at the old established centres of Rawang and Serendah, and in the new mining field at Rasa. There are probably more than 5,000 miners now employed at Rasa, and the place has become of sufficient importance to need the demarcation of a township, and the complete remodelling of the original railway station, which has been found far too small for the rapidly growing traffic requirements, in connection with the new mines. Although primarily a mining district, some good planting work is also carried out in Ulu Selangor, and two blocks of land—each comprising an area of 320 acres—have been granted to European coffee-planters, one of whom has already cleared a considerable portion of his estate. The towns of Serendah and Kuala Kubu were much improved in 1895, and the latter, as the terminus of the railway, and the starting-point of the Pahang trunk road, is certain to increase in importance, year by year.

VII.—LAND, MINES AND SURVEYS.

LAND.

40. The total revenue, including premia, derived from land, mines, and revenue surveys amounted to \$158,889, as against \$138,216 in 1894, and the land rents to \$43,445, as against \$31,323. The statistics of European estates, published as an appendix to this report, show that the area of such estates now amounts to 38,642 acres, and that the area under cultivation has increased from 2,825 acres in 1894 to 5,396 acres in 1895, nearly the whole being

cultivated with Liberian coffee. The area of land held by natives in small blocks, under “customary” tenure, has increased from about 25,000 acres in 1894 to more than 40,000 acres in 1895.

Owing to the numerous applications for planting land in special districts of the State, it was decided that agricultural land in the districts of Klang and Kuala Selangor, and within a radius of five miles from Kuala Lumpur, could only be alienated after being offered for sale by public auction, the area of each block being fixed at 320 acres, the upset premium at \$1 an acre, and the annual quit-rent at 50 cents an acre; in every case, also, it was made a condition of the grant that at least one quarter of the land should be brought under cultivation within five years from date. Two such blocks were sold in the Kuala Lumpur district, realising the upset premium, while 22 blocks in the Klang district, sold by auction during the months of February and August, realised an average of \$2.47 an acre and \$5.03 an acre, at the first and second sales, respectively. No auction has yet taken place at Kuala Selangor, but 20 blocks of land have been surveyed, and will shortly be offered for sale. The prices realised for building lots within town limits, in the various districts of the State, were satisfactory—the highest being \$1,000 for an allotment in Kuala Lumpur—and in every case such lots were sold subject to a condition that the purchaser should erect a house within twelve months from the date of sale. The Land Officers throughout the State complain of the delay caused by the insufficiency of the survey staff; but it is hoped that this difficulty will soon be obviated, at least to some extent, by the engagement of three new surveyors from Australia, two of whom have recently arrived in Selangor.

41. Various questions have arisen during the year in connection with the Land Code—*e.g.*, as to the position of a customary land holder, whose holding is included within the limits of a township; the title to be issued in respect of a building allotment, in cases where a number of houses constitute a “village” in the ordinary acceptance of the term, although not within the technical meaning attached to it in the Land Code; and the registration of transfers and charges in respect of leases issued under former Land Regulations. Pending a general assimilation of the land laws of all the Protected Native States—one of the most urgently needed measures awaiting federation—these and other questions have been only provisionally settled. The appointment of a Commissioner of Lands and Mines for all the federated States is, in my opinion, much required; but I am glad to say that Mr. Ebdon, the Registrar of Titles, reports a marked improvement in the manner in which the Selangor district land records are now kept, as compared with previous years. It will be a matter for consideration whether, after federation, revenue surveyors should be attached to the Land Office, as in Perak, or be under the Survey department, as in Selangor. Valid arguments may be adduced in favour of either method, as the former saves delay in dealing with land applications, while the latter has the advantage of being carried on in connection with all trigonometrical and other surveys, under one directing officer for the whole State. The demarcation work of the Land Office, in connection with customary holdings, has not been satisfactory, different scales being in force in different districts, and the instruments used by the Eurasian and native demarcators varying between theodolites, prismatic compasses, plane tables and circumferentors. This system of demarcation was, I believe, originally intended mainly, if not entirely, for revenue purposes, and it has been fairly successful in this respect; but it is not sufficiently accurate, speaking generally, to enable the results to be correctly charted on survey plans, and the whole subject of demarcation is one which needs to be placed on a better footing. To render the present system of much permanent use, two preliminary conditions are, in my opinion, essential—namely, (1) that the boundary marks should be of granite, or other imperishable material, and (2) that circuits should be properly surveyed for the demarcators to subdivide and fill in with their sketches.

42. It has been the policy of the Government to direct planters to the coast districts, as much as possible, leaving the inland districts practically free for miners, since, although it is probable that planting land in the latter is as rich as in the former districts, tin deposits, of which the matrix is in the hills, are seldom found to be payable in Selangor, except within a few miles of the hills, and it is most undesirable that cultivated land should be disturbed by mining. Alluvial tin mining in this part of the world merely consists in excavating pits, of greater or less depth, from which the ore is removed by hand—thus involving both the destruction of the surface, and the employment of a very large labour force—a system of mining which is practically incompatible with successful planting in the immediate neighbourhood.

The Selangor Planters’ Association did much good work during the year, and rendered valuable assistance to Government, in connection with the new Labour Code and the importation of free labourers from India. It is hoped that a Central Association, for all the Native States, will come into existence almost simultaneously with the federation of the States.

43. The general land work of the Penghulus—Malay headmen in charge of sub-districts—was fairly good, especially that of some of the younger men, who have been better educated at school, and subsequently better trained than their predecessors. The delimitation of unalienable reserves for the Sakei—aboriginal inhabitants of the Peninsula—was commenced during the year, and special rules were made to protect their fruit orchards. There are a few Sakei families in every district, usually composing a separate tribe under its own “Batin,” or chief, and there is no reason to think that their numbers are diminishing, but they lead such wandering lives, and frequent such inaccessible places, that they are seldom met except during the fruit season, when they congregate to collect the produce of their durian plantations.

MINES.

44. Mining work is carried on exclusively in the three inland districts, and the following table shows the approximate area of land held under mining titles—licenses or leases—in each district:

Kuala Lumpur	...	...	...	...	...	15,323 acres
Ulu Selangor	...	...	...	...	...	4,439 „
Ulu Langat	...	...	...	...	...	2,824 „
Total						22,586 „

Although low prices prevailed during the year, and several mines were abandoned, the output of tin and tin-ore amounted to 420,088 pikuls, as against 375,337 in 1894—an increase of 44,751 pikuls, equivalent to about 2,632 tons.

45. The returns from the Inspectors of engines show that the number of pumping engines employed, in connection with the mines, increased from 131 in 1894 to 151 in 1895. The condition of these engines is stated to have been generally satisfactory, but, although no serious accident occurred during the year, several cases of negligent management were reported—usually resulting from the ignorance of the men in charge—and the advisability of prohibiting, by legislation, the employment of unqualified drivers is now under consideration.

46. The new Smelting Regulation—providing for special furnaces, and framed to prevent the present exclusive use of hard wood for smelting purposes—only came into force at the beginning of the current year, but a large proportion of Selangor tin-ore is exported to Singapore and smelted at the works of the Straits Trading Co., whose local manager returns the amount of his purchases at 117,328 pikuls for the year under review.

47. The only European mining company in Selangor is the Malay States Tin Mining Co., whose mines are situated at Kuchai, in the Petaling sub-district of Kuala Lumpur. The work of this company, which claims to have discovered a lode, is thus described by the Superintendent of Mines:—“During the year the company sank a shaft 7 ft. \times 46 ft. and to a depth of 48 ft. below open cast workings, and drove a tunnel 90 ft. in length in the side of the hill to drain the open cast. The lode formation passed through when sinking the shaft “was found to be rich, and to be at an angle of about 30° from the vertical. It dipped out “at a depth of 30 ft. It is the manager’s intention to cross cut at a depth of 100 ft. and if “the ore is payable to sink the shaft to a further depth of 100 ft. The machinery for “pumping the shaft has been purchased and placed in position.” The output of these mines rose from 3,087 pikuls of tin-ore in 1894 to 4,524 pikuls in 1895, all the ore being sent to Singapore to be smelted.

48. The electrical installation at Rawang, used for pumping water from the mines and for lighting the town, did good work during the year. The water course and turbine are capable of developing 100 H.-P., of which about one half is now being utilised to work two pumping engines and to light 70 lamps, each of 16-candle power. A large installation is projected at Ulu Selangor, in connection with waterfalls on the Pahang road.

SURVEYS.

49. During the past year, much of the revenue survey work was carried out by licensed surveyors, of whom four were employed on a fixed scale of fees, under contract with Government; but, although this system has worked well, three of the surveyors who took out licenses were formerly employed in the Government Service, and, until they can be replaced, the survey staff will be very shorthanded. The town surveys of Klang and Serendah were completed by Government surveyors, who also surveyed 9,532 acres of land, for agricultural purposes, and 425 town allotments.

The lineal measurement of work carried out by licensed surveyors amounted to 25,676 chains, or a little over 321 miles. The total area measured for agricultural purposes was 11,654 acres, and for mining, 3,830 acres.

50. About 156 miles of road were traversed, and triangulation work was extended in the Ulu Langat, Ulu Selangor and Klang districts, eleven hills being cleared and stations erected on three of them. New maps of the State and of the town of Kuala Lumpur were compiled during the year, both containing much new and valuable information; the manner in which the work was carried out reflects credit on Mr. Wellford, the Chief Surveyor, and his assistants. The total number of plans prepared by draughtsmen in the Survey Office was 1,935, and 38 squares (sheets of ten-chain blocks) were completed during the year; the number of such squares now available for use in Selangor being 70, and all districts in the State being supplied with them, with the exception of Kuala Selangor and Ulu Langat.

VIII.—LEGISLATION.

51. Five meetings of the State Council were held during the year, and the following Regulations were passed:

- I.—For restoring to the Government of Sungei Ujong the administration of the Balau district of that State, provisionally administered by Selangor during 1894.
- II.—For the better protection of women and girls (to replace former enactments providing for the registration of brothels and their inmates, now repealed).
- III.—Providing for the registration of dogs.
- IV.—Providing for pensions and gratuities to Government officers.
- V.—Consolidating and amending the law relating to revenue farms.
- VI.—Consolidating and amending the law relating to labour.
- VII.—Making provision for burial grounds.

IX.—PRINTING.

52. All the printing work required by Pahang and the Negri Sembilan, during the year under review, was carried out at the Selangor Government Printing Office. Thirty *Government Gazettes* were published during the year, and, in addition to the ordinary printing of departmental forms, reports, etc., new editions were issued, in book form, of all the legislative enactments and executive orders now in force in Selangor, compiled by Mr. Robson, Assistant District Officer, Ulu Selangor, and revised by Mr. Berrington, the Chief Magistrate.

53. The work of the Printing Office is rapidly increasing, and, to meet the requirements of this department, it will soon be necessary to provide larger and more commodious buildings, which should be erected, if possible, on some site in the neighbourhood of the new Government Offices. Although somewhat cramped for space, however, very satisfactory work has been turned out both by the printing and bookbinding branches of this establishment.

X.—ADMINISTRATION OF JUSTICE.

54. The total number of cases dealt with during the year amounted to 11,073 (2,091 civil and 8,982 criminal) as against 8,807 in 1894. There was a decrease in the number of civil, but a large increase in the number of criminal cases heard during the year, as shown by the following table of comparison:

			Civil.			Criminal.			Total.
1894	...	...	2,711	...	...	6,096	...	...	8,807
1895	...	...	2,091	...	...	8,982	...	...	11,073

A court Registrar was appointed in May, and, with the assistance of this officer, who has also performed the duties of Coroner and 2nd assistant Magistrate, the arrears in the court work at Kuala Lumpur, to which attention was called in 1894, have been materially reduced. About two thirds of all the cases in the State are tried at Kuala Lumpur, but I am glad to say that the Chief Magistrate, who supervises all the other magistrates, and has officially visited every district during the year, reports a marked improvement in the district court work. The number of appeals heard by the Chief Magistrate amounted to nine, and the decisions of the inferior courts were in two cases affirmed, in seven cases reversed. There were four appeals from the court of the Chief Magistrate to that of the Resident, two of which were allowed and two dismissed.

All capital cases are now heard with a jury, but, with this exception, the reorganisation of the courts awaits federation. The Capitan China, as in former years, is reported to have rendered valuable service, in his capacity of Chinese Assessor, in the elucidation of complicated partnership and other accounts.

XI.—POLICE AND PRISONS.

POLICE.

55. The strength of the Force consisted of a Captain-Superintendent, Superintendent, and assistant Superintendent, with four European Inspectors, in charge of a Sikh and Malay contingent, the former consisting of 227, the latter of 530 non-commissioned officers and men, and the total cost for the year amounted to \$164,541.

56. The so-called Sikh contingent formerly consisted of two companies, one of Sikhs, the other of Pathans, but it was decided, at the beginning of the year, to exclusively employ Sikhs, and the number of Pathans has accordingly already been reduced to forty-five. These also will be replaced by Sikhs, as soon as the change can be effected without injustice: in some cases by providing employment for them as watchmen, etc., on the railway; in others by granting them such pensions or gratuities as they may have earned by length of service.

57. Fifty Sikh recruits were obtained direct from India, through the recruiting agency there, a party of non-commissioned officers being sent from Selangor to assist in collecting the men. The Captain-Superintendent, however, does not report very favourably on this method of recruiting, as he considers it expensive, and doubts whether the men obtained are superior to those recruited locally. Provision was made on the estimates for three Native Officers, but every effort to obtain them during 1895 was unsuccessful, and, although I understand that they have recently been engaged in India, they have not yet arrived in Selangor. The want of these officers has been severely felt, more especially as the only Sergeant-Major was a Pathan, who, to carry out the policy of employing Sikhs only, was removed from the Sikh contingent early in the year and attached, as drill instructor, to the Malays. Another drawback to the efficiency of this contingent was the absence, until the month of April, of a detachment serving in Pahang; but, notwithstanding these drawbacks and the difficulties necessarily attendant on any scheme of reorganisation, involving the substitution of recruits for trained men, I am glad to say that the Sikh contingent showed considerable improvement, both in drill and discipline, as compared with the previous year. Martini-Henry rifles were supplied to them in August, replacing the Sniders formerly used in Selangor, and about one-third of the men were put through a course of musketry instruction with the new rifles, making fair practice, although the existing range needs several alterations—now being carried out—to adapt it to the requirements of the new weapon. The conduct of the men is reported to have been satisfactory, and their general health good throughout the year.

58. The Malay contingent, which, owing to various causes—the chief being a reduction in the rate of good conduct pay—had lost many of its best men, and become very inefficient in 1894, showed an even more marked improvement than the Sikhs during 1895. Matters were speedily placed on a more satisfactory footing, as soon as the original rules for granting good conduct pay were restored, in the case of men who had enlisted under them, and many of such men immediately rejoined the Force. The service also again became popular among a good class of Malays, and the very mixed elements of Tamils, Javanese, and low caste Bengalis were gradually eliminated from the Force and replaced by men of pure Malay race. In his Annual Report for 1895, Captain Syers, who has been in charge of the Selangor Police Force since it was first established, more than twenty years ago, and whose experience in the management of Malay Police is probably unequalled, writes as follows:—"I have much pleasure in stating that the Force is now up to its full strength and that the class of men serving are, with few exceptions, all that could be desired. Malays are somewhat casual and require careful handling, but they are the only men who can be relied upon for doing Police work in this State, so far as my experience goes, and I hope, now we have once more a good body of men, nothing will be done to make them dissatisfied. It is false policy to underpay the Police Force."

59. The appointment of a drill instructor to the Malay contingent has been productive of excellent results, as this officer visited all the out stations during the year, drilled the men and put them through a course of musketry instruction. The Malay contingent is still armed with Snider rifles, but they will be replaced by Martini-Henry carbines, taking the same cartridge as the M.-H. rifles used by the Sikhs, during the current year. The conduct of the men has been generally good, but their efficiency, especially in the out districts, is diminished by the absence of sufficient European superintendence—a defect to which I called attention last year. There are only five European officers, including the Captain-Superintendent, to look after more than five hundred men, and, as one of these officers is usually on leave, and three are required at Kuala Lumpur, it has only been possible to station an Inspector in one of the out districts—that of Serendah. At least two more Inspectors are required, one for the coast districts, the other for Ulu Langat, and,

having regard to the very large number of men now employed on the construction of the Pahang Road, it would be advisable to station a third in Ulu Selangor. Pending federation, however, it has been decided to defer making any increase in the European Establishment.

CRIME.

60. An unusual amount of serious crime was reported during the year, and there were 19 cases of gang-robbery and 15 cases of murder, all of them occurring in the inland districts of the State. The total number of criminal cases reported in 1895 was 10,907 as against 9,612 in 1894. Of the various reasons assigned by the Captain-Superintendent of Police for this large increase of crime, I consider the following the most valid :

- (a) The want of an efficient Police Force to arrest criminals and control bad characters during the early part of the year ;
- (b) The low price of tin, and consequent closing of several mines, throwing the coolies out of employment ;
- (c) An influx of bad characters from China, mainly consisting of persons who left that country to avoid military service, in connection with the war between China and Japan.

The detective branch of the Force is said to have done good work, under Inspector Harper, and succeeded in capturing 32 criminals connected with the various murders and gang-robberies.

PRISONS.

61. The following table shows the total number of prisoners in Selangor at the end of 1894 and 1895, respectively :

	1894.			1895.		
	Males.	Females.		Males.	Females.	
Europeans or Eurasians	...	—	...	2	—	...
Malays ...	31	1	...	37	1	...
Chinese ...	243	—	...	419	1	...
Indians ...	18	—	...	25	—	...
Total ...	292	1	...	483	2	...

Of these prisoners 258 were confined at Kuala Lumpur in 1894 and 388 in 1895, the remainder being detained in the various district lock-ups. The number dealt with during the year amounted to 3,120, as against 2,320 in 1894, and of reconvictions to 448 as against 273.

62. Most of the men in the new gaol at Kuala Lumpur were occupied in laying out the grounds and assisting in building operations within the gaol walls, but some were employed on stone-breaking, coir-mat making, rattan work, etc. Owing to the outbreak of cholera in August, 100 prisoners were removed from the new to the old gaol, and these men have been chiefly employed on earthworks outside the gaol. When the new gaol buildings are completed, and medically certified as fit for occupation, all prisoners will be confined in the new gaol, and they will be mainly employed in breaking granite for the Sanitary Board.

Fourteen men escaped during the year, two from the new, two from the old gaol, and ten at out stations, but three of those who escaped were subsequently recaptured. There were four attempted escapes, and one prisoner was shot while making such an attempt. The conduct of the prisoners is reported as having been generally good.

There were 1,082 prisoners treated in the infirmary of whom 136 died, giving a death-rate of 12%. The epidemics of cholera and beri-beri, among prisoners confined in the new gaol, are referred to at greater length under "Medical." One prisoner—a Chinaman, undergoing a sentence of six weeks for theft—committed suicide by hanging. There were 747 vagrants admitted during the year, committed by the magistrate for begging in the street ; but, as many of these men were physically unfit for work of any description, arrangements were made for establishing a special vagrant ward at the Pauper hospital, to which all sick mendicants were taken direct by the police.

The Captain-Superintendent of Police, who is also Superintendent of Prisons, reports that the staff has worked well, under very difficult circumstances, but the number of prisoners in Selangor is now so considerable that the administration of the Gaol department should be reorganised, on a different basis, and the settlement of this question is only delayed pending federation.

XII.—TRADE AND SHIPPING.

63. The value of imports is returned as \$10,759,123 and of exports as \$13,955,803, showing a total volume of trade amounting to \$24,714,926, and the following statement gives a comparison between the years 1894 and 1895:

				Imports.		Exports.
1894	...	...	...	\$12,925,602	...	\$12,139,686
1895	...	...	...	10,759,123	...	13,955,803
				Decrease \$ 2,166,479	Increase \$ 1,816,117	

The comparative returns of the principal imports and exports—rice and tin—are shown as follows:

Rice imported.				Tin and tin-ore exported.		
	Pkls.	(Tons.)		Pkls.	(Tons.)	Value.
1894	...	715,610	(42,595)	...	370,964	(22,081)
1895	...	726,670	(43,254)	...	428,740	(25,520)
Increase	11,060	659		57,776	3,439	\$ 731,879

The comparative export returns of the following agricultural products are also of interest:

				1894.		1895.
				Pkls.	(Tons.)	Pkls. (Tons.)
Coffee	...	...	...	2,588	(154)	...
Pepper	...	...	...	7,453	(444)	...
Gambier	...	...	...	12,012	(715)	...
						4,532 (269)
						9,491 (565)
						16,897 (1,005)

64. The total tonnage of shipping—including both steamers and sailing ships—entered and cleared at all ports, amounted to 401,595 tons. A new Government launch, built by Messrs. Riley, Hargreaves and Co. of Singapore, replaced the *Abdul Samat*—condemned and sold in 1894—and this launch also was named after H.H. the Sultan. The coast light-houses were maintained in good order.

XIII.—POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

POSTAL.

65. The number of articles dealt with by the Post Office was 1,051,538, an increase of 10 % as compared with the figures of the previous year. The number of stamps sold during the year was 444,133 (value \$17,406), of which it is estimated that stamps to the value of \$1,002 were sold to philatelists in different parts of the world. There was a new issue of stamps in August. The European weekly mail service has been improved, as all mails from Europe now arrive *viâ* Penang, where they are brought, in alternate weeks, either by the direct P. & O. steamers, or overland from Bombay to Calcutta, and thence, *viâ* Rangoon, by steamers belonging to the British India line.

TELEGRAPHS.

66. The total number of telegraphic messages sent during the year, exclusive of those sent from Raub and Kuala Lipis, stations forming part of the Selangor system, but situated in Pahang, amounted to 170,970, as compared with 123,879 in 1894. A new line, 70 miles in length, was constructed from Klang to Sabah, on the Bernam river, thus completing the circuit connecting all the coast stations. Thirteen miles of the wire were erected on iron and the remainder on wooden poles, at a total cost of \$11,309, and this line is now being continued to Utan Melentang, on the Perak side of the Bernam river, to provide an alternative to the present inland route, connecting the Perak and Selangor telegraphic systems. The total mileage of telegraphs maintained by Selangor amounts to 332 miles, of which 56 miles are in Pahang; and the number of stations is fourteen, of which two are in Pahang. There are also 52 miles of telephones, with 34 instruments in use, connecting most of the Government Offices and police stations throughout the State.

67. Alternative schemes for lighting the town and neighbourhood of Kuala Lumpur with electric light, one prepared by the Telegraph department, recommending steam, the other by the P.W.D., recommending water power for generating the electricity required, have been referred to England for the opinion of an expert, and it is hoped that, whichever motive power may ultimately be adopted, it will be possible to provide for this form of lighting on the estimates for 1897. Owing to the shorthanded condition of the staff, the question of establishing a telephone exchange at Kuala Lumpur, projected for the current year, has been provisionally deferred.

68. The staff of the department of Posts and Telegraphs has not, I regret to say, been strengthened since my last Annual Report was written, and it is not, in my opinion, adequate

to efficiently carry out the work it is called upon to perform. It has been decided, however, to defer any reorganisation, pending the federation of the Native States, when it should be one of the first of the departments to be amalgamated, and placed under the charge of a chief officer for all the States concerned.

XIV.—EDUCATION.

69. Three new vernacular schools were opened during the year under review, and there are now 25 of such schools in Selangor. The following table gives a comparison between 1894 and 1895:

			No. of schools.	Boys on register.	Average attendance.
1894	...	...	22	831	656 (79%)
1895	...	...	25	981	786 (80%)

The Inspector of Schools reports that 518 boys were examined at these schools in December, with the result that a percentage of 81.7 of passes was obtained. Education in the vernacular schools is entirely free, and the boys are taught to read and write Malay in Romanized as well as Arabic characters. A system of physical drill was introduced into these schools, during the past year, with very good results.

In addition to the Malay schools there is a Chinese vernacular school at Kuala Lumpur, in which the education is also free, and which has been maintained, at the urgent request of the Chinese community, notwithstanding the opening of the Victoria Institution; on the ground that a knowledge of Chinese reading and writing, as well as English, is still essential for Chinese interpreters, clerks, etc. I hope that it will soon be possible to establish Government scholarships, in connection with the vernacular schools, to enable the best scholars to maintain themselves, while being educated in English at the Victoria Institution. Provision is already made for monthly allowances to ten young rajas, or sons of native headmen, to enable them to live at Kuala Lumpur, while being educated; but, in this Malay State, I think that something more should be done to encourage and assist promising Malay boys, who, unless they know English, have practically no chance of employment in Selangor, except as forest rangers, all clerical posts being monopolised by their Eurasian, Indian and Sinhalese competitors.

70. *The Victoria Institution*, founded as a memorial of Her Majesty's Jubilee, and opened in 1894, has done excellent work during the past year. This school provides a good English education for boys of every nationality, on payment of \$1 monthly, and the average number on the register was 158, the average daily attendance being 142 (90%). The number of boys on the register rose from 126, in January, to 201, in December. The nationality of the boys at the latter date was as follows:

Europeans	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Eurasians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Malays	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
Indians	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	60
Chinese	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	104
Total								201

The number presented for examination was 153; the number of passes obtained 770; the percentage of passes 85%. In addition to the ordinary passes, 39 were obtained in special subjects. The Inspector reports that the results of the examination, held at the end of the year, were generally satisfactory, more especially having regard to the fact that English was a foreign language to the great majority of the boys examined.

The Anglo-Chinese School at Klang, established by private subscription in 1893, provides a free English education for all boys, and was recognised by Government, during the past year, as qualified to receive a "grant-in-aid." Education in this school is only carried as far as the third standard, but it is of much value to boys in the Klang district, as a preparatory school for the Victoria Institution. The number of boys on the register was 26, of whom 16 were presented for examination, and all succeeded in passing.

71. Until the present year, female education in Selangor was left in the hands of private persons, among whom there was no certificated teacher, and the want of a good school for English-speaking girls has been much felt. Provision has now been made for building a school-house, with quarters for schoolmistress, etc., and a duly qualified teacher has been applied for from England. A Malay girls' school, at which the girls are taught weaving, sewing and cooking, as well as reading and writing, has been successfully opened at Kuala

Langat, and probably another will be opened at Kuala Selangor during the current year. These are the two districts in which there is the largest Malay population.

72. A new Education code was introduced in 1895, drafted with much care and ability by Mr. B. E. Shaw, headmaster of the Victoria Institution, and modelled on the general lines of the latest English code, which has recently been adopted, with a few modifications, by the Education department in Ceylon. The main feature of this code is that it provides for assessing the Government grant on a basis of the general efficiency of the school, and substitutes this principle for that of payment by the results of individual examination—a system which is now, I believe, generally condemned by educational reformers. Pending federation, however, it has been decided to only partially adopt the provisions of the new code.

XII.—CHINESE SECRETARIAT.

73. A Regulation for the better protection of women and girls in the State of Selangor (No. II. of 1895) was introduced during the year under review. This Regulation was passed mainly for the purpose of protecting Chinese women and girls, and to replace former enactments, providing for the registration of brothels and their inmates, which have now been repealed. It is to be regretted, however, that, in consequence of the policy which compelled the repeal of former legislation on this subject, there is no provision in the new enactment for the inspection of brothels, and consequently no effectual protection for the unfortunate inmates. On this subject the acting Chinese Secretary writes as follows, in his Annual Report for 1895:—"As to the registration of the inmates of brothels I make no comment, but "I think it is a great mistake to have abolished the registration of brothels and also "the provision which formerly existed for their proper supervision. As long as brothels "are allowed to exist their keepers should be compelled to register them, and the houses "should be open at all times to inspection by the Head of the Chinese Secretariat or any "officer duly authorised by him for that purpose." I entirely agree with these remarks, as I believe that, having regard to the relation existing between keepers and inmates of Chinese brothels—differing little from that of slavery—the only means of effectually protecting the latter is by frequent and thorough inspection of the brothels, so that the inmates may be afforded opportunities of personally appealing for assistance against restraint or ill-treatment on the spot. The nominal protection afforded to them by the new Regulation, which provides that: "If any inmate of a brothel shall state to the keeper of such brothel "that she desires to make a complaint to a Government officer, such keeper shall be legally "bound to send notice, etc.," is, in my opinion, quite inadequate.

74. A temporary home for keeping in safety women and children rescued from these brothels was established by the Roman Catholic Mission at Kuala Lumpur, with the sanction and assistance of Government, and provides accommodation for 18 inmates, under the supervision of a matron. During the year 86 persons passed through this home, and 14 remained on the 31st December; but provision has been made by Government, on the estimates for the current year, for building a larger and permanent home, which will be managed on the same general lines as a similar home in Singapore, having a representative Chinese Committee, with the Chinese Secretary as Chairman, assisted by a Ladies' Committee. In one important particular, however, the Selangor home will differ from that in Singapore—namely, that the children will be separated from the elder girls. Such separation is, I think, essential to the successful management of a home of this description, as, apart from the obvious evils of association, having regard to their previous lives, the children need care and education for several years, while the elder girls, owing to the great disproportion of the sexes among the Chinese population of Selangor, are usually married to respectable Chinamen after residing in the home for only a few months.

75. The Tai Wah ward of the Pauper hospital, an asylum for indigent and incurable persons of Chinese nationality, which is mainly supported by voluntary contributions, was fully occupied during the whole year.

The T'ung Shin hospital, a somewhat similar institution, but one which is solely supported and managed by the Chinese, with native medical treatment, was opened in November, and consists of two excellent wards built and fitted up on European models, providing for the accommodation of 100 patients. An outdoor dispensary, for dispensing Chinese medicines, is connected with this hospital, and the poorer members of the Chinese community have eagerly availed themselves of the assistance afforded to them by the generosity of their wealthier countrymen.

The returns of the Cooly Depôt at Kuala Lumpur show that 10,752 "sinkhehs"—i.e., men newly arrived from China—entered Selangor in 1895, as compared with 9,717 in 1894.

XVI.—THE SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

76. The following subjects, generally or particularly affecting Selangor, are referred to in the despatch of the Secretary of State on the Residential Reports for 1894:

Agriculture.—Considerable progress has been made in agricultural development, in every district of the State, but almost exclusively in connection with the cultivation of Liberian coffee: a product with which no other form of cultivation can at present compete in Selangor, owing to the consistently high market prices ruling throughout the past year.

Forest Conservation.—Various forest reserves have provisionally been established—notably one surrounding the impounding reservoir at Ampang—but no regular system of conservation has been organised, pending the arrival of Mr. Ridley, Director of the Colonial Gardens and Forests, to whom this work has been entrusted.

Pahang Trunk Road.—Construction is proceeding, on both sides of the boundary, and steps have recently been taken to construct several sections of this road departmentally, on the Pahang side of the boundary. Having regard to the difficulties of labour and transport, the rate of progress is fairly satisfactory.

Police.—The Malay contingent shows a marked improvement since 1894. The Sikhs have also improved—although in a less degree—in drill, discipline and general efficiency; but they have suffered from the absence of native officers, whom we have vainly endeavoured to obtain from India, during the whole of the past year, and who have not yet arrived, although they are shortly expected.

Female Education.—A school-house, with quarters for mistress, is being built for an English-speaking girls' school at Kuala Lumpur, and a certificated teacher has been sent for from England. Mainly through the instrumentality of the Raja Muda, the Sultan's grandson and heir, who has taken great interest in the matter, a Malay girls' school has already been successfully opened in the Kuala Langat District, where the Sultan lives, and where there is a large Malay population.

Dispensaries.—Fees on the issue of medicines to out-patients have been abolished, with very satisfactory results, the great increase in the number of such patients having already been referred to in this Report, under the heading "Medical."

Beri-beri Hospital.—A sea-side hospital is now being built in Sungei Ujong territory, at the joint expense of Selangor and the Negri Sembilan, to accommodate 120 patients suffering from beri-beri, who will be sent to it from both the States concerned.

XVII.—GENERAL.

77. H.H. the Sultan enjoyed good health throughout the year, and, although now upwards of eighty years of age, presided personally at every meeting of the State Council held at Jugra. H.E. the Governor visited the State in December, travelling overland from Sungei Ujong. The Right Reverend Bishop of Singapore and Sarawak consecrated a new church, a permanent brick building, situated near the parade ground at Kuala Lumpur, in the month of February. H.M.S. *Mercury* (Captain Fawkes) anchored in the Klang Straits on the 15th June, and remained for five days, most of the officers and ship's company visiting Kuala Lumpur during that time.

78. The year 1895 will remain memorable as that in which the Rulers of all the Protected Malay States—Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang—signed a treaty for the federation of their respective States. These States, in their federal capacity, will be advised by a Resident-General, and, from an administrative point of view, the main advantages resulting from federation will be uniformity of system, continuity of policy, and solidarity of interest throughout all the States. Minor advantages will be the immediate amalgamation of the various civil services into one Native States service, of which the members will be eligible for promotion from one State to another; the material assistance of the poorer by the richer States; and the gradual amalgamation of departments, as occasion arises, by the appointment of one chief officer for each department. These departmental changes, however, although very desirable on grounds of efficiency and economy, will need some time to carry into effect, having regard to existing conditions, and the scheme of federation is fortunately in no way dependent on the immediate appointment of any chief officer. Some departments are far more urgently in need of reorganisation, under one head, than others, and, in my opinion, those which should be first taken in hand are the Police, Lands and Mines, Posts and Telegraphs, Surveys, and Schools. It has already been decided to appoint a Judicial Commissioner, and also a Legal Adviser, for the federated States, so that due provision has been made for the

revision and assimilation of existing, and for the preparation of future legislative enactments, as well as for improving the whole legal and judicial system. It is hoped that the general scheme of administrative federation will come into force about the middle of the current year.

79. Great progress has been made in the planting industry—almost exclusively in connection with the cultivation of Liberian coffee—and both Europeans and Asiatics are now planting coffee in every district of the State. The prices realised at the auction sales of land at Klang, to which reference has already been made in this report, were very satisfactory, but I regret that the experiment was not tried of offering for sale a few blocks of larger area than the usual 320 acres. For practical planting purposes the dimensions of a block of this description are materially reduced by the necessity, in some cases, of retaining protective belts of jungle, in others by the existence of portions of land unfitted for cultivation, and in all by the excision of sites required for dwelling houses, stores, cooly lines and drying places. Companies and syndicates, and even individuals, desirous of planting on a large scale, are averse from purchasing one block of 320 acres, with only the possibility of being able to acquire, at a reasonable cost, a sufficient number of adjacent blocks to make up the area required for their plantations, and many of them consequently abstain from bidding at all. In my opinion, it is inadvisable to establish any immutable rule as to the area of blocks of land put up for sale by auction, as, for some applicants, an area of 320 acres is too large, whilst for others it is far too small. To attract the greatest number of intending purchasers, and to provide for the requirements of planters of every description, I think that blocks of very varying area should be surveyed and offered for sale, and, provided that a fair annual quit rent be reserved, and an effective cultivation clause inserted in every grant, it appears to be practically immaterial, from a Government point of view, whether land is cultivated in blocks comprising one hundred or one thousand acres, or any less or greater area. Again, the compulsory sale by auction of all agricultural lands in the Klang and Kuala Selangor districts, and within a radius of five miles from the town of Kuala Lumpur, although it has produced several thousand dollars in premium, has greatly delayed the alienation of land applied for, owing to the necessity for accurate and complete preliminary surveys, in the case of land offered for sale in this manner.

80. Another point, needing serious consideration, especially in the Klang district, is the question of drainage. An elaborate drainage scheme was prepared by the Government, in connection with some 20,000 acres of land at Klang, alienated or about to be alienated for planting purposes, and a proposal was submitted to the various planters interested, under which the whole scheme would have been carried out by Government, the cost being defrayed by a rateable assessment on all the land comprised in the area affected. In the case of land drained before alienation, the assessment would have been paid by the Government in the first instance, and recovered, in the event of subsequent sale, by means of a charge on the land. Unfortunately, this scheme was not adopted in its entirety, owing to the refusal of some of the planters concerned to accept it, and only some portions of the drainage proposed were actually carried out. The difficulties of obtaining the unanimous assent of all the persons interested to any comprehensive scheme are obviously so great that it will, in my opinion, be necessary to legislate either for the assessment of a compulsory district rate, to provide for cases of extensive drainage or irrigation works, undertaken by the Government, or for the power of the majority to bind the minority of the persons concerned, as is done in the case of planters' roads in Ceylon. General drainage schemes, involving heavy initial outlay and requiring much engineering skill, can at present be practically only carried out by Government in this State, and I fear that much loss and delay will result from the Klang scheme not having been adopted, as much of the land affected by it cannot be considered well fitted for the cultivation of coffee until it has been thoroughly drained, and the ground cleared and consolidated.

81. While the question of drainage is the most important one for European coffee planters, that of irrigation is of equal importance to the native cultivators of rice. A preliminary survey, in connection with an extensive irrigation scheme in the Kuala Selangor District, has been in progress during the year, and is now approaching completion. If the scheme proposed is eventually carried into effect, several thousand acres of rich land will be rendered available for the permanent cultivation of swamp padi; but, as I wrote last year, it will probably be necessary to colonise the land with planters from India or China, or with Malays from Java or Sumatra, if it is to be effectively worked, as the local Malays are neither energetic nor industrious, nor are they much influenced by the motive power which actuates most Muhamadans to save money—namely, the desire of making a pilgrimage to Mecca. Coffee and rice are at present the two chief agricultural products in Selangor, but pepper, gambier, tapioca, sugar cane, etc., are all grown successfully, on a small

scale, and the increase or diminution of area, under different forms of cultivation, closely follows the fluctuation of market prices: although rice, being the staple article of diet of the bulk of the population, must always be largely cultivated so long as suitable land remains available. A good example to other planters of the Malay race is set by the Javanese, who cultivate their plantations with much care; but they have hitherto preferred planting Liberian coffee, owing to the prevalent high prices, rather than rice, and the greater proportion of rice consumed in Selangor is still imported from Burmah and Siam. Having regard to the very backward condition of native rice cultivation, throughout the State, I think that an improved system of cultivation should be organised and carried out in every district, the local headmen being assisted by Government to purchase buffaloes, ploughs, new seed, etc. At present such assistance can only be given on a very small scale, as the aggregate of all loans to Malays, for *bonâ fide* agricultural enterprise, or the purchase of seed-corn or buffaloes, is limited to \$5,000.

82. The question of recruiting free labour in India is one which has engaged the attention of Government, in connection with an application from the Selangor Planters' Association, and official correspondence on this subject has passed between the Government of India and that of the Colony. The general consensus of opinion among planters in the Native States is that it is preferable to employ free, rather than indentured labourers, as the former are usually of better physique, and, being paid the full market value of their labour, as settled by local competition, work harder and more contentedly than the latter, who are bound by the terms of their written contracts—often entered into with little, if any knowledge of local prices—to work at comparatively low rates of pay. On the other hand, although I believe that these written contracts are not popular either with planters or labourers in the Native States, certificated coolie agents in India are prohibited, by an order of the Madras Government, issued in 1888, from charging any commission in respect of labourers recruited in India, other than those under indenture, although planters may send their own agents to India to recruit labourers of every description, and such agents are free to make any arrangement, as to commission, etc., that may be agreed upon between their principals and themselves. It is to be hoped that this apparent anomaly will shortly be removed, as it is eminently desirable that no obstacle should be thrown in the way of importing free labour from India to the Native States, and H.E. the Governor has recently appointed a Commission, of which one of the members will be a representative planter from Selangor, to enquire into and report upon the whole subject of Indian immigration to the Colony and Protected Native States.

83. Another important question, mooted during the past year, was that of a Government note issue for the Colony and Protected States, the payment of such notes being guaranteed, jointly and severally, by all the Governments interested, among which the profits would be divided, in rateable proportions, the head-quarters of the issue being in Singapore. When this scheme, of which the general details have been formulated, although it has not yet been brought into force, was submitted to the Selangor State Council, it was adopted with acclamation by all the native members, most of whom have a vivid recollection of the panic ensuing on the failure of the Oriental Bank in 1884, and who expressed themselves most strongly in favour of a note issue secured by Government guarantee.

84. The extension of the main trunk road into Pahang has been pushed on as rapidly as possible, but the progress made with some of the contract work was not satisfactory, and it has now been arranged to station two Selangor engineers on the Pahang side of the boundary, in addition to the Pahang Superintendent, P.W.D., and to carry out four sections of the road departmentally. As stated in my last Annual Report, the earthwork of this road should be practically completed before the end of the current year, and the latest contract period for the completion of metalling expires early in 1898. It is also proposed to connect the district of Bentong with the trunk road at Tras, either by constructing a new road, or by improving the existing jungle path. The distance between Bentong and Tras is approximately 22 miles, and one of the principal Chinese miners in Selangor has undertaken to commence extensive mining operations at Bentong, provided that improved transport facilities are afforded.

85. A preliminary railway survey has been commenced, in connection with the possible extension of the Selangor Government Railway into Pahang, and, should it be found that no excessive cost is involved in crossing the dividing range of mountains, I have every hope that this extension will be carried out in the course of the next few years, as I believe that it is not only of vital importance for any rapid development of the resources of Pahang, but also that it will prove directly remunerative to the Government of Selangor. The former reason

alone, however, would suffice to justify the proposed extension, as Selangor, having taken over the financial responsibilities of Pahang, is now interested, both directly and indirectly, in rapidly developing the natural resources of that State.

86. Notwithstanding the comparatively low price of tin, especially during the latter part of the year, the State has continued to prosper and the revenue for the year under review (\$3,805,211) is the highest ever yet realised during a similar period. The introduction of European capital into the more remote districts of the State, in connection with coffee planting, has been of great value to the natives, both in providing them with employment—such as clearing jungle, cutting drains, etc.—and in furnishing a ready local market for their fish, fruit and poultry. Selangor is fortunate in possessing many *bonâ fide* planters, as distinguished from mere land speculators, and I hope that the number of such planters will annually increase, so that the material prosperity of the State may rest on a permanent basis of successful planting enterprise, when the deposits of alluvial tin, from which the revenue of the State has hitherto been mainly derived, have been partially or wholly exhausted. In the general interests of the State, no effort should be spared to encourage the introduction of European capital, for planting and other purposes, and such encouragement may well be given by facilitating the acquisition of land, as well as by the development of roads and railways.

87. In conclusion, I have great pleasure in recording the generally excellent and efficient manner in which the Government Officers have carried out their duties—a record which reflects all the more credit on them, as several departments are in a state of transition, pending federation—and from every district, I am glad to say without exception, the officer in charge reports a steady increase of population, a rise in the value of land and houses, and an increased area of land under cultivation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. RODGER,

Acting British Resident.

APPENDIX B.
ACTUAL EXPENDITURE F

Actual Revenue 1894.	Actual Revenue 1895.
\$ c.	\$
122,697 89	142,092 33
3,987 38	2,667 90
150,880 45	175,716 37
770,946 50	424,955 00
407,503 34	2,027,842 64
16,877 79	17,163 90
39,888 36	50,197 05
4,732 65	5,322 30
34,637 25	36,174 47
8,348 56	8,869 60
63,000 77	86,619 61
29,553 47	30,294 39
10,916 20	13,361 46
660,794 96	770,074 72
9,703 19	13,859 39
...	...
334,468 76	3,805,211 13

Actual Expenditure 1888.	Actual Expenditure 1889.	E.
\$ c.	\$ c.	
,018 56	188,857 42	2
,504 73	23,175 12	
...	...	
...	...	
,927 40	5,536 52	
,691 81	48,153 48	
,178 45	35,353 35	
,735 78	13,911 18	
117 24	168 51	
140 76	79 28	
933 38	45,889 63	
200 08	28,128 36	
165 22	12,938 85	
886 06	5,178 78	
571 68	18,215 25	
991 20	2,814 40	
419 43	21,371 47	
779 93	5,995 62	
650 00	...	
603 72	47,287 96	
156 75	212,975 67	17
338 66	322,736 36	37
...	...	2
378 40	18,340 37	
384 22	337,073 42	79
373 46	1,394,181 00	1,99

alone, however, would suffice to justify the proposed extension, as Selangor, having taken over the financial responsibilities of Pahang, is now interested, both directly and indirectly, in rapidly developing the natural resources of that State.

86. Notwithstanding the comparatively low price of tin, especially during the latter part of the year, the State has continued to prosper and the revenue for the year under review (\$3,805,211) is the highest ever yet realised during a similar period. The introduction of European capital into the more remote districts of the State, in connection with coffee planting, has been of great value to the natives, both in providing them with employment—such as clearing jungle, cutting drains, etc.—and in furnishing a ready local market for their fish, fruit and poultry. Selangor is fortunate in possessing many *bonâ fide* planters, as distinguished from mere land speculators, and I hope that the number of such planters will annually increase, so that the material prosperity of the State may rest on a permanent basis of successful planting enterprise, when the deposits of alluvial tin, from which the revenue of the State has hitherto been mainly derived, have been partially or wholly exhausted. In the general interests of the State, no effort should be spared to encourage the introduction of European capital, for planting and other purposes, and such encouragement may well be given by facilitating the acquisition of land, as well as by the development of roads and railways.

87. In conclusion, I have great pleasure in recording the generally excellent and efficient manner in which the Government Officers have carried out their duties—a record which reflects all the more credit on them, as several departments are in a state of transition, pending federation—and from every district, I am glad to say without exception, the officer in charge reports a steady increase of population, a rise in the value of land and houses, and an increased area of land under cultivation.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

J. P. RODGER,

Acting British Resident.

APPENDIX A.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACTUAL REVENUE FOR THE YEARS 1886 TO 1895.

Items of Estimate	Heads of Revenue	Actual Revenue 1886.	Actual Revenue 1887.	Actual Revenue 1888.	Actual Revenue 1889.	Actual Revenue 1890.	Actual Revenue 1891.	Actual Revenue 1892.	Actual Revenue 1893.	Actual Revenue 1894.	Actual Revenue 1895.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$
1	Land Revenue	21,575 34	46,626 51	50,214 63	43,371 11	33,155 70	46,383 50	81,985 14	104,521 89	122,697 89	142,092 33
2	Rents Exclusive of Lands ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3,987 38	2,667 90
3	Conservancy Revenue ... ..	...	...	...	...	44,753 74	61,746 88	76,696 23	114,904 35	150,880 45	175,716 37
4	Licenses	311,038 91	458,938 72	456,580 40	648,961 66	681,807 00	607,750 12	621,585 82	752,655 50	770,946 50	424,955 00
5	Customs	303,074 09	453,603 81	531,019 92	752,774 45	679,050 89	679,697 82	835,154 55	1,086,437 44	1,407,503 34	2,027,842 64
6	Port and Harbour Dues	10,014 16	8,046 11	10,793 61	6,912 79	10,487 21	12,233 13	12,906 23	16,266 79	16,877 79	17,163 90
7	Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court...	11,179 72	13,685 40	28,927 49	39,340 92	30,041 17	22,508 85	24,509 63	34,439 25	39,888 36	50,197 05
8	Fees of Office	3,217 60	7,571 00	17,815 10	13,218 65	5,479 60	7,791 88	8,197 20	6,721 50	4,732 65	5,322 30
9	Reimbursements	2,223 36	2,766 39	8,192 93	2,829 28	9,360 28	11,434 29	22,615 38	30,927 87	34,637 25	36,174 47
10	Sale of Government Property	1,989 82	2,251 74	1,557 60	2,044 82	4,492 25	1,894 47	7,183 67	9,216 16	8,348 56	8,809 60
11	Interest	2,410 68	6,413 23	8,004 71	19,548 73	48,763 65	30,581 68	37,770 98	38,887 66	63,000 77	86,619 61
12	Stamps and Postage	1,109 13	3,484 25	5,899 59	10,401 23	10,500 69	12,428 65	14,645 62	20,100 83	29,553 47	30,294 39
13	Telegraph Receipts ... ..	...	...	1,739 06	2,932 17	2,178 65	2,872 90	4,275 32	17,665 89	10,916 20	13,361 46
14	Railway Receipts	9,726 64	141,570 50	289,594 88	276,234 56	317,268 74	315,551 37	381,199 43	521,386 44	660,794 96	770,074 72
15	Miscellaneous Receipts	3,146 68	4,666 71	7,658 95	9,837 30	11,588 87	12,710 03	6,722 99	11,200 02	9,703 19	13,859 39
16	Special Receipts	8,695 71	4,272 54	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	Total ...	689,401 84	1,153,896 91	1,417,998 87	1,828,427 67	1,888,928 44	1,825,585 57	2,135,448 19	2,765,351 59	3,334,468 76	3,805,211 13

OR THE YEARS 1886 TO 1895.

Actual Expenditure 1890.	Actual Expenditure 1891.	Actual Expenditure 1892.	Actual Expenditure 1893.	Actual Expenditure 1894.	Actual Expenditure 1895.
\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$
36,679 93	280,383 00	354,750 64	348,525 60	366,298 92	390,731 23
36,148 40	44,017 79	56,770 56	53,882 81	64,297 47	86,872 72
...	...	...	...	22,155 32	37,301 55
1,487 64	1,238 17	1,121 82	3,518 27	3,017 33	3,316 09
4,565 50	4,320 05	5,347 89	7,073 22	8,268 53	9,017 85
51,645 52	52,924 38	57,898 62	53,536 00	59,116 98	65,360 21
31,445 65	35,085 70	38,501 30	24,343 37	24,207 63	27,286 88
10,563 14	21,223 71	27,692 75	27,564 07	34,817 67	37,519 36
...
84 27	120 69	450 24	681 77	4,993 92	7,196 59
55,044 71	52,511 52	65,016 28	77,642 94	81,011 25	98,557 19
28,191 90	15,885 05	40,399 14	32,393 34	31,660 33	42,678 79
13,911 08	13,937 62	16,191 56	15,981 85	16,065 91	24,255 92
5,291 40	9,529 82	32,540 65	14,768 46	21,577 87	30,881 54
14,715 55	14,004 62	14,824 23	14,829 14	19,063 35	18,265 74
3,396 28	3,394 49	5,502 25	4,643 87	5,610 98	5,841 95
30,451 05	30,477 11	40,704 57	38,476 65	41,278 04	43,617 09
2,170 55	3,134 31	2,276 52	12,222 82	25,508 99	28,326 93
...
64,831 95	56,709 82	55,297 83	56,742 83	57,775 59	63,191 85
3,547 18	215,753 98	262,755 07	512,862 90	523,578 77	469,709 22
5,234 75	337,394 79	318,807 38	438,554 48	446,798 35	620,930 35
6,952 06	13,660 55	15,080 97	19,883 99	4,874 00	5,731 38
9,881 86	11,685 32	65,980 84	52,626 51	69,921 92	42,584 22
0,304 22	506,946 30	566,204 24	794,893 36	885,393 28	924,212 19
6,544 59	1,724,338 79	2,044,115 35	2,605,588 25	2,817,292 40	3,083,386 89

APPENDIX C.

RETURN OF HOSPITALS, SELANGOR, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1895.

Hospitals.	Remained from previous year.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Discharges, Deaths, etc.					Remaining at the close of the year.	Percentage of deaths to total treated.	Percentage of deaths of beri-beri cases.	No. of beds.	Remarks.
				Discharged.	Transferred.	Abandoned.	Died.	Total.					
Kuala Lumpur European Ward	2	17	19	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	4	9 cases of beri-beri, 1 death
Female	2	146	148	111	...	4	22	137	11	14,864	11,111	20	37 " " 12 "
General Hospital	28	1,165	1,193	1,038	3	35	69	1,145	48	5,792	32,432	70	152 " " 13 "
Gaol	24	1,058	1,082	879	27	...	136	1,042	40	12,569	20,394	24	
Lunatic Ward	24	106	130	68	10	...	21	99	31	16,153	...	12	
Pauper Hospital	426	6,088	6,514	3,313	...	1,130	1,486	5,929	585	22,812	22,744	697	1,807 " " 411 "
Leper	71	123	194	1	...	65	26	92	102	13,402	...	113	
Tai Wah Ward	23	49	72	7	...	12	17	36	36	23,611	...	45	13 cholera, 2 small-pox, 1 measles and 3 chicken pox
Infectious Diseases Hosp.	...	19	19	6	...	3	10	19	...	52,631	...	19	187 cases of beri-beri 26 deaths
Sungei Besi District Hospital	...	261	261	180	27	...	38	245	16	14,559	13,903	24	57 " " 12 "
Klang	24	474	498	393	5	7	63	468	30	12,650	21,052	62	
" Infectious Diseases Hospital	80	1,288	1,368	1,059	17	12	126	1,214	154	9,210	8,314	154	445 " " 37 "
Ulu Selangor District Hospital	110	1,243	1,353	957	1	40	252	1,250	103	18,625	25,581	95	430 " " 110 "
Rawang	18	1,354	1,372	1,025	...	64	131	1,220	152	9,548	11,136	150	431 " " 48 "
Serendah	5	108	113	107	...	...	2	109	4	1,769	...	12	3 " " no "
Kuala Selangor	19	464	483	390	...	13	55	458	25	11,387	10,502	35	219 " " 23 "
Ulu Langat	1	40	41	29	...	...	4	33	8	9,756	...	16	4 " " no "
Kuala Langat													
Selangor													
Total	857	14,003	14,860	9,582	90	1,385	2,458	13,515	1,345	16,541	18,778	1,552	

APPENDIX B.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF ACTUAL EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEARS 1886 TO 1895.

Item of Estimate.	Heads of Expenditure.	Actual Expenditure 1886.	Actual Expenditure 1887.	Actual Expenditure 1888.	Actual Expenditure 1889.	Actual Expenditure 1890.	Actual Expenditure 1891.	Actual Expenditure 1892.	Actual Expenditure 1893.	Actual Expenditure 1894.	Actual Expenditure 1895.	
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$	
1	Establishments	Fixed	118,798 43	141,872 31	166,018 56	188,857 42	236,679 93	280,383 00	354,750 64	348,525 60	366,298 92	390,731 23
		Temporary and Provisional	262 87	280 97	1,504 73	23,175 12	36,148 40	44,017 79	56,770 56	53,882 81	64,297 47	86,872 72
		Exchange Compensation Allowance	22,155 32	37,301 55
		Allowances	1,487 64	1,238 17	1,121 82	3,518 27	3,017 33	3,316 09
		Contingencies	1,560 85	2,176 52	3,927 40	5,536 52	4,565 50	4,320 05	5,347 89	7,073 22	8,268 53	9,017 85
2	Allowances to Native Chiefs	29,931 00	36,236 97	40,691 81	48,153 48	51,645 52	52,924 38	57,898 62	53,536 00	59,116 98	65,360 21	
3	Pensions	36,152 32	32,620 50	33,178 45	35,353 35	31,445 65	35,085 70	38,501 30	24,343 37	24,207 63	27,286 88	
4	Revenue Services	3,022 03	4,278 50	5,735 78	13,911 18	10,563 14	21,223 71	27,692 75	27,504 07	34,817 67	37,519 36	
—	Administration of Justice	74 97	187 51	117 24	168 51	...	...	...	...	...	...
5	Education	173 27	135 52	140 76	79 28	84 27	120 69	450 24	681 77	4,993 92	7,196 59	
6	Medical... ..	19,461 73	31,542 56	42,933 38	45,889 63	55,044 71	52,511 52	65,016 28	77,642 94	81,011 25	98,557 19	
7	Police	10,028 24	13,320 68	16,200 08	28,128 36	28,191 90	15,885 05	40,399 14	32,393 34	31,660 33	42,678 79	
8	Gaols	8,503 82	9,215 18	11,165 22	12,938 85	13,911 08	13,937 62	16,191 56	15,981 85	16,065 91	24,255 92	
9	Telegraphs and Telephones .....	...	...	8,886 06	5,178 78	5,291 40	9,529 82	32,540 65	14,768 46	21,577 87	30,881 54
10	Marine	4,256 36	5,993 13	5,571 68	18,215 25	44,715 55	14,004 62	14,824 23	14,829 14	19,063 35	18,265 74	
11	Postal	1,279 92	1,929 01	1,991 20	2,814 40	3,396 28	3,394 49	5,502 25	4,643 87	5,610 98	5,841 93	
12	Transport	10,144 58	13,163 46	17,419 43	21,371 47	30,451 05	30,477 11	40,704 57	38,476 65	41,278 04	43,617 09	
13	Interest	6,743 47	16,637 81	1,779 93	5,995 62	2,170 55	3,134 31	2,276 52	12,222 82	25,508 99	28,326 03	
—	Repayment of Debt	7,000 00	84,000 00	118,650 00	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
14	Miscellaneous Services	16,349 63	17,252 03	28,603 72	47,287 96	54,831 95	56,709 82	55,297 83	56,742 83	57,775 59	63,191 85	
15	Works and Buildings	58,977 99	79,792 41	109,156 75	212,975 67	173,547 18	215,753 98	262,755 07	512,862 90	523,578 77	469,709 22	
16	Roads, Streets and Bridges	94,128 10	201,088 54	246,638 66	322,736 36	375,234 75	337,394 79	318,807 38	438,554 48	446,798 35	620,930 35	
17	Land and Houses Purchased .....	...	...	...	...	36,952 06	13,660 55	15,080 97	19,883 99	4,874 00	5,731 38
18	Special Expenditure	38,993 14	52,703 21	11,678 40	18,340 37	9,881 86	11,685 32	65,980 84	52,626 51	69,921 92	42,584 22	
19	State Railway	218,234 03	141,504 55	183,384 22	337,073 42	790,304 22	506,946 30	566,204 24	794,893 36	885,393 28	924,212 19	
	Total	683,376 75	885,931 37	1,055,373 46	1,394,181 00	1,996,544 59	1,724,338 79	2,044,115 35	2,605,588 25	2,817,292 40	3,083,386 89	

APPENDIX C.

RETURN OF HOSPITALS, SELANGOR, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DECEMBER, 1895.

Hospitals.	Remained from previous year.	Admitted during the year.	Total treated.	Discharges, Deaths, etc.					Remaining at the close of the year.	Percentage of deaths to total treated.	Percentage of deaths of beri-beri cases.	No. of beds.	Remarks.
				Discharged.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Total.					
Kuala Lumpur European Ward	2	17	19	19	...	...	...	19	...	...	...	4	9 cases of beri-beri, 1 death
Female	2	146	148	111	...	4	22	137	11	14,864	11,111	20	37 " " 12 "
General Hospital	28	1,165	1,193	1,038	3	35	69	1,145	48	5,792	32,432	70	152 " " 13 "
Gaol	24	1,058	1,082	879	27	...	136	1,042	40	12,569	20,394	24	1,807 " " 411 "
Lunatic Ward	24	106	130	68	10	...	21	99	31	16,153	...	12	13 cholera, 2 small-pox, 1 measles and 3 chicken pox
Pauper Hospital	426	6,088	6,514	3,313	...	1,130	1,486	5,929	585	22,812	22,744	697	187 cases of beri-beri 26 deaths
Leper	71	123	194	1	...	65	26	92	102	13,402	...	113	57 " " 12 "
Tai Wah Ward	23	49	72	7	...	12	17	36	36	23,611	...	45	445 " " 37 "
Infectious Diseases Hosp.	...	19	19	6	...	3	10	19	...	52,631	...	19	430 " " 110 "
Sungei Besi District Hospital	...	261	261	180	27	...	38	245	16	14,559	13,903	24	431 " " 48 "
Klang	24	474	498	393	5	7	63	468	30	12,650	21,052	62	3 " " no "
" Infectious Diseases Hospital	80	1,288	1,368	1,059	17	12	126	1,214	154	9,210	8,314	154	219 " " 23 "
Ulu Selangor District Hospital	110	1,243	1,353	957	1	40	252	1,250	103	18,625	25,581	95	4 " " no "
Rawang	18	1,354	1,372	1,025	...	64	131	1,220	152	9,548	11,136	150	4 " " no "
Serendah	5	108	113	107	...	...	2	109	4	1,769	...	12	219 " " 23 "
Kuala Selangor	19	464	483	390	...	13	55	458	25	11,387	10,502	35	4 " " no "
Ulu Langat	1	40	41	29	...	...	4	33	8	9,756	...	16	
Kuala Langat													
Selangor													
Total	857	14,003	14,860	9,582	90	1,385	2,458	13,515	1,345	16,541	18,778	1,552	

APPENDIX D.

ABSTRACT OF THERMOMETRICAL AND RAINFALL OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT SIX STATIONS OF THE STATE OF SELANGOR DURING THE YEAR 1895.

Month	Ulu Selangor.				Kuala Selangor.				Ulu Langat.				Kuala Langat.				Kuala Lumpur.				Klang.			
	9 a.m.		6 a.m. & 6 p.m.		9 a.m.		6 a.m. & 6 p.m.		9 a.m.		6 a.m. & 6 p.m.		9 a.m.		6 a.m. & 6 p.m.		9 a.m.		6 a.m. & 6 p.m.		9 a.m.		6 a.m. & 6 p.m.	
	Thermometer.		Rainfall.		Thermometer.		Rainfall.		Thermometer.		Rainfall.		Thermometer.		Rainfall.		Thermometer.		Rainfall.		Thermometer.		Rainfall.	
	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	during the month.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Range.	during the month.
January	88.6	73.0	15.6	1.36	85.4	73.1	12.3	9.51	84.0	71.5	12.4	4.11	84.4	72.3	12.1	7.08	90.9	70.1	20.8	2.56	90.5	70.2	20.3	11.62
February	85.8	67.5	18.3	7.00	86.5	75.2	11.2	4.66	85.7	72.7	13.0	5.08	85.6	72.4	13.2	5.07	91.3	70.4	20.8	10.53	89.4	69.6	19.8	3.36
March	88.5	69.6	18.3	9.83	86.2	75.3	10.9	11.33	86.1	73.5	12.6	8.24	85.7	74.3	11.3	5.94	90.6	70.6	20.0	5.75	89.5	70.2	19.3	9.17
April	88.4	70.1	18.3	13.06	87.3	75.5	11.5	6.00	85.9	74.1	11.8	7.15	85.8	74.6	11.2	5.03	91.2	73.4	17.8	14.32	89.2	71.2	18.0	4.26
May	88.5	70.2	18.3	12.14	86.9	75.8	11.1	9.15	86.5	74.4	12.0	10.70	86.1	74.8	11.3	5.93	91.5	72.2	19.2	6.78	91.0	72.7	18.3	3.80
June	88.8	69.9	18.9	11.50	86.6	76.4	10.1	4.18	86.0	74.6	11.3	7.80	86.6	74.9	11.7	3.31	91.0	72.7	18.3	5.92	90.5	70.2	20.3	2.04
July	88.6	70.0	18.5	6.52	85.7	75.2	10.5	3.00	85.1	73.4	11.7	3.25	87.2	76.5	10.6	1.98	90.5	70.2	20.3	3.93	89.5	70.2	19.3	8.89
August	88.5	69.9	18.6	6.22	85.0	75.3	9.7	8.24	83.9	72.8	11.1	5.15	85.5	73.7	11.7	6.51	89.4	69.6	19.8	7.15	89.4	69.6	19.8	4.47
September	88.5	69.8	18.7	17.10	86.0	75.6	10.4	9.89	84.7	73.7	11.0	5.65	85.4	74.4	11.0	7.00	89.6	70.9	18.7	8.65	89.6	70.9	18.7	9.09
October	87.7	68.6	19.1	26.34	84.6	75.1	9.5	14.64	84.3	73.4	10.8	16.65	84.0	73.7	10.3	5.77	88.8	70.8	18.0	23.44	88.8	70.8	18.0	12.03
November	88.3	70.0	18.3	8.75	84.9	75.8	9.1	5.48	85.0	73.4	11.6	2.15	84.5	73.6	10.9	10.06	89.2	71.2	18.0	4.60	89.2	71.2	18.0	5.59
December	88.5	70.1	18.4	7.24	84.1	74.8	9.3	13.98	83.6	72.8	10.7	8.95	84.0	73.4	10.6	10.22	88.9	70.7	18.2	6.63	88.9	70.7	18.2	13.33
Mean ...	88.1	69.8	18.3	...	85.7	75.2	10.4	...	85.0	73.3	11.6	...	85.4	74.0	11.3	...	90.2	71.0	19.1	...	...	...	...	...
Total Rainfall	127.06				100.06				84.88				73.90				100.26				87.65			
Average Monthly Rainfall...	10.58				8.33				7.07				6.15				8.35				7.30			
Mean Temperature...	79.0				80.4				79.1				79.9				80.6				...			

APPENDIX E.
RAILWAY RETURNS.

Year.			Mileage open.	Capital expended.	Net earnings.	Profit on capital.	Proportion of working expenses to gross revenue.
				\$	\$	%	%
1890	...	...	22 $\frac{1}{2}$	1,062,267.92	176,074.03	16.50	41.75
1891	...	...	22 $\frac{1}{5}$	1,100,298.73	187,453.30	17.03	39.68
1892	...	...	42 $\frac{1}{2}$	2,092,574.51	231,064.65	11.04	39.27
1893	...	...	49	2,679,547.19	329,775.46	12.31	37.50
1894	...	...	62 $\frac{1}{2}$	3,311,540.12	387,033.43	11.69	41.75
1895	...	...	70	3,844,594.45	425,291.87	11.06	46.00

APPENDIX F. RETURN OF IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Nos.	Pkls. cts.	\$	c.
Aerated Waters	2,675	...	23,942	27
Arecanuts	9,000	...	12	80
Ataps ... ..	...	...	...	...
Bark ... ..	...	250 88	450	50
Baskets	47,781	...	4,574	78
Biscuits and Cakes ... ..	...	...	37,795	31
Boats	56	...	1,694	00
Boots and Shoes	44,028	...	42,863	01
Boxes	3,793	...	5,163	43
Bricks	44,990	...	565	00
Brushes ... ..	...	...	2,397	84
Brass	29	...	13	00
Candles ... ..	...	1,601 67	26,698	47
Carts and Carriages	521	...	11,300	01
Cattle—(a) Buffaloes ... ..	...	...	...	...
(b) Bullocks	2,158	...	84,724	05
(c) Horses and Ponies	150	...	23,712	00
(d) Pigs	19,285	...	325,220	22
(e) Sheep	1,886	...	10,586	05
Cement	7,281	...	35,768	47
Chandu ... ..	...	...	...	...
Charcoal ... ..	...	3,436 80	3,176	30
Chillies ... ..	...	508 28	4,850	43
Cigars	1,139	...	47,340	68
Clocks	1,363	...	6,258	02
Coal	82	...	154	00
Batu Assah	20	...	4	00
Claret	3	...	45	00
Coconuts	369,109	...	9,019	64
Coffee ... ..	...	211 81	2,742	26
Cotton ... ..	...	592 86	7,055	38
Cotton Goods ... ..	...	...	309,071	36
Crackers	2,342	...	48,692	70
Crockeryware ... ..	...	...	32,733	48
Curry Stuff ... ..	...	...	8,509	57
Dedap ... ..	...	8 50	16	00
Dachings	10	...	6	50
Earthenware ... ..	...	...	17,916	25
Eggs	3,235,812	...	48,500	97
Eggs (salt)	4,767	...	21,268	43
Eggs (turtle)	62,100	...	485	70
Fish (salt) ... ..	...	29,035 94	200,606	85
Flour	43,293	...	112,782	97
Fruits ... ..	...	...	63,414	31
Furniture ... ..	...	...	17,957	62
Gala-Gala ... ..	...	13 25	102	10
Gambier ... ..	...	180 76	2,286	72
Gelatine (Chinese)	29	...	187	80
Ghee	839	...	13,938	99
Ginger ... ..	...	2,669 00	8,560	53
Glassware ... ..	...	...	20,761	53
Gold ... ..	...	...	610	00
Gunpowder ... ..	...	...	1,544	00
Lamps	16	...	98	20
Hardware ... ..	...	...	227,883	52
Harness ... ..	...	...	182	60
Hats ... ..	...	...	12,422	40
Ice	579	...	13,105	40
Jewellery ... ..	...	...	400	00
Joss Paper ... ..	...	...	42,347	90
Joss Sticks	3,099	...	27,617	64
Kajangs ... ..	...	...	3,906	13
Lard ... ..	...	6,184 70	86,465	53
Laterite ... ..	...	...	...	...
Leather ... ..	...	...	14,981	60
Lime (ordinary) ... ..	...	125 00	144	30
„ (in tubs) ... ..	...	274 38	678	66
Carried forward ... ..	...	...	2,077,315	21

IMPORTS.—(Cont.)

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Nos.	Pkls. cts.	\$	c.
<i>Brought forward</i> ...	...	...	2,077,315	21
Milk ...	3	...	10	40
Machinery—(a) Mining Engines ...	21	...	6,859	00
(b) Sewing Machines ...	38	...	2,037	00
Malt Liquors ...	7,328	...	76,920	49
Mats ...	...	...	16,856	47
Matches ...	2,467	...	37,707	86
Medicines ...	...	...	116,279	44
Oils—(a) Kachang ...	...	14,246 32	153,751	31
(b) Kerosine ...	...	...	137,901	79
(c) Other Oils ...	...	14,949 20	159,428	42
Onions ...	...	12,217 69	39,054	51
Opium ...	...	...	1,085,354	00
Oranges ...	...	...	22,789	54
Padi ...	...	13,973 31	27,483	88
Paint ...	1,736	...	9,469	20
Peas ...	...	44,910 09	178,623	73
Perfumery ...	...	...	274	60
Pictures ...	...	...	81	00
Plants ...	...	...	3,237	48
Pork (salt) ...	995	...	27,474	03
Potatoes ...	...	2,400 67	10,461	04
Poultry ...	36,481	...	92,283	49
Precious Stones ...	...	...	...	...
Railway and Telegraph Material ...	...	...	309,412	43
Rice ...	...	726,670 31	2,424,874	39
Rice Refuse ...	...	23,285 01	38,254	61
Rope ...	...	1,381 37	11,840	17
Rattan ...	1,370	...	1,295	50
Planks ...	8,838	...	1,833	47
Saffron ...	...	116 36	338	10
Sago ...	...	302 05	1,362	42
Sago Refuse ...	...	1,727 90	1,530	57
Salt ...	...	28,562 53	22,751	48
Shrimps, dried ...	...	1,678 96	12,813	43
Silk Goods ...	...	...	67,330	45
Soap ...	...	...	10,559	39
Specie ...	...	...	2,189,124	14
Spirits—(a) Brandy ...	...	1,385 00	16,713	10
(b) Gin ...	...	2,549 00	14,846	80
(c) Whisky ...	...	3,009 00	30,482	96
(d) Arrack (Chinese) ...	...	4,763 00	30,365	80
(e) „ (Javanese) ...	4	...	360	00
Stationery ...	...	...	54,067	89
Sugar ...	...	439 72	3,848	76
(a) Ordinary ...	...	27,792 00	184,693	27
(b) Malacca ...	12,093	...	5,541	48
(c) Sugar candy ...	...	363 21	4,199	33
Syrup ...	152	...	899	85
Tubs (empty) ...	314	...	98	00
Tamarinds ...	...	1,446 20	5,936	34
Tar ...	58	...	395	45
Tea ...	5,687	...	62,479	39
Tiles—(a) Zinc ...	...	3 77	48	32
(b) Roof ...	484,000	...	988	00
(c) Floor ...	105,359	...	1,470	25
Timber ...	20,333	...	4,392	75
Tobacco—(a) Tin ...	54	...	17	70
(b) Chinese ...	7,764	...	166,876	23
(c) Javanese ...	...	1,173 86	36,878	85
Torches ...	752,534	...	3,963	87
Umbrellas ...	1,549	...	4,645	20
Vegetables (salt) ...	22,210	...	74,403	98
Vermicelli ...	2,513	...	28,059	86
Vinegar ...	7,492	...	19,823	95
Wines ...	1,355	...	8,997	30
Sundries ...	...	...	565,248	72
Provisions ...	...	...	52,405	62
Total ...	...	...	10,759,123	46

APPENDIX G.

RETURN OF EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Articles.	Quantity.		Value.	
	Nos.	Pkls. cts.	\$	c.
Arrack, Chinese	4	...	8	00
Arecanuts	8,470,700	...	5,125	40
Arecanuts (dried) ... ..	...	7,379 99	20,675	23
Ataps	1,349,250	...	9,636	00
Bags (empty)	4,583	...	11,817	40
Bananas	3,376	...	353	15
Baskets (empty) ... ..	...	...	...	...
Bark ... ..	...	18,170 40	3,068	80
Blachan ... ..	...	19,527 81	84,488	64
Bottles (empty)	2,890	...	9,604	26
Boxes (empty)	230	...	120	30
Buffalo—				
(a) Bones ... ..	...	118 50	204	40
(b) Fat	—	—	—	—
(c) Hide ... ..	...	1,456 87	14,336	12
(d) Horns ... ..	...	172 04	928	30
Carts and Carriages	16	...	1,118	80
Charcoal ... ..	...	1,522 00	283	10
Coconuts	157,012	...	2,573	15
(a) Fresh	10,316	...	157	02
(b) Dried ... ..	...	2,928 17	14,899	96
(c) Sugar	215	...	7	88
Coffee ... ..	...	4,532 27	170,038	09
Firewood	3,922,817	...	24,860	34
Fish (salt) ... ..	...	11,132 14	47,296	49
Fishmaws ... ..	...	141 95	7,221	35
Fruits ... ..	...	...	851	05
Gambier ... ..	...	16,897 00	140,923	06
Rice	2	...	6	60
Goats	11	...	55	00
Gutta ... ..	...	1,447 46	2,079	80
(a) Grape ... ..	...	43	18	76
(b) Puteh ... ..	...	43 63	1,926	62
(c) Tabun ... ..	...	6 98	793	90
Hardware ... ..	...	...	4,267	12
Horses and Ponies	22	...	3,299	00
Lime ... ..	...	200 00	80	00
Kajangs	1,753	...	288	64
Malacca Canes	482	...	513	79
Padi	696	...	711	20
Pepper ... ..	...	9,491 91	99,777	09
Pigs	15	...	246	00
Planks	6	...	25	00
Poultry	10	...	5	00
Rattans	8,585	...	3,506	41
Sago ... ..	...	6,118 96	21,891	89
Sago Refuse ... ..	...	188 50	142	20
Shark Fins ... ..	...	222 54	1,157	36
Shrimps ... ..	...	392 35	694	80
Specie ... ..	...	...	387,919	72
Tin ... ..	...	252,767 34	7,825,751	40
Tin-ore (65 % metallic tin) ... ..	...	175,973 86	4,949,070	79
Yam ... ..	...	8,322 40	14,158	19
Sundries ... ..	...	...	60,541	09
Total ... ..	...	...	13,955,803	66

APPENDIX H.

COFFEE ESTATES OWNED BY EUROPEANS, SELANGOR.

District.	Name of Estate.	Proprietors.	Acreage.		Remarks.
			Total.	Under Cultivation.	
Kuala Lumpur ...	Weld's Hill ...	T. H. Hill	226	...	(No return supplied. Fully cultivated)
Do. ...	Selangor ...	Selangor Plantations Syndicate, Limited	75	65	
Do. ...	Eveleen ...	T. H. Hill	99	...	
Do. ...	Batu Caves ...	Hon'ble Martin Lister ...	1,928	188	
Do. ...	Batu ...	Selangor Plantations Syndicate, Limited	900	200	
Do. ...	Kent ...	A. B. Lake and R. S. Paget ...	600	152	
Do. ...	Uganda ...	Do.	460	74	
Do. ...	Hawthornden ...	Hawthornden Association ...	1,772	{ 270	
Do. ...	Lincoln ...	Do.		{ 130	
Do. ...	Wardieburn ...	C. and R. S. Meikle ...	676	209	
Do. ...	Setapakdale ...	Do.	450	306	
Do. ...	Klang Gates ...	M. A. Stonor	625	160	
Do. ...	Aberscross ...	G. Murray Campbell ...	200	110	
Do. ...	New Amherst ...	The Selangor Coffee Company, Ltd., 21 Mincing Lane, London, E.C. ...	1,000	533	
Do. ...	The Mount ...	C. and J. Gordon Glassford ...	256	110	
Do. ...	Edinburgh ...	L. Dougal and Co.	320	80	Additional 65 acres cleared. (Granted July, 1895)
Do. ...	Azledale ...	W. Allen	320	8	Additional 22 acres cleared. (Granted July, 1895)
Do. ...	(Lease 701) ...	T. H. Hill	2,000	nil	
Do. ...	Petaling ...	Petaling Coffee Company ...	2,000	...	240 acres cleared
Klang ...	Tremelbyr ...	H. Melbye & L. C. Treweeke ...	516	120	
Do. ...	... ..	H. W. H. Cumming	319	...	
Do. ...	Klang ...	A. Forsyth	500	{ 200	
Do. ...	Do. ...	A. Forsyth & A. D. Douglas ...	328		
Do. ...	Golden Hope ...	The Klang Coffee Cultivation Company, Limited ...	1,000	300	
Do. ...	Triangle ...	J. R. Rodgers	500	{ 100	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	318		
Do. ...	Datu Dagang ...	W. Forsythe	319	...	Not yet planted
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	319	...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	320	...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	320	...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	320	...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	319	...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	261	...	Do.
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	259	...	Do.
Do. ...	Sempang ...	W. Forsythe, S. L. Harris & W. J. Smith	317	{ 300	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	320		
Do. ...	... ..	Do.	320	...	
Do. ...	... ..	Do.	320	...	
Do. ...	Highlands ...	W. W. Bailey	300	45	
Do. ...	Lowlands ...	Do.	300	{ 410	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	320		
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	319	{	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	321		
Do. ...	Do. ...	H. E. M. Hill	287	...	
Do. ...	Klang Land Est. ...	T. H. Hill & A. B. Rathborne ...	2,222	{ 170	
Do. ...	Do. ...	Do.	277		
Do. ...	Lanka ...	T. N. Christie	376	20	
Do. ...	... ..	G. W. Welman	376	...	
Do. ...	... ..	G. H. Hone	319	...	
Carried forward ...			26,199	4,264	

COFFEE ESTATES OWNED BY EUROPEANS, SELANGOR.—(Cont.)

District.	Name of Estate.	Proprietors.	Acreage.		Remarks.
			Total.	Under Cultivation.	
		<i>Brought forward</i> ...	26,199	4,264	
Klang	Blackwater	W. T. Ellis & Frederick de la Fontaine Williams	320	100	
Do.	Beaumont	F. H. Wiggin	394	200	
Do.	Beverlac	W. Stephenson	232	32	
Do.	...	Selangor Coffee Co., Limited	500		
Do.	Ebor	G. H. Stephenson	100		
Do.	Do.	G. H. Stephenson & A. W. Stephenson	300	21	
Do.	Enterprise	Selangor Plantations Syndicate, Limited	123		
Do.	Do.	Do.	46	100	
Do.	Do.	Do.	320		
Do.	Glen Marie	Do.	563	180	
Ulu Langat	Inch-Kenneth	R. C. M. Kindersley	321	67	} 110 acres being felled
Do.	Inch-Mickery	D. C. P. Kindersley	180	37	
Do.	Balgownie	Messrs. Macbean, Shepherd and Co.	500	175	
Do.	Braemar	Messrs. F. A. Toynbee & Co.	500	60	
Do.	...	Messrs. D. C. P. and R. C. M. Kindersley	320	...	Newly granted, clearing commenced
Do.	} "West Country Estate" is proposed but not settled	F. B. Hicks	320	...	Do.
Do.		E. B. Skinner	320	...	Do.
Do.		A. C. Allan	320	...	Do.
Do.		J. E. T. Allan	320	...	Do.
Do.		G. F. S. Parry	320	...	Do.
Do.		M. S. Parry	320	...	Do.
Kuala Langat	Denmark Estate	E. J. Borring	500	40	
Do.	Fenland Estate	H. O. Maynard & H. C. Rendle	524	20	
Do.	New Amherst Estate	A. Orchard	320		
Do.	...	A. Bernard	500		
Ulu Selangor	...	R. S. Meikle	320	100	
Do.	...	C. Gordon Glassford	320	...	Awaiting survey
Kuala Selangor	Riverside	F. Wellford	500	...	Clearing commenced
Do.	...	R. C. Tollemache	500	...	Do.
Do.	...	W. Jackson	500	...	Do.
Do.	...	} F. A. Toynbee and J. Sword	500		
Do.	...		320		
Do.	Langford	A. Walker	1,000	...	Newly granted
Do.	...	Major Pearse	...	...
		Total	38,642	5,396	

THE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
STATE OF NEGRI SEMBILAN
(INCLUDING SUNGEI UJONG AND JELEBU)

FOR THE YEAR 1895.

SEREMBAN, 10th May, 1896.

FINANCE.

1. Although the Federation of Sungei Ujong and Jelebu with the States of Negri Sembilan has been accomplished during the year, it was found necessary to keep the accounts of revenue and expenditure separate to the end of the year under review. In dealing with finance, therefore, it will be easier to take the returns of each administration separately, and these will be found distinct in the appendices.

REVENUE.

SUNGEI UJONG AND JELEBU.

2. The revenue for the year is \$389,111, as against an estimated revenue of \$375,828. The Sungei Ujong revenue is in excess of the estimate by \$19,646. The Coast revenue is also in excess of the estimate by \$6,852. The Jelebu revenue shows a deficit against the estimate of \$13,216.

3. The actual revenue for 1894 was \$397,131; but, in view of the expected decrease in Jelebu, the estimate for 1895 was only \$375,828, against which, with even a greater deficit in Jelebu revenue than was expected, a sum of \$389,111 has been obtained. Thus the State of Sungei Ujong shows a very great improvement.

4. The most marked increase is in the land revenue, which is nearly 50 per cent. in excess of the estimate, although an amount of \$3,000 under Special Assessment on Lands was foregone. The increase over 1894 is about 30 per cent.

5. For purposes of comparison, Licenses and Customs must be taken together. In 1894 the opium revenue was farmed and appeared under Licenses, whereas in 1895 the State collected the opium revenue and it is credited to Customs.

6. The increase in the receipts under Posts and Telegraphs is from the sale of stamps. Port and Harbour Dues show an increase and Court Fees and Fines a decrease, as also Fees of Office, emigrant and cattle passes having to a great extent been done away with. Miscellaneous and Reimbursements show increases.

7. In 1894 half the Balau valley revenue, under Special Receipts, showed a credit of \$5,423, half being retained by Selangor. As the State has resumed the administration of its territories the Balau tin revenue is credited to Customs. The amount collected from this district this year is \$21,566.

8. The increase in the Seremban revenue is really very large, as whereas in 1894 the whole of the opium revenue for the Coast district was included in one farm under Seremban, the Coast district now is credited with its own opium, amounting to from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars. Still, the Seremban revenue has not decreased.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

9. The estimate for the year turns out to have been too sanguine, although at the time the estimates were framed there was good reason for expecting a fair increase. In the first two months of the year, however, it was seen that the revenue could not be realised. This is described later.

10. The revenue collected was \$146,331, which is an increase over that of 1894 of \$8,455, but is less than the estimated revenue by \$25,263.

11. The estimate for land revenue would have been more than obtained had it not been for delays in surveys, and the same applies to the survey revenue, but the principal deficiency is under Customs, and this is partly due to the temporary breakdown of a mining syndicate. Whereas it had been expected that operations were to be carried on on an enhanced scale, the very contrary occurred and operations were curtailed.

Other heads of revenue require no comment.

12. The revenue of Sungei Ujong and Jelebu and Negri Sembilan combined amounts to \$535,443.16.

EXPENDITURE.

13. The expenditure for the whole State—*i.e.*, Sungei Ujong and Jelebu with the Negri Sembilan—amounts to \$510,247.67, being less than the revenue by \$25,195.49, showing a saving of \$4,302.33 on the estimates and an increase of only \$1,476.16, as compared with 1894.

SUNGEI UJONG AND JELEBU.

14. There is an excess of expenditure over the estimate of \$8,115.72, but this is accounted for by the fact that the State had to pay a sum of \$1,586 more than the estimate on account of the Railway guarantee, and, on the decision of the arbitrators in the case of the Sungei Ujong Railway Company, Ltd., a further sum of \$9,856.25 had to be paid for the London expenses of the company for the current year. This is referred to later.

15. The expenditure under the Public Works and Survey Department amounted to \$136,443.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

16. The estimated expenditure was \$160,184; but, on seeing that the revenue could not be realised, I immediately curtailed the expenditure, and the actual expenditure amounts to \$147,765.

17. The expenditure under the Public Works and Survey Department amounts to \$46,206.

18. Returns A to H and K are for Sungei Ujong and Jelebu, and Returns I, V. and VII. are for Negri Sembilan.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES.

SUNGEI UJONG AND JELEBU.

19. The balance to the debit of these States on the 1st of January, 1895, was \$170,905.30. According to the Return J the debit balance on the 1st of January, 1896, was \$137,096.45. A sum of \$50,000 had to be borrowed from the Government of Perak in order to defray the arrears which had to be met in consequence of the result of the Sungei Ujong Railway arbitration. As the amount due was not finally decided at the end of the year—*viz.*, \$39,914—this was still owing on the 1st of January, 1896. If this be added to the debit balance on the 1st of January, 1896, the total of liabilities over assets becomes \$177,010.45. Thus, although these States have been called upon to pay so large a sum, yet the total debit balance is only increased by \$6,105.15.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

20. On the 1st of January, 1895, the balance to the debit of this State was \$264,175.48, and on the 1st of January, 1896, it shows as \$273,731.60. This increase is principally due to the fact that a sum of \$8,139.34, owing to the Colony on account of the Pahang Railway survey, was added to the loan.

21. For some years past the State had to be assisted by a loan from the bank adjusted by an advance recoverable at the commencement of the year. This year the advance was made from Sungei Ujong balances. The State paid interest to the Colony on the total loan. The statement of assets and liabilities is in Return VI.

22. The debit balance of the Confederated States on the 1st of January, 1896, stands at \$410,828.05; but to this again should be added the amount due the Sungei Ujong Railway Company, as described above, making a total of \$450,742.05.

23. The Sungei Ujong and Jelebu loan is now held by the Government of Perak. That of the Negri Sembilan is still held by the Colony. I know of no further sums that would

swell these loans, and it would appear that these States have at last arrived at a point when instead of almost annually adding on considerable sums to their loans, or having to find money to pay them with, it will be possible to reduce the loans; provided that this does not hamper the very important work of further road construction. This, in my opinion, cannot fail to be reproductive in most cases, and be the means of acquiring increasing revenues from all sources.

TRADE.

24. According to the returns the value of the imports was \$2,366,279, and the value of the exports \$1,295,464. Returns for the States of Negri Sembilan cannot be given for reasons described in previous reports. The Acting District Officer of the Coast does not think that the returns given are very reliable. The imports have increased but the exports have decreased. There has been, however, a large import and export business from and to Selangor, for the Balau district of the State. The value of exports is estimated at \$228,416.

LEGISLATION.

25. There was a meeting of the Sungei Ujong and Jelebu State Council on the 19th of February, 1895. Several former Regulations were confirmed and an Order passed in regard to Negri Sembilan carts with narrow tires entering the States of Sungei Ujong and Jelebu.

26. The Confederation of the States was brought about in June and this is referred to under Administration. A meeting of the Federal Council of the Negri Sembilan was held at Seremban on the 19th of October, and all the Members of Council were present excepting the Dato' of Johol, who was represented by Dato' Beginda Tan Amas. The following Orders in Council were passed:

- I.—The Labour Code.
- II.—The Mining Code.
- III.—The Postal Code.
- IV.—The Pensions Regulations.
- V.—A Regulation relating to Railways.
- VI.—A Regulation for the more effectual Prevention of Crimes.
- VII.—The Penal Code of the Straits Settlements to be in force throughout the State.
- VIII.—The Indian Marriage Act of 1865 is adopted.
- IX.—An Order for the Periodical Revision of Rents.

The first three Orders are taken from the Perak Orders in Council. The operation of Order VIII. has been postponed.

27. The Chiefs at this Council discussed regulations to be observed by the Kathi in each State. These regulations were brought forward by the acting Dato' Klana of Sungei Ujong and were agreed upon. The Chiefs also asked the Resident to record the procedure in the case of appeal from the Kathi's courts, such an appeal being at the time before them. The Chiefs also agreed upon a flag for the Federated States of Negri Sembilan.

ADMINISTRATION.

28. The all-important question which was decided during the year was the Confederation of the States of Sungei Ujong and Jelebu with the States of the Negri Sembilan, the Confederated States being termed Negri Sembilan. I referred to the advantages of this Federation in my reports for last year, and, now that it has been accomplished, I may safely say that the policy adopted by Governor Sir Charles Mitchell has been eminently successful.

29. It was evident that the Sungei Ujong Chiefs disliked intensely being tacked on to Selangor, with whose Rajas they were on the very worst of terms only 20 years ago, and that not without good reason, as the Selangor Rajas had done and were doing everything to attack their territories and imperil their autonomy. The Dato' Penghulu of Jelebu did not like to be tacked on to anyone.

30. In arranging for the signing of the treaty the acting Dato' Klana (the Dato' Bandar) of Sungei Ujong soon agreed, although he was more or less kept back by the Dato' Penghulu of Jelebu. However, in the end, the Dato' Penghulu agreed to sign the treaty after representations had been continually made by Mr. Arthur Keyser, the Collector and Magistrate of Jelebu, not only to the Dato' Penghulu, but also to the other Chiefs of Jelebu. The Dato' Penghulu's only objection was that he might find himself later under the Rajaship of Sri Menanti. He had got rid of the Raja family in Jelebu, and consequently feared the ascendancy of the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti. Repeated explanations, however, of the treaty, at last made him understand that his position would be exactly the same as heretofore in so far as the State of Jelebu was concerned, and this being finally understood, he, together with the Dato' Klana of Sungei Ujong, preferred allying themselves directly to the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti and

the other Chiefs of Negri Sembilan than to the Yam Tuan of Selangor. I have used the term "Yam Tuan" (Yang di-per Tuan) with intention, as 15 years ago the title Sultan was scarcely known to Malays in these States. It is to be supposed that the Dutch and then the English styled the Rajas of Malay States as Sultan—not knowing what their actual titles were.

31. The matter next in importance to this State was the signing of the Federation treaty for all the States of the Peninsula under British Protection. The Resident of Perak (Mr. F. A. Swettenham, C.M.G.) visited this State towards the end of July and the Chiefs of this Confederation signed the treaty with the greatest willingness. This was to be expected, although I thought the Dato' Penghulu of Jelebu might have objected in the first instance. He had, however, evidently got over his antipathy to alliances.

32. It was decided during the year, in consequence of very low tenders for the Chandu Farm of the Coast district of Sungei Ujong, to abolish this farm altogether and for the Government to collect an enhanced import duty on opium. This is done in the Tampin district of Negri Sembilan and works well. At the time of writing, I am satisfied with the present arrangement for the Coast district. It must be remembered that the experiment for the Coast district is a far more important one than for an inland district such as Tampin, and, in my opinion, if it continues to work as well as at present and it is found that we can protect our coast without a chandu monopoly farm, such a result may be of the greatest importance.

33. I have in former reports given my views regarding chandu monopoly farms, to which I have the greatest aversion from an administration point of view, and I am glad to be able to say that in Negri Sembilan these chandu farms have entirely ceased to exist.

Several objectionable pass systems have been abolished both for persons leaving the country and for live stock.

34. Administration on the Linggi side of the Coast district will, I think, be considerably improved by the construction of the road from Pengkalan Kempas to opposite Sempang Linggi. This was decided upon during the year. It was also decided for 1896 to form a road from the Chinese concession of Sungei Raya (called Sengkang), which will also come out opposite Sempang Linggi. Thus, at any rate, a riding road (although a considerable part will be cart road) will have been made from Port Dickson. This should be made into a cart road throughout as soon as possible.

35. The following changes occurred in the staff of the State during the year. The Honourable Martin Lister was appointed Resident of Sungei Ujong and Jelebu as well as of Negri Sembilan from the 1st of January. Mr. R. N. Bland was appointed Officer-in-charge, Negri Sembilan, from the same date. This appointment was done away with at the end of the year.

Mr. C. C. Trotter was transferred to Selangor as Auditor of that State on the 3rd of April.

Mr. F. W. Talbot was transferred from Perak to Negri Sembilan as Financial Officer, dating from the 14th of April.

Mr. Bathurst was appointed Superintendent of Police on the 1st of March, Captain Mackenzie having retired from the service.

Mr. Desborough was appointed Collector of Land Revenue on the 1st of March.

Mr. Koe was appointed Financial Assistant, Jelebu (on probation), on the 25th of March.

Mr. George Bridges was transferred to Selangor on the 22nd of January.

Mr. W. W. Douglas was transferred to Selangor on the 1st of December.

Messrs. Bland, Hale and Talbot were on leave during the year.

In Mr. Douglas's transfer to Selangor this State experiences a distinct loss and Selangor a distinct gain. Mr. Douglas has been for many years connected with this State and has rendered it valuable services in all its districts.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

36. It seems easier to deal with this heading by taking each principal State or district separately.

SUNGEI UJONG.

37. The revenue on land exceeds that for 1894 by \$3,578; every subhead of revenue shows an increase except house assessment and lime and brick kilns, but here the decreases are very trifling. On land rents there was an increase of over \$2,000, and far more would have been realised had it been possible to survey all the lands leased for coffee planting during the year. The sum realised for surveys was nearly double the estimate, and besides the amount credited to revenue a large sum was on deposit on account of applications waiting survey.

38. I am glad to say that the conditions of the Selangor Land Code were given up in May, and the issuing of agricultural leases was reverted to. The general block in the working of the Land Department referred to by me in my report for 1894 was removed.

39. The order for a periodical revision of rent was met with no obstruction either by the Chiefs or the people, to whom it was thoroughly explained when taking out leases for land in regard to which this condition was enforced. The decimal system was adopted in calculating rents due on parts of an acre. It is a far fairer method than that which was in force—viz., to treat any fraction of an acre as an acre in computing the quit-rent.

40. The rice crops throughout the State were very fair and there were no arrears on the rent roll.

41. Fifty-two mining leases were issued for an area of 1,496 acres and 80 agricultural leases for an area of 1,976 acres. Village sites were laid out at Broga (in the Balau district), Beranang and Setul. Lots sold by auction at Beranang realised an average price of \$38 each.

42. Applications were approved of for 4,400 acres of land, in areas of 50 acres and upwards, for coffee planting. It is a condition of the lease for such lands that one-fourth of the area be brought under cultivation within five years. As soon as the condition in regard to the area is fulfilled an endorsement is made on the lease to the effect that the condition has been complied with. This is very necessary, otherwise the title may become a very uncertain one, and, as the condition is only one to insure *bonâ-fide* development, this would be most undesirable. The increase in the area of land brought under Liberian coffee cultivation is large, and, beside fresh applications for coffee land, existing estates are rapidly developing new fields.

COAST.

43. The area of land alienated for agricultural purposes in the Coast district was 4,363 acres, made up for the most part of three large blocks—viz., 2,000 acres for coffee planting to Mr. Lumsden, and now held by the Port Dickson Coffee Company; about 1,000 acres for gambier and pepper; and 1,000 acres for tapioca. Two blocks of 500 acres each for coffee planting have also been applied for but not yet surveyed.

44. The manager of the Port Dickson Coffee Company expects to have 700 acres of Liberian coffee planted by the end of 1896. A fair number of small holdings, from an acre and upwards, have been leased to Javanese and others. The Javanese are engaged principally in coffee planting. A very large tapioca factory was opened on the 24th of June, the property of Messrs. Chan Kim Hock and Ong Kim Wee. It is the finest Chinese factory I have yet seen, and is probably as fine as any tapioca factory in the Peninsula.

45. The revenue from the Coast district is directly or indirectly entirely derived from land and agriculture, and this revenue has increased and is rapidly increasing. For the year under review the revenue was nearly \$70,000.

JELEBU.

46. Land matters had been at a deadlock in Jelebu, and were so until the middle of the year, for the same reason as I have described under Sungei Ujong. The land revenue for the year, however, exceeds the estimate, although the premia and rents on mining lands are less than the estimate. The Collector and Magistrate refers to the magnificent rice crop obtained in Jelebu, and certainly it was as fine, if not finer, than anything I have seen. He remarks that the natives are extending the area of land under rice cultivation.

KUALA PILAH.

47. There is not much to record from this district. The rice crop was only fair, but there is no doubt that all owned land is being very thoroughly cultivated and that many holdings which in former days were only cultivated in part are now being cultivated throughout. Small areas are being taken up for Liberian coffee planting, and the report on the district draws attention to the large amount of land in the vicinity of the Bukit Putus-Kuala Pilah Road which is suitable for coffee planting. Labour is plentiful and comparatively cheap.

The revenue for land is slightly in excess of that for 1894.

TAMPIN.

48. The District Officer continues to report well on the rice cultivation in Rembau. He also says that he is of opinion that no rice is brought into that State except for food for the foreign population of Chinese and others. He assumes that the indigenous population is self-supporting. If we took a term of years, I think it probable that this would be the case in the Kuala Pilah district as well.

49. Encouragement has not been given for the opening of fresh lands for tapioca planting, and I think it is best only to consider applications for land, adjoining existing estates and factories, by the owners of such factories, for the purpose of keeping these factories at work.

Gambier appears to be attracting more attention in this district. Present prices must be very paying. I said in my last report that Europeans might find this cultivation a paying one, but I conclude it would have to be carried out on a large scale, otherwise no reliable figures could be arrived at.

Attention is again drawn to cattle and pig rearing in the Kuala Pilah and Tampin districts. Over 3,000 pigs were exported from the Tampin district this year.

50. Taking all the districts of the State, I may say with assurance that the prospects of sound agricultural enterprise are excellent. It is probable that within a few years some thousands of acres will be under Liberian coffee cultivation, and the direct and indirect revenue to the State will be very considerable. It is no doubt undesirable that the cultivation of only one product should be taken up, but I have every hope that other products will receive attention, and that is already the case in regard to nutmegs and cloves. Coconut cultivation should be a valuable one, especially with the increase in the value of copra, and it would be a very permanent one, provided that the coconut beetle could be kept out of the land. I think that could be done by entirely prohibiting the use of the coconut palm for the extracting of toddy, as is so generally the case elsewhere. Although tea grows splendidly, it could never be profitable unless the cost of labour became about half what it now is. For the native agriculturist, fruit orchards and gardens, in the vicinity of existing centres and with fairly good communications, should be very profitable. Demand for all kinds of fruit is increasing and prices range high.

51. The want of surveyors has been much felt throughout the State, but with the appointment of a Superintendent of Surveys I trust that this will be remedied. It will be absolutely necessary to increase the staff, but as there will be an increase in the revenue from survey fees this will not be felt.

MINES AND MINING.

52. I cannot do better than again give a return of tin revenue for Sungei Ujong and Jelebu (I exclude the Coast as the amounts are so trifling) for the last five years:—

						Seremban.		Jelebu.
1891	...	...	...	...	...	\$48,771	...	\$24,766
1892	...	...	...	...	...	53,647	...	77,184
1893	...	...	...	...	...	69,606	...	97,462
1894	...	...	...	...	...	73,747	...	86,133
1895	...	...	...	...	...	91,606	...	65,841

The revenue for the Seremban district is no doubt the highest that has ever been obtained, and, as far as I can see, it is increasing. Jelebu shows a heavy drop of about \$20,000.

53. The Setul valley and the Ulu Beranang and Balau districts are responsible for the increased tin revenue under Seremban. The development of the mining village of Broga in the Balau district is remarkable. Early in the year the Government built a police station, and, at the request of the principal mines advancer (Goh Ah Ngee), a village was laid out. Lots were rapidly taken up and built upon, and now this place is one of the most prosperous in the State. The land is not very deep and the tin is good. At the same time I foresee that this valley, which is not very large, will before very long be worked out, but there is a large amount of land in the Beranang valley which has been tested and found good. It is probable that the principal town or village of this part of the district will be at Ulu Beranang on the cart road connecting Setul with Broga. This site is better than Broga and gives far greater facilities for administration, being only 10 miles from Setul and 18 miles from Seremban.

54. In the Setul valley the mines have considerably increased. One very large mine is being worked at the 10th mile from Seremban by the firm of Kong Sang, which for so many years has been the principal advancing firm in Seremban.

It is curious to note that whereas at the head of the valley the mines never gave any very rich returns, yet now that the lower flats are being worked the quantity and quality of the tin-ore has greatly improved.

55. I believe that the Setul and Beranang districts will, so to speak, keep Sungei Ujong in tin for many years to come, but I trust that we shall not see too rapid a rush of miners into the district. It may be pleasant to point to a revenue from alluvial tin going up by leaps and bounds, but it is a nightmare to those who know that such revenue cannot be sustained although expenditure has increased.

That energetic mines advancer, Goh Ah Ngee, of Broga, tells me that in his opinion there is plenty of good mining land in Sungei Ujong in other districts of the State, and it is certainly an extraordinary thing how Chinese will find tin where others cannot, and often obtain it in valleys already condemned by other miners. Superstitions in regard to tin under these circumstances are not unnatural.

56. Jelevu is at present somewhat in the position described in the above paragraph. The Collector and Magistrate (Mr. Arthur Keyser) writes in a subdued strain, deploring the large sums of money which have been taken to their own country by the Chinese, extracted from certain rich valleys of Jelevu now unfortunately worked out. The better class of Jelevu Chinese are principally Hokiens, and these people are wont to transfer their gains to China. I agree with Mr. Keyser that it is a misfortune for Jelevu, but it is difficult to see any remedy. The shareholders of the two European Mining Companies in Jelevu have no doubt done, and are doing, the same.

57. I cannot but believe that there is more stanniferous land in Jelevu in the Pertang and Ulu Triang valleys, and that the State has still much of its mining future before it. The alleged lode at Bukit Rhim has also still to be considered.

58. In the Kuala Pilah district mining has remained stationary. I have already said under "Revenue" that, whereas the Negri Sembilan Syndicate was expected to extend operations, these, on the contrary, were curtailed, although later in the year work was resumed with greater activity. Mr. Fenton Hill, the manager for this syndicate, who has had wide experience in the Peninsula, and elsewhere, in alluvial tin, thinks well of the district.

59. The Acting District Officer, Mr. L. J. Cazalas, reports:—"The Batu Bersawah Gold Mining Syndicate commenced operations in July, and towards the end of the year a quantity of auriferous stone had been collected and most of the mining plant had been successfully taken to the mine." Again—"In Pasoh the Cherubang Gold Mining Company have discovered a new lode, which is alleged to be rich, and operations on a large scale are imminent. Access to the mine will probably be obtained by the Pahang and Bera Rivers."

60. I cannot do better than mention here the question of transport to this part of the Peninsula. There are two possible routes, one from Malacca by road and another from Pekan, Pahang, by river. The distance from Malacca by road would be about 83 miles, of which only 50 miles have been constructed to a little beyond Kuala Pilah. This means the construction of about 33 miles more. To take heavy machinery over 83 miles of cart road seems to me to be a very serious undertaking. The same applies in regard to all stores. By the Pahang route, on the other hand, the river transport is to within about 12 miles of the mine, and must, to my mind, find greater favour with all those who understand transport in the Malay Peninsula. For the administration of the mines, postal arrangements, etc., no doubt the Kuala Pilah route is preferable, but a good bridle path and ponies would meet all requirements in the first instance. There is already a bridle path which could at no very great outlay be made into a good bridle path. Making 12 miles of road and improving 33 miles of bridle path would cost half, and less than half, that of making a 33-mile cart road, which it would probably be found necessary to metal at a very great expense, if the development of the mines became what no doubt the company hopes for and the traffic on the road was heavy and increasing.

SURVEYS.

61. I do not forward statistics in regard to surveys, but will quote from the reports I have received.

SUNGEI UJONG AND JELEBU.

"There have been no changes in the staff of the department, which consisted of three surveyors only, one being stationed in each of the districts of Seremban, Jelevu and the Coast. In the Seremban district, owing to the number of applications for large blocks of coffee land, it was absolutely necessary that some additional help should be obtained. Luckily Mr. Hooper, who had formerly carried out contract survey work for Government, was available, and so far he has surveyed all the larger blocks in the district. The present staff of surveyors is inadequate, and at least two more are required, one each for Seremban and Jelevu districts. If a surveyor has to go on leave there is no one to take his place, and the district must be left without a surveyor for perhaps three months or longer."

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

62. A satisfactory return of work done is given, but here, again, more surveyors are required. It is urged that the Survey Department as a revenue-earning one should be increased. There is no doubt that up to a certain extent this is so, and that the survey staff is too small; but I deemed it better to wait until Mr. L. J. Cazalas could take up his appointment as Superintendent of Surveys and report upon these for the whole State.

POLICE AND CRIME.

SUNGEI UJONG AND JELEBU.

63. The strength of the Police Force on the 31st of December was 192. The number allowed by the estimates was 197. The amalgamation of two stations allowed of a reduction of one constable.

The conduct of the Force is reported on as being good, both in regard to Sikhs and Malays. One Sikh deserted to India and the Government of India was applied to for assistance, though I fear that little can be given.

Both Sikhs and Malays went through a course of musketry and an improvement on former years is recorded. The Martini-Henry rifles arrived in July, but without bayonets. The Superintendent of Police advocates carbines for the Malay Police, as in Selangor, and in this I concur, the snider rifle being far too ponderous a weapon for a Malay.

64. Under Crime there were 2,152 reports, 799 arrests and 636 sent before a magistrate. There were a number of gang robberies in the Coast district during the beginning of the year, and one Chinese estate was attacked by a party of armed Chinese. One of the robbers was shot and died from the effects of his wounds. The Superintendent of Police recommends a steam launch for the Coast district. In the meantime, a telephone line is being constructed for 15 miles along the coast and another police station is being established. Only one murder was committed, but in a case of housebreaking at Setul the householder was wounded in attempting to defend his property (this only consisted of the equivalent of about five shillings) and subsequently succumbed to his wounds.

65. Under Registration of Births and Deaths I find that 1,136 deaths were registered and 641 births; I doubt very much whether all births are registered, as, even considering the large unmarried population of coolies, the number of deaths as compared with births seems large.

66. As the farm of collecting the import duty on opium was given up, a good deal of extra work fell on the Police Department in receiving and stamping opium forwarded in bond and also forwarding opium to Jelebu. Opium shops for the retail of chandu were licensed by Government, and 72 shops were licensed in the Seremban district and 52 shops in Jelebu.

67. On the 6th of November, in consequence of several cases of hydrophobia, a notice was issued in the Seremban, Jelebu and Coast districts to the effect that all dogs, whether registered or not, were to be kept under control, or be liable to be shot. The number of dogs shot, to the end of the year, was 931. The Superintendent of Police says that in his opinion this slaying of dogs is far better than any registration, and should be carried out every year for a month or six weeks.

68. The Sungei Ujong and Jelebu Police Force was not amalgamated with that of Negri Sembilan during the year, but the Superintendent of Police visited all the police stations of the Tampin and Kuala Pilah districts in order to arrange for amalgamation in 1896. In Negri Sembilan the conduct of the Police Force is reported upon as good and there has been no serious crime.

PRISONS.

69. The number of convicts in the gaol at Seremban during the year was 218, against 256 in 1894; but then the gaol was used as a lock-up and lunatic asylum, whereas from March of this year the gaol has been exclusively for those on whom sentence has been passed, except in such cases where persons are remanded before the Magistrate and by his written order are detained in the gaol. This is sometimes necessary, but in so far as possible it is avoided. Instead of the return of such persons showing a total of 587, as in 1894, for 1895 it is only 132.

There was only one death in the prison during the year and that was of chronic dysentery. This shows that the gaol site and buildings are healthy, which is perhaps the most important requirement. The number of admissions into the gaol infirmary was somewhat higher than in 1894, but the Superintendent of Prisons is of opinion that the dresser did not readily distinguish those who were only malingering. Some lunatics had to be detained in the gaol until accommodation was arranged for them at the General Hospital, and this was completed in June.

Nine prisoners escaped during the year of whom five were recaptured. One prisoner only escaped from the gaol itself, by wrenching up the grating of a drain and then passing through. The other escapes occurred from field gangs.

Mr. W. L. Braddon, the Residency Surgeon, was in charge of the gaol till September: when he handed over to Mr. H. W. Bathurst. Mr. Braddon did a great deal to bring the gaol into better order, and when His Excellency the Governor visited this establishment in December he expressed his opinion that although the buildings were bad, yet the best had been done that was possible with such poor material.

70. In the Jelebu gaol there were 147 prisoners during the year. There was one escape and no deaths.

There is little to say regarding the Kuala Pilah and Tampin buildings, which are more lock-ups than gaols, and now long-sentence prisoners from both these districts are removed to the Seremban gaol.

COURTS.

71. I enclose returns of work done in the civil and criminal Courts of the whole State.

PUBLIC WORKS.

SUNGEI UJONG AND JELEBU.

72. Very nearly the total sum estimated under Works and Buildings and Roads, Streets and Bridges was expended during the year, showing that all [the works estimated for were completed, and this is satisfactory.

73. The Superintendent of Public Works deprecates a system by which, if quarters are being built for an officer, the officer should in any way be allowed to interfere in the design of the building, and in this I thoroughly agree. Plans should be drawn up by the Public Works Department for such a building as will meet the requirements of such an officer, and should be made convenient both for a married man and a bachelor. These plans should be decided upon by the Resident with the Superintendent of Public Works, but should not be referred to the officer in question, who is only likely to pick the whole thing to pieces, not liking this and requiring that, so that after unnecessary waste of time the building department finds itself no more advanced than when the plans were originally made.

74. The principal buildings erected were police barracks to Seremban town station; quarters for Malay police, Kuala Klawang; a new court house at Kuala Klawang; post office and quarters at the same place; a police station at Balau and another at Sungei Tanah Merah in the Coast district. Under re-votes the Residency Surgeon's quarters were completed. Mr. Caldicott strongly advocates the erection of buildings of a more permanent character as being cheaper in the end. This, I think, should be the case in Seremban, as new buildings are required, and others have to be replaced.

75. Under Roads, Streets and Bridges about \$14,000 were spent on metalling the Jelebu Road and in the storing of road metal. In Mr. F. A. Swettenham's itinerary when visiting the various Chiefs regarding the Confederation treaty, he says he drove over Bukit Tangga (1,000 ft.), by probably the worst main road of the Protected States, to Jelebu. That the road was very rough at the time is certain, but the first six months of the year had to be employed in breaking metal and none had yet been laid. Had he seen the road in December, when the bad portions estimated for had been metalled, he would have found it very different. At the same time, I fully realised that in connection with a road with such heavy traffic it was necessary to estimate for road metal in advance so as to have stores of metal ready for repairing and re-metalling bad places. It must be remembered that probably no mountain road in the Malay Peninsula has such heavy traffic over it as the Jelebu Road. Jelebu can now be reached from Seremban, driving, in three and a half hours and the distance is about 24 miles. This includes stoppages for changing horses. Out of the 24 miles, nine miles are over the Bukit Tangga pass.

The new road to Broga in the Balau district was completed for cart traffic. This road is gravelled in parts only, and, with heavy traffic over it, in the wet season it became very heavy in places. These were corduroyed and the road had not to be closed at any time.

A very rough cart road to Sinawang and the Rembau boundary was kept up by Government during the year and will be improved in 1896.

The metalling of the Kenaboi Road was completed and taken over in April. It is not an exaggeration to say that not a single cart has passed over the last $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles of this road (the most expensive section). It is most unfortunate that it was ever undertaken, and when in 1894 it was found that there was no tin worth working in the Kenaboi valley the work should have been stopped. Mr. Caldicott states that had this been done a saving of \$7,000 might have been effected. It was decided to extend the cart road from Pengkalan Kempas on the Linggi River to a point opposite Sempang Linggi, and this was nearly completed.

Under bridle paths in the Coast district a path was made to Sendayan and Pengkalan Jenang and from Sengkang towards Sempang Linggi. In Jelebu a path was made to the gap above Langkap, and this will be joined to a bridle path from Kuala Pilah.

Under Sanitary Board expenditure town roads were metalled, gradients of roads improved, town drains extended and upkept and improvements made to wells and bathing places.

76. The difficulties of the department have increased. There has been more difficulty in obtaining labour owing probably to the rapid opening of coffee estates. There is also a general tendency to increase the prices of building materials and contractors are scarce and unreliable.

77. It is urged that something should be definitely arranged in regard to leave periods for Ceylonese and Indians, the whole of the Public Works staff being made up of these. I can understand that, with uncertainty in leave periods, it is difficult for a department to regulate and carry on work.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

78. The usual upkeep works were carried on during the year and the Bukit Putus hill section of the Seremban-Kuala Pilah cart road was metalled. Kuala Pilah can now easily be reached in from three and a half to four hours, the distance being 25 miles.

Mr. L. J. Cazalas, the Superintendent of Works and Surveys, who next year will be Superintendent of Surveys for the whole State, puts the following on record under Labour. "There is a comparatively large Malay population from which drafts of men can be speedily procured at prices ranging from 20 to 30 cents per day. If, for instance, a work of any magnitude is proposed for Kuala Pilah, I would not hesitate to say that a labour force of 1,000 men may be organised locally, provided the means to secure them are well directed, by which I infer the co-operation of the tribal Chiefs."

RAILWAY.

79. The amount paid to make up the four per cent. guarantee of the Sungei Ujong Railway Company, Limited, was \$16,586.25, in the year under review, against \$19,778.18 in 1894. This shows an improvement of over \$3,000, and this has occurred in the decrease of the working expenses of the line. The arbitration case, which it would now appear should never have been entered upon, was decided, and decided against the Government. I have already referred to this under "Finance." Irrespective of the arbitration decision, I am of opinion that the home charges are too high, amounting as they do to about £1,000 sterling per annum. It appears to me that under the present conditions of this railway these charges might be deemed to be unreasonable, and I trust that they may be reduced.

80. The prospects of the railway have distinctly improved, and in the Manager's report, which he has kindly given me a copy of, I see that he has every reason to expect steady improvement. The coffee estates which are now developing so rapidly must within a few years contribute very considerably to the receipts of the railway. It has been calculated that for every acre under cultivation a sum of \$6, annually, will be contributed to the railway. This calculation is based on the receipts from Linsum Estate. If this is the case, it will not be long before the Railway Company will require little or no further assistance from Government towards the payment of the four per cent. guarantee.

There appears to be a considerable increase in the passenger traffic, and Mr. Maitland (the Manager) tells me that in the present working of the railway this increase means a considerable extra profit.

For a great part of last year the Balau mines exported all their tin and imported all their goods *via* Selangor. Now, however, the Railway Company gets nearly all the tin and a certain proportion of the goods. This should make a very considerable difference to the railway at the end of 1896.

81. I re-affirm everything I said last year in my annual report, and I will go further, and give it as my opinion that were it not for the railway the States of Sungei Ujong and Jelebu would have been almost impossible to maintain as they have been maintained, and that they would have received little attention from capitalists embarking in mining ventures and still less from those who were anxious to develop agricultural areas.

HEALTH.

SUNGEI UJONG.

82. I will quote from the Residency Surgeon's report:—"Among all classes more than one third of all deaths are assigned to fever, a term which, in these returns, has not that elastic meaning which it has in India; the people here being fairly acquainted with malaria and there being but rare cases of other disorders of febrile type in the country to confuse it with. Beri-beri (which I am becoming more inclined to regard also as a congener of malaria) is responsible, even amongst the Chinese, for far fewer deaths than fever. Bowel complaints, producing one fourth of all deaths amongst Chinese, are probably largely due, in them, to opianism. Among Tamils (who form the large proportion of other nationalities in the tables) bowel complaints account for more deaths than fever, being 43 per cent. of all deaths, and the chief complaint under this heading is dysentery. How far the very grave death-rates shown in this table are remediable by sanitation cannot be discussed at length here. But I am convinced that the shallow pools of surface drainage water which the people throughout the country regard as wells are responsible for the production of most of the diseases leading to the grave death-rate exhibited. It would be neither expensive nor difficult for the Government to impose upon headmen the duty of providing, and impressing upon themselves and the people the benefit of using only, water from deep, and therefore well filtered, sources."

83. With reference to this last paragraph of the Residency Surgeon's report, I must say that I fear what he proposes would not only be exceedingly difficult, but very expensive,

in that money might be spent on such wells as are described without their being found to meet with any popularity; and it would be impossible to insist upon such wells being used, and those which the people prefer, and have been accustomed to for generations, be discarded. The bulk of the Malay population resides on the very edge of the valleys. Their wells are made in the bank, perhaps a foot or two above the level of the valley and often on the level of the valley itself. A shallow hole consequently strikes a spring of water and a drain is cut above the well so that surface water should run off from, and not into, the well. These wells are constantly being changed and one well is generally used for bathing and one for drinking purposes, the discarded drinking well being used for bathing when a new drinking well is made. Each household has its own wells and objects to using common wells. I appreciate all that the Residency Surgeon has written, and I will arrange for a trial to be made, but it would be a mistake on my part to allow that what Mr. Braddon considers so easy in theory can be so easily carried out in practice. The habits of a people, especially one professing the Mohamadan religion, are not easily changed, especially in regard to such requirements of life as drinking and bathing.

84. The admissions into the General Hospital, Seremban, were 876 as against 786 in 1894. The mortality for all cases was 14.8 per cent. This is the highest mortality rate for the last five years. The mean death-rate of beri-beri cases was 14.05 per cent. as against 10.7 in 1894. The average number of patients in hospital was 85.6, against 86.8 in 1894. The average length of stay in hospital was 28.97, as against 38.5 in 1894 and is the lowest on record for the last five years. There were 181 cases treated at the gaol infirmary. There were two deaths, but one was from a gun-shot wound. The mortality was 1.10, against 2.8 in 1894. All lunatics were removed to the General Hospital, where a portion of one of the main wards was divided off for them. Thirteen cases were treated, of which three were discharged as cured, one absconded (but was recaptured), three died and six remained under treatment at the end of the year. The two cases under treatment at the Singapore Asylum were sent back to China by Government. Neither case was quite cured, but their mental condition had "greatly improved."

85. In Jelebu the mortality is lower than it has ever been—viz., 7.8 per cent. at the General Hospital. The average daily number of patients is 38.9. The average length of stay in the hospital was 40.25 days. The number of out-patients in Sungei Ujong has increased and in Jelebu has decreased, owing probably to a decrease in the Chinese population.

The total cost of the Medical Department for Sungei Ujong and Jelebu amounts to \$18,081.64, and relief has been given to 3,705 patients. The average cost per head was, for in-patients \$12.55, for out-patients 17 cents, and for all cases \$4.88.

The number of cases vaccinated was 413, of which 328 were perfect, 28 modified, 42 failures, and 15 "not seen."

The Residency Surgeon urges a better water supply to the General Hospital, Seremban, and this is being done, but I think that more money is required for it. He refers to the Beri-beri Hospital to be erected in 1896 as follows:—

"The experiment, which I have great hopes of seeing justified by the more rapid cure of patients treated, is to take the shape of a temporary ward for 100 beds, of which 40 per cent. will be provided by this State and 60 per cent. by Selangor."

The Residency Surgeon does not mention rabies amongst dogs, which was prevalent for the last few months of the year, and although casualties were few, yet it is certain that the steps taken by Government for killing all dogs not kept under restraint were very necessary.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

86. In the Kuala Pilah district I find that the dresser in charge reports five deaths from hydrophobia, but he only mentions one case as coming immediately under his notice, other cases being only heard of afterwards. He says that the steps taken by Government for dog killing were of great benefit.

One of the hospital wards was enlarged and now accommodates 24 patients, but further accommodation has had to be arranged for for 1896; the original hospital building has been converted into a dispensary and office.

There is a very large increase in the out-door treatment from this hospital, which has more than doubled since 1893. The number is now 3,347, and although a return of nationalities treated is not given, yet I conclude that many of the patients are Malays.

The number of in-patients has increased from 338 in 1894 to 508 in 1895. The death-rate has increased from 4.73 % in 1894 to 6.69 % in 1895, but in 1894 those who died within 72 hours of admission were excluded from the return. If these had been included the rate would have been 5.38 %.

Mines and estates were visited regularly during the year and the revenue derived from this was \$1,015. The amount derived from the sale of medicines was \$40.50, as against \$17 in 1894. There were fewer cases treated at the Sri Menanti out-door dispensary. The vaccination return shows 139, which is not very satisfactory.

TAMPIN.

87. The Apothecary reports that the hospital has been improved both in regard to drains and also to water supply, a good well having been constructed. Estates were visited regularly and a revenue of \$1,348.68 was derived from this source. The number of cases vaccinated was 394, which is satisfactory, and all cases are reported successful. The number of patients treated was 784 and the number of out-patients was 3,344. This includes the number of cases treated on the estates.

METEOROLOGICAL.

88. I enclose the usual returns. The highest recorded rainfall during 24 hours was at Jelevu—viz., 3.80 inches on the 16th of March. The greatest rainfall in any one month was also at Jelevu, being 17 inches in March. The highest and lowest shade temperatures at Seremban were 96° Fah. on the 6th of February and 66° Fah. on the 24th of January. The mean shade temperature of the year was 89.8° Fah.

EDUCATION.

SUNGEI UJONG AND JELEBU.

89. In the Seremban district there are nine vernacular schools. The average enrolment is 358.54, and the average attendance is 217.43. It must be remembered that the Malay population is somewhat scattered and the attendance is often difficult to arrange for. I am not dissatisfied with the working of the schools this year. In the Coast district there are only two schools and the attendance is not large. In Jelevu there are four schools, and the Collector does not report very favourably on the attendance.

I have satisfied myself that we should continue to persevere with the existing vernacular schools, although for the present I should not recommend opening new schools. The school opened in Rembau appears to have done well, and the District Officer reports that a school at Tampin is asked for. This can probably be arranged for next year.

Prizes were given in both States. In Kuala Pilah 200 boys were assembled, as the Tanjong Ipoh boys came to Kuala Pilah, and His Highness the Yam Tuan distributed the prizes. In Seremban, Lady Mitchell was good enough to distribute them.

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

90. Here we have an excellent record. In Kuala Pilah the attendance has increased from 27 to 114 per diem. A school was started at Tanjong Ipoh, about five miles from Kuala Pilah, and here the attendance is as large as at Kuala Pilah. His Highness the Yam Tuan is arranging for a school house at Tanjong Beringin, close to the Istana, Sri Menanti, and a large attendance is expected there. The Johol school, which had to be discontinued some five years ago, as the attendance was so uncertain, has been reopened and the attendance is 30, which is very satisfactory. Mr. L. J. Cazalas, the Acting District Officer, has taken great interest in these schools, and he may well be satisfied with the results.

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

SUNGEI UJONG AND JELEBU.

91. The revenue collected by this department was \$8,281.93 in 1895, as against \$6,631.02 in 1894. The sale of postage stamps in the Negri Sembilan amounted to \$833.52. There has again been a large demand for stamps by collectors. The only decrease is under postage on unpaid letters. The increase in the number of mail matters received and despatched is nearly 16,000, and in the number of telegrams nearly 15,000. There is a decrease in the money order business, said to be owing principally to the difference in exchange with Ceylon and India as compared with previous years, but there is a fair increase in the money orders paid.

There are now two overland mail services—one to Jelevu daily and one to Kuala Pilah three times a week. The telegraph line was nearly completed to Kuala Pilah by the end of the year. This will be a great convenience. The General Hospital was connected with the central Police Office by telephone.

POPULATION AND IMMIGRATION.

92. The return of immigrants from Port Dickson shows 13,371, of which 8,443 are Chinese. The emigrant return gives 10,636, of which 5,323 were Chinese. Thus the Chinese

population appears to have increased considerably. Returns by other routes show a very slight increase in immigration.

Indian immigration gives a low return. Only 17 indentured coolies were imported, and these, added to 65 remaining at the end of 1894, make 82, of these one died, four deserted, and 13 were discharged. Thus 44 remained in the State at the end of the year. The death-rate was 1.2%, and the sickness rate was 24.02%. These are both by far the lowest yet recorded.

The newly opened estates have employed local labour of all descriptions, but it is anticipated that shortly Tamil labour will be required for a number of these. The Assistant Agent says that the difficulty is, not in getting coolies, but in getting able-bodied ones.

PRINTING.

93. Printing for this State was again carried out by the Selangor Government Printing Office. The subscription paid hitherto was small and had to be revised for 1896. The work was very well performed.

SECRETARY OF STATE'S DESPATCH.

94. I have reserved my remarks to a great extent on agricultural prospects in order to be able to place them under this heading.

During the year a very considerable number of applications have been dealt with, and decided, for land for Liberian coffee and other permanent products. I am thankful to say that the 320-acre block system was not considered necessary for this State, and that areas were conceded in accordance with the applications and requirements of planters and capitalists to whom free selection was allowed. All of this I strongly recommended. I think the result will soon be shown, that investors have in all cases acquired areas of land that with good planting can be developed into convenient and satisfactory estates. This cannot be the case when the Government undertakes to mark out blocks of 320 acres like squares on a chess board for sale by auction. The surveyor is not a planter and knows nothing about the land, the water supply, etc. All he does know is that he is marking out 320 acres, and it is quite possible that out of this area only one third is suitable for cultivation and that it is generally inconvenient in every way.

The estates that have been and are being surveyed for Liberian coffee in Sungei Ujong run from the estate of the Port Dickson Coffee Company at the 10th mile on the railway, pass Linsum and Ribu to Ulu Rantau and to the foot hills of Gunong Angsi into Rembau. From thence all the available forest land, setting apart reserves, has been taken up, and to a considerable extent planted, in the direction of Seremban. I believe that this district will be one of the finest in the Malay Peninsula as a coffee-planting one.

Land has also been taken up in the Labu district, and in this direction no doubt a number of estates will be formed, but for the moment transport is not so easy as it is to the district above mentioned.

Our mountain ranges are in themselves huge forest reserves. So far, tea only could be suggested for cultivation here, but as I have said before the cost of labour would be prohibitive to profitable cultivation.

95. Referring to paragraph 5, regarding the Police Force. In 1894 I was instructed to do away with good conduct pay (this was for the Negri Sembilan only), and in consequence the rates of pay had to be increased to about those of the Colony. Prior to this the pay had been low, fair liberality allowed in good conduct pay and the State had not had to make any pension provisions, good conduct pay in a degree taking their place. When I came to Sungei Ujong I found no good conduct pay and a very low rate of pay, especially for non-commissioned officers. I also found that the police were to receive pensions, though no Police Pensions Regulations had been formally arranged, but those in force in Selangor supposed to be followed.

Thus, with all these differences and difficulties existing, and knowing that something of the same kind was occurring in Selangor, it seemed to me wiser to let the matter stand over until, as I hope, the police pay, good conduct pay and Pensions Regulations (if necessary in the case of Malay police) may be considered throughout, on the federal system coming into operation.

96. I examined most of the vernacular schools and was very well satisfied with what I found. Provision is being made in 1896 for a school at Seremban for sons of Chiefs, and others, at which English will be taught.

97. The Beri-beri Hospital is being built at the time of writing, and dispensaries are being established at Seremban and at Kuala Klawang.

GENERAL.

98. So far as can be seen at present the amalgamation of these States under one administration will be distinctly beneficial from a financial point of view. In framing the estimates for 1896 it was found far easier to deal with all the States collectively than it has ever been before when two separate sets of estimates were necessary. There are differences in duties existing, but where it is feasible these can be assimilated. It is not unreasonable, however that where conditions differ in the different States or districts, different duties should be found. In the case of nearly all the fees, assimilation can be effected. It is a matter that can and should be dealt with gradually and as opportunities arise, but not forced suddenly as this might only cause confusion.

In legislation it is perfectly evident that it is far easier for one State Council to deal with all State matters, especially as the conditions of the States are very generally understood by all the Malay members.

The present State Council consists of—

- (1) His Highness the Yam Tuan of Sri Menanti (Mohamed, C.M.G., ibni Almerhom Yam Tuan Antah).
- (2) The British Resident.
- (3) Tunku Muda Chik bin Yam Tuan Radin.
- (4) The Dato' Klana of Sungei Ujong (the Dato' Bandar Acting Klana).
- (5) The Dato' Penghulu of Jelebu.
- (6) The Dato' Penghulu of Johol.
- (7) The Dato' Penghulu of Rembau.
- (8) The Dato' Bandar of Sungei Ujong.
- (9) Tunku Dewa, the ruler of Tampin.
- (10) The Dato' Muda Linggi.
- (11) Captain Chin Woh.
- (12) Captain Lee Sam.

At the first meeting of the above Council the Chiefs met on the very best of terms, and I was glad to see the Dato' Penghulu of Jelebu taking his place next to the Yam Tuan. The Chiefs before and after Council conversed together in the most friendly way, and the former somewhat strained relations between the Dato' Penghulu of Jelebu and Tunku Muda Chik appeared to have vanished entirely. Since this meeting of Council there has been another meeting (in 1896), at which the Chiefs showed equally friendly feeling. The Acting Dato' Klana is most friendly with His Highness the Yam Tuan and visited him at Kuala Pilah in March (1896).

The administrative advantages of the Confederation are so evident that little need be said. The Heads of Departments are now Heads of Departments for the whole State, and the districts, besides the Seremban, or head-quarters district, are the Coast, Jelebu, Kuala Pilah and Tampin.

I do not think I can do better than forward with this report a copy of the estimates for 1896, these estimates being for the Federated States of Negri Sembilan.

99. It will not be very long before there will be a very considerable European community in this State. Such large Liberian coffee estates (as already described) are being opened that very considerable European supervision will be required.

One of the most energetic planters in the State is Mr. W. Dunman, who has done wonders in opening two large estates (Sinawang and Terentang) near the Rembau boundary. These consist at present of about 800 acres planted with coffee and nutmegs.

100. The staff of Government officers is small, and it will be seen from para. 35, under "Administration," that many changes have taken place, and that several officers have been on leave during the year. It is necessary often that one officer should undertake the duties of two officers, but I may safely say that although the work thus entailed on one officer becomes no easy task, yet the State service has not suffered by it, and I would here record my appreciation of the work done by all the officers of the State, during the year, in all departments and districts.

MARTIN LISTER,
British Resident.

STATE OF SUNGEI UJONG.
STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue for the year ending 31st December, 1895.	Revenue for the corresponding period of the previous year.	Estimated Revenue for the year 1895.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$
Land Revenue	45,046 44	35,537 82	31,780
Licenses	59,306 11	156,172 89	58,258
Customs	254,316 38	172,721 65	259,680
Post, Telegraph and Stamps	8,281 93	6,631 02	4,960
Port and Harbour Dues	826 45	674 30	525
Fines and Fees of Courts	4,693 50	5,319 55	5,850
Fees of Office	8,573 56	9,084 34	7,610
Miscellaneous Receipts	383 77	252 24	180
Reimbursements	6,756 31	4,320 24	6,660
Interest	927 54	992 60	325
Special Receipts ... ..	... ..	5,423 65	
Total ...	389,111 99	397,130 30	375,828

STATE OF NEGRI SEMBILAN.
STATEMENT OF REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Description of Revenue.	Revenue for the year ending 31st December, 1895.	Revenue for the corresponding period of the previous year.	Estimated Revenue for the year 1895.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$
Land Revenue	29,723 80	32,797 83	35,825
Licenses	11,445 00	8,985 00	10,690
Customs	89,838 71	82,626 00	108,295
Conservancy Revenue	800 20	... ..	1,010
Fines and Fees of Court	2,757 92	2,556 17	2,900
Fees of Office	6,074 25	4,364 60	5,025
Micellaneous Receipts	3,283 61	3,533 60	4,400
Reimbursements	1,218 14	818 22	1,200
Surveys	1,189 54	2,194 87	2,250
Total ...	146,331 17	137,876 29	171,595

SUNGEI UJONG.

PERSONAL ACCOUNTS, FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31ST DEC., 1895.

Heads of Expenditure.	Seremban.	Coast.	Jelebu.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Establishments	57,085 38	11,666 70	25,297 50	94,049 58
Office Contingencies	781 09	108 99	266 38	1,156 46
Salaries and Allowances	20,792 52	4,036 00	8,922 00	33,750 52
Pensions	6,859 80	...	600 00	7,459 80
Administration of Justice	126 02	29 07	29 90	184 99
Revenue Services	5,893 76	827 20	1,738 58	8,459 54
Education	264 48	20 00	79 27	363 75
Medical... ..	6,674 22	...	3,100 89	9,775 11
Police	6,307 15	1,627 46	361 56	8,296 17
Gaols	3,568 08	...	1,010 25	4,578 33
Rents	759 00	28 75	72 00	859 75
Posts and Telegraphs... ..	2,852 05	...	360 00	3,212 05
Transport	6,674 50	1,050 08	3,012 20	10,736 78
Miscellaneous Services	5,166 58	497 98	1,290 86	6,955 42
Interest	5,499 41	...	4,200 00	9,699 41
Marine ... ..	...	504 15	122 15	626 30
Works and Buildings... ..	16,895 84	3,246 78	9,448 96	29,591 58
Roads, Streets and Bridges	39,896 93	5,487 20	45,101 17	90,485 30
Sanitary Board Expenditure... ..	3,314 64	188 90	1,569 50	5,073 04
Special Payments	20,125 28	199 50	256 81	20,581 59
Railway	16,586 25	...	...	16,586 25
Total Expenditure	226,122 98	29,518 76	106,839 98	362,481 72
PERSONAL ACCOUNTS.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Sundry Deposits	38,632 42	17,034 18	21,563 79	77,230 39
Advances Recoverable	29,695 13	1,017 50	1,661 00	32,373 63
„ to Heads of Departments... ..	765 00	40 00	400 00	1,205 00
„ Miscellaneous	410 00	...	350 00	760 00
Loans	1,250 00	...	...	1,250 00
Remittances between Stations	47,602 55	49,356 25	54,705 73	151,664 53
Police Reward Fund	201 00	...	...	201 00
Prisons „	20 00	...	...	20 00
Suspense Account	1,034 91	...	1,043 33	2,078 24
Straits Government Account... ..	28,309 35	...	...	28,309 35
Money Order Remittances	25,019 50	...	5,958 47	30,977 97
Selangor Government Account	25,547 59	...	...	25,547 59
Perak „ ... ..	...	...	...	...
Negri Sembilan „	20,362 91	...	...	20,362 91
Pahang „	14 00	...	...	14 00
Overissues ... ..	...	112 14	1 85	113 99
Court Deposits	547 32	...	920 67	1,467 99
Provisional Payments	70,420 57	1,129 00	1,608 10	73,157 67
Total Payments on Personal Accounts	289,832 25	68,689 07	88,212 94	446,734 26
Total Payments	515,955 23	98,207 83	195,052 92	809,215 98
Cash in hand, 31st December, 1895...	13,978 38	115 80	841 03	14,935 21
Bank Balance „ „	83,992 38	...	...	83,992 38
Grand Total	613,925 99	98,323 63	195,893 95	908,143 57

STATE OF

ABSTRACT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE, WITH

Heads of Revenue.	Kuala Pilah.	Tampin.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Land Revenue	18,638 75	11,085 05	29,723 80
Conservancy Revenue	751 10	49 10	800 20
Licenses... ..	429 00	11,016 00	11,445 00
Customs	58,950 54	30,888 17	89,838 71
Fines, Fees and Forfeitures of Court	1,890 33	867 59	2,757 92
Fees of Office	1,413 10	4,661 15	6,074 25
Reimbursements	561 34	656 80	1,218 14
Surveys	977 74	211 80	1,189 54
Miscellaneous Receipts	1,782 90	1,500 71	3,283 61
Total Revenue ...	85,394 80	60,936 37	146,331 17
PERSONAL ACCOUNTS.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Sundry Deposits	21,735 21	1,852 56	23,587 77
Advances Recoverable... ..	10,603 04	1,378 40	11,981 44
„ to Heads of Departments	400 00	300 00	700 00
Loans	8,390 20	...	8,390 20
Remittances between Stations	24,454 07	23,249 16	47,703 23
Overissues ... ..	...	...	...
Court Deposits... ..	89 48	1,776 50	1,865 98
Account, Malacca Treasury	35,554 83	...	35,554 83
„ Colonial Treasurer	19,204 38	...	19,204 38
„ Sungei Ujong	36,190 59	...	36,190 59
„ Agent, Negri Sembilan	226 28	...	226 28
Provisional Receipts	184 00	100 00	284 00
Total Personal Accounts ...	157,032 08	28,656 62	185,688 70
Total Receipts ...	242,426 88	89,592 99	332,019 87
Cash in hand, 1st January, 1895	384 83	205 61	590 44
Grand Total ...	242,811 71	89,798 60	332,610 31

NEGRI SEMBILAN.

PERSONAL ACCOUNTS FOR THE YEAR ENDING 31st DEC., 1895.

Heads of Expenditure.	Kuala Pilah.		Tampin.		Total.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Establishments... ..	22,402	63	18,069	69	40,472	32
Office Contingencies	946	58	120	93	1,067	51
Salaries and Allowances	11,313	23	3,560	00	14,873	23
Pensions ... ..	...	...	4,560	00	4,560	00
Transport	2,970	44	1,834	82	4,805	26
Rents ... ..	...	...	60	00	60	00
Medical	1,921	56	1,702	34	3,623	90
Post Office	726	23	532	56	1,258	79
Education	44	82	...	...	44	82
Gaols	759	50	387	43	1,146	93
Police	1,876	98	140	40	2,017	38
Revenue Services	5,752	75	11,096	48	16,849	23
Interest	13,005	84	...	...	13,005	84
Miscellaneous Services	1,979	61	488	20	2,467	81
Works and Buildings	1,684	75	2,884	78	4,569	53
Roads Streets and Bridges	23,969	23	12,656	08	36,625	31
Special Payments	307	59	10	50	318	09
Total Expenditure ...	89,661	74	58,104	21	147,765	95
PERSONAL ACCOUNTS.	\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Sundry Deposits	22,056	26	2,983	10	25,039	36
Advances Recoverable... ..	10,655	71	1,380	80	12,036	51
„ to Heads of Departments	400	00	300	00	700	00
Loans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Remittances between Stations	23,449	16	24,454	07	47,903	23
Overissues ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...
Court Deposits... ..	74	48	1,775	00	1,849	48
Account, Malacca Treasury	37,330	32	...	...	37,330	32
„ Colonial Treasurer	36,733	88	...	...	36,733	88
„ Sungei Ujong	22,089	67	...	...	22,089	67
„ Agent, Negri Sembilan	230	20	...	...	230	20
Provisional Payments... ..	4	00	...	...	4	00
Total Personal Accounts ...	153,023	68	30,892	97	183,916	65
Total Payments ...	242,685	42	88,997	18	331,682	60
Cash in hand, 31st December, 1895	126	29	801	42	927	71
Grand Total ...	242,811	71	89,798	60	332,610	31

STATE OF SUNGEL UJONG.

ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 1ST JANUARY, 1896.

Assets.	Amount.		Total.	Liabilities.		Amount.
	\$	c.		\$	c.	
Cash Balances:—						
In Treasury, Seremban	13,978	38		Loans due to Selangor and Perak	...	...
" " Coast	115	80		Sundry Deposits	...	245,000 00
" " Jelebu	841	03		Remittances between Stations	...	34,820 35
" Chartered Bank	83,992	38		Police Reward Fund	...	687 67
				Prisons	...	41 96
Advances Recoverable			98,927 59	" " " " " "	...	58 19
to Heads of Departments	367	56		Suspense Account	...	...
" Miscellaneous	63	00		Money Order Remittances	...	1,335 50
Loans	367	52		Court Deposits	...	1,836 27
Straits Government Account	5	00		Expenditure in Arrears	...	482 05
Selangor	1,587	47				2,722 87
Negri Sembilan	10,999	99				
Overissues	15,189	74				
Provisional Receipts and Payments	22	97				
Value of Stamps on hand	4,012	26				
	18,345	31	50,960 82			
Total Assets	...		149,888 41			
Balance to Debit of the States	...		137,096 45			
Total	...		286,984 86	Total	...	286,984 86

STATE OF NEGRI SEMBILAN.
ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON 1ST JANUARY, 1896.

Assets.	Amount.	Total.	Liabilities.	Amount.
Cash Balances:—	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.
In Treasury, Kuala Pilah ...	126 29		Loans, etc., due to Colony ...	261,081 29
" " Tampin ...	801 42		Sundry Deposits ...	2,581 31
Advances Recoverable ...	231 24	927 71	Overissues ...	7 00
" to Heads of Departments ...	10 00		Court Deposits ...	1,114 40
Loans ...	792 08		Account, Sungai Ujong ...	14,481 87
Remittances between Stations ...	1,453 38		Provisional Receipts and Payments ...	280 00
Account, Malacca Treasury ...	1,538 54			
" Colonial Treasurer ...	797 31			
" Agent, N. S. ...	64 01	4,886 56		
Total Assets ...	...	5,814 27		
Balance to Debit of the State ...	...	273,731 60		
Total ...	...	279,545 87	Total ...	279,545 87

RETURN OF IMPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Aerated Waters ...	\$ 3,120	Fruits, salted ...	\$ 624	Ponies ...	\$ 1,050
Arrack ...	360	Furniture ...	2,096	Port Wine ...	1,016
Ataps ...	137	Gambier ...	1,239	Pots and Pans ...	1,840
Bags, empty ...	998	Garlic ...	1,231	Potatoes ...	1,422
Baskets ...	697	„ salted ...	228	Provisions ...	5,186
Beans ...	5,935	Ghee ...	1,992	Pulut Rice ...	4,327
Beer ...	6,915	Gin ...	10,512	Rice ...	332,891
Beef, salted ...	40	Ginger ...	296	Rattan ...	60
Biscuits ...	137,500	Goats ...	55	Roko leaves ...	279
Blachan ...	347	Gram ...	332	Rope ...	280
Boundary-stones ...	650	Ground-nuts ...	2,580	Sandals ...	126
Boxes, empty ...	2,642	Gunny Bags ...	415	Salt ...	2,526
Bran ...	2,084	Hams ...	168	Salted Fish ...	43,160
Brandy ...	4,260	Harness ...	360	„ Vegetables ...	6,710
Bricks ...	87	Hats, Chinese ...	824	Sauce ...	1,148
Brooms ...	89	Honey ...	55	Scales ...	37
Buckets ...	53	Horses ...	5,400	Sheep ...	136
Bullocks ...	2,040	Ice ...	226	Sherry ...	120
Candles ...	7,680	Iron safe ...	300	Shoes ...	2,210
Cakes ...	990	Jars, empty ...	25	Signboards ...	16
Carts ...	178	Joss Papers ...	5,489	Soap ...	264
Cartridges ...	35	„ Sticks ...	4,903	Specie ...	366,014
Cement ...	1,162	Kajangs ...	77	Spirit ...	1,499
Cessaman ...	65	Lamps ...	208	Stationery ...	1,700
Champagne ...	760	Lanterns ...	5	Straws ...	17
Changkols ...	697	Lard ...	24,708	Salted Meat ...	320
Chinese Ashes ...	322	Leaves ...	13	Sugar ...	12,904
„ Papers ...	687	Lime ...	275	„ Malacca ...	620
„ Roots ...	20	Mats ...	832	„ Candy ...	1,290
Cigars ...	34	Matches ...	2,247	Sundries ...	874,210
Clocks ...	168	Mattresses ...	152	Syrup ...	168
Cloth ...	5,895	Medicine ...	7,022	Tallow ...	125
Coal-tar ...	99	Milk ...	819	Tamarinds ...	748
Coconuts ...	168	Nails ...	2,076	Tea ...	1,378
Coffee ...	700	Oil Cake ...	461	Tobacco, Chinese ...	11,650
Cotton ...	237	„ Castor ...	128	„ Java ...	8,677
Crackers ...	8,517	„ Ground-nut ...	1,748	Umbrellas ...	418
Crockery ...	2,394	„ Cessaman ...	1,380	Vegetables ...	1,722
Curry-stuff ...	1,692	„ Coconut ...	7,458	Vinegar ...	1,682
Dates ...	610	„ Bean ...	17,296	Vermicelli ...	4,037
Dhall ...	306	„ Paraffin ...	17,762	Wares, Iron ...	12,242
Dynamite ...	570	Onions ...	4,585	„ Earthen ...	5,425
Dog-Carts ...	560	„ salted ...	693	„ Glass ...	360
Dried Fish ...	5,916	Opium ...	269,610	„ Wood ...	225
„ Prawns ...	1,506	Oranges ...	2,067	Wheels ...	108
Eggs, fresh ...	1,941	Padi ...	1,120	Whisky ...	5,805
„ salted ...	3,298	Paint ...	105	Whitewash ...	200
Empty Tubs ...	573	Parcels ...	2,442	Yams, Chinese ...	1,769
„ Tins ...	18	Poultry ...	3,982	Yeast ...	1,740
„ Pots ...	579	Peas ...	3,855		
Flour ...	13,922	Piano ...	150		
Fruits ...	825	Pigs ...	720	Total ...	2,366,279

RETURN OF EXPORTS FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.	Articles.	Value.
Arecanuts ...	\$ 104	Damar torches ...	\$ 1,249	Pepper, not dutiable	\$ 780
Ataps ...	1	„ M. Kuching ...	778	Pigs ...	3,327
Bakau ...	20	„ Batu ...	1	Planks ...	428
Bark ...	8	Firewood ...	288	Rattans ...	113
„ Lawang ...	10	Gambier ...	247,289	„ Batu ...	12
Bees' Wax ...	—	„ not dutiable	16,590	„ Sumamboos ...	3
Boats ...	293	Gharu ...	897	Seaweed ...	20
Buffaloes ...	190	Gutta Gerit ...	1,118	Tapioca ...	152,962
„ Hides ...	9	„ Taban ...	68	„ refuse ...	156
Coffee ...	54,861	Ivory ...	16	Timber ...	2,569
Coconuts ...	2	Kelat ...	32	Tin-ore ...	298,468
Charcoal ...	733	Kajangs ...	617	Tin ...	410,618
Chandan wood ...	9	Nibong ...	8	Wood oil ...	2,118
Coffins ...	20	Pepper, black ...	98,524		
Cash ...	100	„ white ...	55	Total ...	1,295,464

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE ON THE SUNGEI UJONG RAILWAY FOR THE YEARS 1894 AND 1895.

		Receipts.				Increase.	Decrease.		Expenditure.		Increase.	Decrease.	
		1894.		1895.					1894.				1895.
		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.		\$	c.	\$	c.	\$	c.
Passengers ...	...	13,779	73	14,469	79	690	06	...	12,114	16	...	208	55
Special Trains ...	...	110	34	126	25	15	91	...	2,098	71	...	221	09
Excess Fares...	...	59	68	168	79	109	11	...	30,046	50	...	2,765	13
Excess Luggage and Parcels	...	843	57	768	07	...	...	...	17,734	06	...	3,895	50
Horses, Carriages and Dogs	...	313	86	418	30	104	44	...	416	97	...	104	31
Telegraph Collections	...	338	99	376	35	37	36	...	2,024	43	...	86	12
Goods...	...	65,027	41	63,178	22	...	1,849	19	...	...	...	...	...
Live Stock ...	...	188	01	224	46	36	45	...	...	...	...	...	...
Miscellaneous ...	...	637	91	655	83	17	92	...	...	...	...	...	...
Wharfage ...	...	76	59	52	84	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total ...	Total	81,376	09	80,438	90	1,011	25	1,948	64,434	83	57,326	7,280	70

TABLE SHOWING RAINFALL AT THE DIFFERENT STATIONS IN SUNGEI UJONG FROM 1891 TO 1895.

Month.	Seremban.					Jelebu.					Linsun.					Pengkalan Kempas.				
	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
January ...	6.42	3.77	4.56	5.62	3.16	5.96	6.84	3.16	2.98	1.61	9.47	4.40	4.85	7.21	7.06	4.27	3.42	5.40	4.65	Not recorded
February ...	5.74	13.47	4.41	2.00	3.78	2.94	3.36	4.39	0.65	4.87	4.23	11.55	6.51	3.14	3.77	1.69	5.29	5.50	10.40	
March ...	6.42	7.60	8.54	12.16	12.90	3.77	4.02	3.98	10.77	17.00	6.71	3.57	8.34	9.74	10.32	4.17	4.43	14.85	6.18	
April ...	13.51	12.53	12.00	10.36	8.95	7.71	8.10	8.88	5.74	14.44	14.34	*	5.83	11.31	14.17	9.65	7.90	6.80	7.80	
May ...	14.50	10.33	5.92	6.96	8.14	5.18	4.14	2.60	5.62	8.19	15.41	7.60	5.68	4.94	8.99	16.45	8.03	4.45	3.76	
June ...	8.12	9.53	7.39	12.30	3.23	1.63	3.73	2.49	9.08	9.75	3.93	5.20	4.75	13.66	9.11	5.80	3.99	8.65	10.12	
July ...	4.71	2.19	5.93	8.77	5.24	1.00	1.17	*	3.76	9.56	21.83	2.17	7.32	11.17	3.28	6.53	3.12	9.00	20.60	
August ...	6.32	10.96	13.33	3.51	6.73	5.41	6.66	2.87	2.85	13.22	7.42	9.78	8.24	7.66	14.28	4.28	6.69	8.20	20.35	
September ...	8.44	9.46	8.55	4.54	5.79	2.09	3.16	5.14	2.16	10.96	8.27	8.91	8.97	6.08	7.98	8.04	7.87	8.30	13.40	
October ...	15.99	5.48	8.39	9.26	12.52	11.39	7.99	3.09	4.54	10.57	17.67	*	12.97	14.89	*	7.06	12.22	9.30	12.50	
November ...	11.77	9.12	11.79	6.36	5.60	9.08	4.97	3.06	4.61	12.05	8.50	*	13.07	14.11	*	8.95	9.10	*	10.30	
December ...	7.79	10.17	7.14	9.97	10.18	3.62	7.64	4.14	6.30	13.24	4.90	*	7.38	12.11	*	7.18	9.15	*	4.90	
Total ...	109.73	104.61	97.95	91.81	86.22	59.78	61.78	43.80	59.06	125.46	103.68	53.18	93.91	116.02	78.96	84.07	81.21	80.45	124.96	...
Mean ...	9.14	8.71	8.16	7.65	7.18	4.98	5.14	3.98	4.92	10.45	8.64	6.64	7.82	9.66	8.77	7.00	6.76	8.04	10.41	...
General monthly mean fall.	8.16	5.89	8.30	8.05
Mean annual fall.	98.06	69.97	89.15	92.67

THE
ADMINISTRATION REPORT
OF THE
STATE OF PAHANG
FOR THE YEAR 1895.

PEKAN, 17th April, 1896.

TO THE HON. THE COLONIAL SECRETARY, S.S.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward, for the information of H.E. the Governor, the Administration Report of this State for the year 1895.

FINANCIAL.

1. The revenue for the year amounted to \$106,743.80, being \$6,523.37 more than that collected in 1894. The estimated revenue, of which the collections fell short by \$1,433.20, would have been exceeded but for the fact that the royalty on a consignment of gold exported in December was not received till the following month. The deficiency under "Land and Mining Revenue" is principally caused by the estimated amount under "Exemption Fees" not having been realised; that under "Customs" by the export of tin from Ulu Pahang being less than was expected.

2. The expenditure was \$231,913.90, or \$14,229.90 more than the estimate. This excess was caused by special expenditure, amounting in all to \$25,596.42, on account of the Tembeling raid and Semantan outbreak, and the cost of Mr. Clifford's expedition to Trengganu and Kelantan. The excess of expenditure over revenue has been made good by a loan from Selangor, bearing interest at 4 per cent.

3. On the 1st January, 1896, the liabilities of the State exceeded the assets by \$1,267,100.81. It must be explained that this sum does not include the advances made by Perak and Selangor, on account of the Semantan and Tembeling disturbances, which I regret had not been adjusted before the end of last year. These accounts have now been practically settled, and the amount due by Pahang to Perak will be transferred to Selangor, and added to the Pahang debt to that State, the whole of which will be included in the statement of assets and liabilities at the end of the current year.

4. Detailed financial statements (Appendices A to E*) are attached.

5. The reletting of the revenue farms for the three years 1896-1898 took place in October. The result was satisfactory. These farms include the monopoly of manufacturing locally distilled spirits, and collecting a duty on imported spirits; of collecting an import duty on opium; and of the exclusive right of keeping gambling and pawnbroking establishments. The monopoly of cooking and selling chandu and opium dross, which formerly extended throughout the State, has now been confined to the coast districts; people in Temerloh and Ulu Pahang being allowed the privilege of cooking opium for their own use free of charge.

* B and C not printed.

6. The highest tender, which was accepted, was received from a well-known Chinese syndicate in Kinta, and amounted to \$50,400 per annum, against \$24,000 paid during the previous year.

7. To compensate Government for the loss of revenue incurred by curtailing the limits of the Chandu Farm, the duty on tobacco was raised from \$2 to \$5 a pikul, which led to an increase of from \$840 to \$2,760 per annum in the Tobacco Farm rent. But the revenue derived from this monopoly is small, and it is a question whether the farm should not be abolished at the end of its present term. The tax is light compared with that which existed under Malay rule, when tobacco was a royal monopoly, but it is not a popular one, and its abolition would be much appreciated by the natives.

TRADE.

8. The trade returns, which I attach, show an increase of \$158,789 in the value of imports, and \$115,659 in the value of exports, as compared with 1894; the total for 1895 being—imports, \$946,649; exports, \$775,313. These returns are only approximate, no record of imports and exports being kept in Ulu Pahang, or at less important ports on the coast.

LEGISLATION.

9. A meeting of the State Council was held at Pekan on the 23rd January, when an order was passed to prohibit the collection of “gutta” throughout the State. The reasons which necessitated this step are given in the Acting Resident’s report for 1894. No other legislation of importance took place during the year.

ADMINISTRATION.

10. Mr. Hugh Clifford, Acting British Resident, was granted leave of absence in September, when Mr. D. H. Wise was appointed Acting Resident. The only other changes amongst European officers were the appointment of Mr. W. G. Maxwell, of the Perak Service, to act for Mr. J. F. Owen as Collector of Kuantan during the latter’s absence on 15 months’ leave; and of Inspector H. Sumner to act as Superintendent of Police during Mr. R. W. Duff’s absence from June to the end of the year.

11. The staff of the District Officer, Pekan, and of the Superintendent, Ulu Pahang, both require strengthening, as the work in these districts is more than one officer can properly perform, and the appointment of an Assistant District Officer in each would soon lead to an increase of revenue that would more than cover the extra expenditure incurred. The Audit Office is also undermanned, and requires strengthening.

12. I have much pleasure in recording here my appreciation of the ready assistance and support that I have received from the officers of Pahang since I have been in charge of the State.

13. The death of the Temenggong, which took place at Chenor in March, removed one of the principal native Chiefs and a member of the State Council. The question of appointing a successor to the vacant position has been before His Highness the Sultan in Council, but has not yet been finally decided. No other changes of importance amongst the native Chiefs took place during the year.

LAND AND AGRICULTURE.

14. The following comparative return shows the land alienated for permanent cultivation during 1894 and 1895:

District.	1894.		1895.	
	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.
Pekan (exclusive of Rompin and Endau) ...	59	139	193	675
Temerloh ...	762	1,379	181	254
Ulu Pahang ...	187	310	530	731
Kuantan ...	8	15	10	16
Total ...	1,016	1,843	914	1,666

15. The Temerloh return of 1894 includes a number of holdings in the Semantan, which had formerly escaped registration owing to the exodus of natives from that district during the disturbances. Many of the holdings shown in the returns are not newly alienated, but are lands held under Malay tenure, which have, from various causes, escaped registration. Nearly the whole of the Kuantan district was, until the end of 1895, included in the Pahang Corporation’s concession, which accounts for the small area alienated there by Government.

16. The total area of agricultural land registered on the 31st December, 1895, exclusive of *ladangs* (hill padi) and other temporary holdings, was as follows:—

District.	Number of holdings.	Area in acres.
Pekan (exclusive of Rompin and Endau)	2,229	6,585
Temerloh	7,148	11,105
Ulu Pahang	5,183	3,894
Kuantan	298	458
Total	14,858	22,042

17. The Land Office registers are, at present, far from complete, owing, chiefly, to the fact that a great deal of the attention of the District Officers has been devoted to other duties. In the Ulu Tembeling district, which suffered severely from the raid made by the rebels in 1894, the registration of land is only now being undertaken. The Rompin and Endau districts are much in want of proper supervision, which, owing to their distance from head-quarters, it is impossible they should receive, since the administration of the southern coast districts has been amalgamated with that of Pekan.

18. After going carefully into the work of the Land Offices, I issued regulations, which were drawn up with the assistance of the District Officers of Kuantan and Pekan, dealing in detail with all matters concerning applications, registration of titles, demarcation of land and the collection of land revenue. These regulations provide an uniform procedure and system consonant with the land laws of the State, and for division of each district, for collection purposes, into mukims, or sub-districts, under the lesser territorial chiefs, the more capable of whom will have an opportunity of taking a more active part than hitherto in land work, while assistance will be given by the Land Office to those who are not able to carry out the requirements of the regulations themselves.

19. The land revenue of the State is, I consider, capable of considerable expansion, and the importance of introducing an effective but inexpensive system, while the Land Department is still in its infancy, cannot be over-estimated. The best results would, no doubt, be obtained by the appointment of European settlement officers, but the extra revenue derived would not, at present, justify the expense of a more advanced system than can be carried out with the means already at hand.

20. The question of surveys is one regarding which the experience gained by the Government of Perak should not be lost sight of. At present practically no revenue surveys have taken place in Pahang. The holdings are usually scattered, and of comparatively small value. Rough demarcation of boundaries and measurement, under the supervision of the native chiefs, whose local knowledge must be to a great extent relied upon in cases of dispute, appears sufficient for present purposes. As soon as the value and number of holdings justify the expense entailed, it will be necessary to commence a revenue survey, which, when it is carried out, should be controlled by a head office under a trained surveyor. Large areas, such as concessions granted to European companies, can meanwhile be surveyed, if necessary, by private surveyors approved by Government.

21. The rice crop of 1895 was poorer than usual, owing mostly to floods, which were unusually early, while the crop was planted late. The quantity harvested was small, and, as in previous years, of inferior quality, fetching in Ulu Pahang only \$4 a pikul, while the price of imported rice was as high as \$7. The chief cause is, as reported in previous years, the want of good seed. I have taken steps to procure a supply of seed padi from Perak, which will be sold to the Pahang natives at cost price. It will be interesting to watch the result of this experiment.

22. The want of a proper system of irrigation, which is of such importance to successful rice cultivation, is apparent in many places where *tanah tenggala*, or dry plough land, which is capable of being converted into *bendang*, or irrigated land, exists. It would be possible to irrigate some of these fields at small expense; but any extensive scheme of irrigation would not be justified at present, for, if considerable areas of land were irrigated, it is doubtful whether there would be a sufficient number of agriculturists to cultivate them.

23. The cultivation of *rotan sega*, a cane that finds a ready market in Singapore, is beginning to attract the attention of the natives. The style of cultivation appeals to the natural indolence of the Malay, who has only to plant the canes under cover of the jungle after clearing away the undergrowth, and the plants need no further attention during the three or four years that intervene before the first crop is taken.

24. The trade returns show a considerable export of rattans from State forests, most of which are collected by Pahang Malays. An Order in Council has been passed, since the beginning of this year, regulating the issue of passes to persons taking jungle produce for sale, which will enable this industry to be better controlled in future, and the forests to be preserved where necessary.

25. Nipah palms, from which the ataps used for covering houses are made, have been hitherto made little use of. The experiment is being tried of encouraging the natives to lease the lands on which these palms grow, with a view to induce those who visit the coast during the fishing season to settle permanently and foster the atap industry.

The supply of ataps for use of the tobacco estates in Deli, where a good market could always be found, would be a remunerative business for these men, who cannot pursue their ordinary vocation during the north-east monsoon, and the industry would, at the same time, bring in a fair revenue to Government.

MINING.

26. The following return shows the gold and tin exported from the more important concessions, and the total export from the State, for the past three years :

GOLD EXPORTED.

	1893.	1894.	1895.	Value, 1895.
Raub ...	4,088 oz.	3,302 oz.	4,695 oz.	\$141,528
Selinseng ...	535 „	3,011 „	5,424 „	163,454
Penjom... ..	5,120 „	5,139 „	4,945 „	149,088
Other mines ...	36 „	353 „	35 „	1,052
Total ...	9,779 oz.	11,805 oz.	15,099 oz.	\$455,122

TIN EXPORTED.

	1893.		1894.		1895.		Value, 1895.
	Tin. Pkls.	Tin-ore. Pkls.	Tin. Pkls.	Tin-ore. Pkls.	Tin. Pkls.	Tin-ore. Pkls.	
Pahang Corpora- tion, Kuantan ...	...	3,033	...	8,306	...	10,165	\$235,708
Pekan District...	...	...	60	...	1	25	613
Temerloh ...	...	74	...	65	36	59	2,561
Ulu Pahang ...	830	533	1,063	912	1,028	462	44,757
Total ...	830	3,640	1,123	9,283	1,065	10,711	\$283,639

The actual value of gold exported in 1895 is greater than the amount shown in the return, which is the Government valuation on which duty is collected.

27. With the exception of work done on four of the concessions granted by the Sultan before the appointment of a Resident, but little progress has been made in mining. The steady increase of gold from the concessions in Ulu Pahang, and of tin from the Pahang Corporation's mines in Kuantan, is, however, satisfactory.

28. At the beginning of 1895 the following mining concessions were in existence :

- (1) Raub, the property of the Raub Australian Mining Company ;
- (2) Selinseng (Kermoi Numbers I. and II.) the property of the Malayan (Pahang) Concession Company ;
- (3) Penjom, the property of the Penjom Mining Company ;
- (4) Kuantan, the property of the Pahang Corporation ;
- (5) Bera, the property of the Pahang Exploration and Development Company ;
- (6) Cherang Yang " " "
- (7) Tras, the property of Mr. L. J. Fraser ;
- (8) Liang, the property of the Ungku Muda of Pahang ;
- (9) Kichau, the property of the Kichau Corporation ;
- (10) Bebar, the property of the Dato' Bandar of Pahang.

29. Of these, the Raub property is held under a lease. The Selinseng and Penjom Companies are still, as regards their titles, in the prospecting stage, though negotiations with the former will shortly, I trust, result in the issue of a lease. The Pahang Corporation's rights have been limited to the part of the Kuantan district above Kuala Reman, which throws open to applicants the whole Kuantan watershed below that point and the Rompin and Endau valleys, which join the southern coast districts of the State. The question of the area to be leased to the Corporation is now under consideration.

30. The Bera-Luit and Cherang Yang (Cheringing) concessionaires, on whose claims practically no prospecting work has been done for three years, were granted an extension of six months, which terminated, respecting the former in December, 1895, and the latter in January, 1896, and the decision of the Government to cancel these concessions has resulted in a final appeal for a further extension of time, which is being considered.

31. The Kichau concession, which had really expired in 1893, was formally cancelled during the year under review ; and the Bebar concession, the cancellation of which had been notified for some time, has also ceased to exist.

32. Over three fourths of the tin exported from Ulu Pahang was obtained at Tras, near the Selangor boundary, by ground sluicing in mountain streams, in many places at an elevation of 2,000 feet. These streams have been worked for the last 10 years under an informal permit granted by the Sultan, and the form of document to be issued in exchange for the rights held under the original permit, and the area over which these rights will be recognised, has not yet been decided.

33. The Liang concession, which formerly belonged to the Ungku Muda of Pahang, has been acquired by an European company, whose representative, I understand, intends to apply to Government for an extension of the concession, which expired on 31st March, 1896. Alluvial mining was commenced, under European supervision, during 1895, and preparations are in progress for opening a coffee estate at Liang.

34. An important feature of the work done at Raub was the completion of a light 2' 6" gauge railway, over three miles in length, connecting the battery with the Raub Hole and Bukit Koman shafts. The benefit of this railway, which is far more economical than the bullock carts formerly employed, is already apparent in the increase of quartz put through the mill. The line has now been extended to Bukit Malacca, where a new shaft is being sunk. I visited Raub in November, and the growth of the mining camp and general appearance of progress, since I had passed through the place a couple of years previously, were very noticeable. The output from Raub of 5,755 oz. of gold was obtained from 11,766 tons of quartz.

35. At Selinseng (Kermoi Number I.) 8,195 tons of quartz were crushed, yielding 5,519 oz. of gold. At Chapin (Kermoi Number II.) the property of the same company, prospecting work has been prosecuted, with the result that the company has purchased an engine and 20-head battery, which, however, cannot be erected until a road has been constructed from the river to the mine.

36. The output from the Penjom Company's mines, which is slightly less than in 1894, has been much the same for the last three years, the yield in 1895 being 4,823 oz. of gold from 12,000 tons of ore crushed. A cyanide plant was erected during the year for treatment of the tailings from the battery, but, so far, without success. The manager attributes the failure to want of experience, and has obtained the service of an expert, whose treatment it is hoped will prove successful.

37. The whole output of tin in Kuantan has come from the corporation's mines at Jeram Lumpong and Jeram Batang, and the battery at the former place is being increased by 20 head of stamps. A great deal of good work has been done in actual mining and prospecting underground, and in the erection of elaborate machinery for the treatment of the ore, which is shipped to Singapore to be smelted.

38. The batteries erected at Semiliang and Baias have been idle the whole year; but prospecting has been done at the latter place, and a tramway is now being laid to connect a spot, where ore has been found, with the battery.

39. A glance at the financial returns will show that the first four mining companies, mentioned in paragraph 28, are, at present, the chief sources of revenue in the State, for, not only do they contribute nearly all the customs duties, but a large proportion of the rent of the revenue farms is derived indirectly from the labourers employed on these concessions.

POLICE AND CRIME.

40. The strength of the Police Force at the end of the year was 195 Sikhs, 64 Malays, 41 Dyaks, and 1 Chinese; the European officers being a Superintendent and two Inspectors, of whom the former was on leave during the latter half of the year, his place being filled by the Senior Inspector.

41. Thirty Selangor Sikhs, who had been stationed in Ulu Pahang since the Tembeling raid, were withdrawn in August.

42. At the beginning of the year 11 stations were occupied—viz., Pekan, Kuala Pahang, Kuala Kuantan, Sungei Lembing, Temerloh, Bentong, Kuala Tembeling, Kuala Lipis, Kuala Medang, Raub, and Selinseng. In June a detachment of men, who had been recruited by the Acting Superintendent of Police for the Malayan (Pahang) Concession Company, relieved the Government police at Selinseng and occupied that station. The cost of this detachment is borne by the company, the men being, as regards discipline and drill, under the orders of the Superintendent of Police. In December the detachment at Bentong, where there is but a small population and practically no police work, was withdrawn and distributed between Kuala Medang and Kuala Pahang. This reduces the number of stations now occupied to nine.

43. The Acting Superintendent of Police reports that the conduct of the men was satisfactory, most of the offences dealt with departmentally being of a trivial nature. Seven cases came before the Police Court in which members of the force were convicted, but one only was charged with a serious crime.

44. Vacancies amongst the Sikhs have been successfully filled by enlisting men locally, but considerable difficulty is experienced in obtaining a good class of Malay recruit. Malay police, however, though unsuited to employment which entails discipline and regularity, are indispensable in a Malay State.

45. The Dyak contingent, who were enlisted in 1894, owing to the difficulty of getting Malays, are reported upon most favourably by the Acting Superintendent of Police. They are amenable to discipline, apt at learning their drill, and thoroughly understand the style of jungle warfare that is adopted by Malays, to whom they are superior in pluck and endurance. The purely police duties performed by them are so light that it is not easy to judge of their qualifications in that respect. The Acting Superintendent of Police believes that they would make good police, though most of those at present employed are wanting in tact and experience.

46. The whole force, with the exception of recruits, was put through a course of musketry, the result of which, though not as good as could be wished, shows an improvement on last year. Want of supervision and proper ranges in the out-stations are said to be the chief causes of the shooting being below the standard required.

47. The health of the men has been better than in former years. Four deaths occurred amongst members of the force. The general physique of the Sikhs compares favourably with those of the other Native States' forces.

48. The return of crime, furnished by the Acting Superintendent of Police, shows 451 cases reported, of which 282 were discovered. The following return shows the more serious crimes reported, and the number of discoveries made:

Offence.	Number of cases reported.	Number of cases discovered.
Murder	4	1
Culpable homicide not amounting to murder }	1	nil
Abetment of murder	1	"
Attempt to murder	1	1
Causing grievous hurt	3	3
Causing hurt	10	9
Forgery	1	1
Highway robbery	3	2
Housebreaking	8	7
Rape	3	nil
Robbery	6	3
Theft	182	69
Unnatural offences	2	2
Political offences	2	2
Total	227	100

49. It will be seen from these figures that the purely police work is very light, as might be expected in a sparsely populated country where the opportunities of committing crimes of a serious nature are comparatively few, and the distances between the police stations that exist are so great that a considerable percentage of minor offences, that would otherwise be reported, never come to light.

50. The Kelantan and Trengganu boundary, which has always been a haven of refuge for persons who commit offences in Pahang, is still a source of anxiety. I am glad to say that during 1895 no attempt was made, as in previous years, to raid the Kuantan district; but this is due to the watchfulness displayed by the District Officer and police in that district, who are prepared to frustrate any attempts made to disturb the peace. The danger arising from the proximity of the bands of dacoits living in these States would, in the event of a mining population settling in Kuantan or Lepar, be a serious hindrance to the prosperity of those districts, and, so long as the Trengganu authorities allow that State to shelter criminals of this description, Chinese miners will hesitate to establish themselves within reach of the boundary.

51. A return of births and deaths is kept by the police, but it is so incomplete, owing to a percentage only being reported by the public, that I have not included it in this report.

PRISONS.

52. The following is a return showing the distribution of prisoners undergoing sentence during the year :

District.	In gaol on 1-1-95.	In gaol on 31-12-95	Discharged during the year.	Admitted during the year.	Detained for safe custody and awaiting trial.	Transferred to other gaols.	Died in gaol.	Executed.	Escaped during the year.
Pekan	43	37	53	59	1	5	5	1	nil
Kuala Lipis	35	28	59	58	5	1	nil	nil	1
Kuantan	10	7	26	23	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Temerloh	6	3	6	3	nil	nil	nil	nil	nil
Total	94	75	144	143	6	6	5	1	1

53. The health of the prisoners has not been satisfactory; fever, diarrhoea, and ulcers having been prevalent in the central prison at Pekan. Every effort has been made to reduce the cases of sickness as far as possible, but the situation and plan of the present gaol building are unsanitary, and until better accommodation, which is now being provided at Kuala Lipis, is available, there will, I fear, be but little improvement.

COURTS.

54. The following is a statement of the court work done during the year :

	Pekan.	Temerloh.	Ulu Pahang.	Kuantan.	Total.
Criminal cases ...	108	21	121	141	391
Civil cases ...	147	47	180	95	469
Total ...	255	68	301	236	860

This shows a decrease of 27 criminal cases as compared with 1894, and an increase of 75 civil cases. The court work throughout the State is light.

55. Regulations were issued in October laying down the procedure to be adopted in cases of application for probate and administration, and providing that letters of administration of estates of less value than \$1,000 should be issued by the District Courts, so as to save expense and delay to the applicants, who had formerly to obtain them from the Supreme Court at Pekan.

PUBLIC WORKS AND ROADS.

56. There is nothing under this head that calls for special remark, except the construction of the cart road from Kuala Kubu to Kuala Lipis, a most important work which is being carried out by the Selangor Government on behalf of Pahang. The reasons which led to the construction of this road, and the line of the country through which it will pass, were described by the Acting Resident in his report for 1894, and I can only endorse his remarks as to the value of improving the means of communication in the district through which the road will pass. I do not, however, anticipate that the heavy goods traffic, hitherto carried on by river, will be entirely transferred to the road, as the expense of handling the goods and carting them for a distance of from 30 to 70 miles, in addition to the railway journey through Selangor, will exceed the cost of river transport.

57. I have no official information as to the progress that has been made on this road, except at the Pahang end. I think it is unlikely that the road will be open to traffic throughout by the end of 1897. The Resident of Selangor will, no doubt, furnish full information on this work when forwarding his report for 1895.

58. The sum of \$3,000, provided for a new gaol at Kuala Lipis, was saved, and it has been decided to build a larger gaol there this year, so as to provide sufficient accommodation when the head-quarters of the State has been moved to Ulu Pahang.

59. The head-quarters staff of the Public Works Department was moved to Kuala Lipis at the end of the year, so as to enable the Clerk of Works to give more assistance than has hitherto been possible to the State Engineer of Selangor on the survey and construction of the Selangor-Pahang Road.

HEALTH.

60. With the exception of three deaths from cholera, two of which occurred in Pekan gaol, and a few cases of influenza in Ulu Pahang, no infectious or contagious diseases are reported, and the health of the State has been satisfactory.

61. The number of in-patients treated in Pekan hospital was 177, against 217 in 1894; the out-patients numbering 877 as compared with 786 treated during the previous year. The death-rate was 3.37 per cent.

62. In the Kuala Lipis hospital 238 in-patients and 636 out-patients were treated, against 184 and 579 in 1894. The death-rate amongst the in-patients was 3.7 per cent.

63. At Temerloh, where an out-door dispensary was in existence till December, 222 cases were treated, against 128 in 1894. This dispensary has been abolished and the dresser in charge transferred to head-quarters on promotion.

64. The Residency Surgeon complains, and, I think, with some reason, that the want of a proper supply of drugs and instruments renders it impossible to deal, as efficiently as could be desired, with the cases that are treated. It has been necessary to observe strict economy in this as in other departments of the State, but some extra provision for the purchase of instruments and drugs will be absolutely necessary next year.

65. The majority of the patients, both at Kuala Lipis and Pekan, were members of the Police Force. It has always been a matter of difficulty to persuade Malays to become in-patients, though they avail themselves, to some extent, of the dispensary for trivial ailments.

66. Vaccination was not carried out to any great extent, owing to want of staff. The appointment of a vaccinator, whose duties would be to travel through each village in the State for this purpose, would be of great use, as the Malays of Pahang, who appreciate the benefit to be derived, readily submit to vaccination.

67. The meteorological returns are kept at Pekan, Kuala Lipis, Temerloh, and Ulu Kuantan. These returns are not complete in detail, but, as it would cause some delay to obtain the necessary information from the out-stations, I forward them as they are (*see* Appendix H).

POSTS AND TELEGRAPHS.

68. The comparative returns shew the work done by the Postal Department, which is under charge of the Treasurer, during the years 1894 and 1895. They point to a satisfactory increase in postal business (*see* Appendix I).

69. Communication with Singapore was maintained, during the north-east monsoon, by subsidising a steamer to run between Singapore and Pahang once a fortnight. I cannot say that the service proved altogether satisfactory. There is no reason why a well-found vessel should not run regularly all the year through, for the monsoon, which lasts practically for only about three months, does not render the navigation of the coast so formidable as is often represented. The freight on cargo during the four winter months was very high.

70. A fortnightly mail service with Ulu Pahang was carried out, during the last four months of the year, by means of police transport boats, owing to the wreck of the Government steam launch *Ethel*, which sank in deep water, after foundering on a rock in the Jelai, in August, and had to be abandoned.

GENERAL.

71. The most important event of the year was an expedition undertaken, with the Governor's consent, by Mr. Hugh Clifford to Trengganu and Kelantan in pursuit of the rebel chiefs who had taken refuge there both before and after the Tembeling raid of 1894.

72. Mr. Clifford, who was accompanied by Mr. R. W. Duff, Acting Superintendent of Police, Doctor Jesser-Coope, Residency Surgeon of Pahang, and two Commissioners appointed by the Siamese Government, left Kuala Tembeling on the 17th March, with a party consisting of 190 Malays, 39 Dyaks, 8 Sikhs, and 10 Siamese, including bearers and personal attendants; the number of the fighting men, armed with rifles, being 105. After an absence of over three months, during which a large part of the Peninsula, hitherto unexplored, was traversed, the last detachment of the expedition returned to Pahang, by sea, on the 28th June. Mr. Clifford furnished a full report in August on his movements in these States. I need only state here that, though the immediate object of the expedition—the capture of the rebel chiefs—was not effected, for reasons which Mr. Clifford has explained at length, the expedition was by no means without result. A sketch map, by means of a time and compass survey, of the country traversed, and an amount of valuable information, that might never have been obtained had not such an opportunity occurred, has been placed by Mr. Clifford at the disposal of Government in the report referred to.

73. The Malays who accompanied the expedition lent their services without any remuneration, except the plain rice diet that was supplied daily to natives and Europeans alike, and Mr. Clifford reports most favourably on the zeal with which they, and all the members of the party, performed the duties allotted to them, in spite of the discomforts and numerous difficulties that were encountered.

74. The whole cost of the expedition amounted to \$7,393.83 only; of which the sum of \$1,204.48, incurred by the Colonial Government on behalf of Pahang, was the cost of two trips of the *Seabelle* from Singapore to Trengganu.

75. In November information was received that six of the rebel chiefs—Bahman (ex-Orang Kaya, Semantan), Awong Nong, Yusoh, Teh Brahim, Haji Mat Wahit and Mat Sela had been captured, through the instrumentality of the Siamese authorities, and taken to Siam, where they have since been identified by envoys from Pahang. Rasu (ex-Toh Gajah) and Mat Kilau are both reported to be dead. As a result, not only has a cause of constant anxiety to Government been removed, but the inhabitants of Pahang now look forward with confidence to a term of security and peace which has not yet been enjoyed since the Semantan outbreak of 1892.

76. Although, after nearly eight years' of British Protection, mining and agriculture have, with the exception of the first four concessions mentioned in para. 28 above, been almost at a standstill, no one, who compares the recent history of Pahang with that of the older States on the western seaboard, has far to seek for the reasons. When it is considered that no Chinese population already existed—as was the case in Perak and Selangor—in Pahang when the State passed from purely Malay rule; that most of the country has, till quite lately, been locked up by unworked concessions; that the inhabitants of the State have, for the past five years, suffered either from actual or apprehended disturbances of the peace, it is hardly surprising that so little progress has been made.

77. There are few districts that do not contain tin or gold in some quantity, but the natives have neither capital nor enterprise, and until attention is paid to prospecting these deposits there is little chance of alluvial mines, which were the making of Perak and Selangor, being worked here on an appreciable scale. As regards facilities of communication, parts of Pahang, which are known to contain alluvial tin, are better off than was the Kinta district of Perak, at a time when it became a populous mining field in the face of these difficulties. There is, however, this great difference. Perak and Selangor had not, in the early days of protection, to compete with neighbouring States possessing easy means of transport and a ready-made mining population, but these facilities, which are at present denied to Pahang, attract Chinese labour and capital to the older States, where it is a noticeable feature of progress that, since improved communications have existed, the miners usually wait for roads before breaking new ground, instead of, as formerly, opening extensive fields far ahead of the roads and trusting to the future for improved means of transport.

78. These are the chief causes of want of progress in the past. I am glad to be able to report that the future presents a brighter aspect. One obstacle has now been removed by the capture of the rebel chiefs; the work of improving road communication has commenced; and, if the assistance of the richer Federated States can be liberally granted, the prosperity of Pahang may be regarded as assured.

79. The number of years that may elapse before the loans already granted shall have been wiped off chiefly depends on the extent by which those loans can be augmented. The natural resources of the country are such that it may be confidently asserted that a liberal expenditure in opening up communications will prove to be the most economical policy, in the end, so far as Pahang herself is concerned, and will do not a little to increase the ultimate prosperity of the western States, all of which will be more or less directly connected by road or rail with Pahang at no very distant date.

I have the honour to be,

Sir,

Your most obedient Servant,

D. H. WISE,
Acting British Resident.

APPENDIX

ABSTRACT OF REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE AND OF RECEIPTS AND PAYMENTS

	Pekan.	Ulu Pahang.	Temerloh.	Kuantan.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
To Balances on 1st January, 1895 ...	11,819 84	470 46	602 54	785 97	13,678 81
To Land and Mining Revenue ...	13,894 05	4,127 80	3,850 20	1,970 91	23,842 96
„ Licenses ...	25,917 00	...	...	346 50	26,263 50
„ Customs ...	167 73	24,866 46	283 57	20,022 03	45,339 79
„ Port and Harbour Dues ...	1,102 75	...	129 00	108 75	1,340 50
„ Fines, Forfeitures and Fees of Court ...	868 13	1,247 58	459 83	622 13	3,197 67
„ Stamps and Postal Revenue ...	1,747 45	751 67	11 79	339 40	2,850 31
„ Reimbursements ...	535 64	319 60	8 50	...	863 74
„ Miscellaneous Receipts ...	401 55	696 00	709 30	906 60	2,713 45
„ Interest ...	331 88	...	...	...	331 88
 Total Revenue Receipts ...	 44,966 18	 32,009 11	 5,452 19	 24,316 32	 106,743 80
To Loans ...	122,000 00	...	...	...	122,000 00
„ Colonial Government, S.S. ...	14,504 30	...	...	...	14,504 30
„ Deposits, Police Reward Fund ...	192 40	...	...	...	192 40
„ „ Miscellaneous ...	38,699 62	6,481 66	960 00	2,063 58	48,204 86
„ Advances, Heads of Departments ...	355 00	200 00	...	30 00	585 00
„ „ Miscellaneous ...	31,812 75	1,706 94	278 25	70 50	33,868 44
„ Drafts between Stations ...	24,881 06	13,501 16	2,662 79	2,168 61	43,213 62
„ Remittances between Stations ...	35,634 28	32,338 16	8,958 60	1,815 10	78,746 14
„ Money Order Account, S.S. ...	13,387 10	...	...	...	13,387 10
„ „ „ Native States ...	136 73	...	...	...	136 73
„ Overissues ...	1,123 12	3,399 12	120 65	2 00	4,644 89
 Total Receipts on Personal Accounts	 282,726 36	 57,627 04	 12,980 29	 6,149 79	 359,483 48
 Total ...	 339,512 38	 90,106 61	 19,035 02	 31,252 08	 479,906 09

A.

ON PERSONAL ACCOUNTS FROM 1ST JANUARY TO 31ST DECEMBER, 1895.

	Pekan.	Ulu Pahang.	Temerloh.	Kuantan.	Total.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
By Establishments—					
Salaries	72,973 82	9,028 13	3,324 00	3,472 84	88,798 79
Exchange Compensation Allowance	7,804 44	940 25	574 82	877 51	10,197 02
Office Contingencies... ..	477 72	81 13	5 40	48 14	612 39
Total Establishments ...	81,255 98	10,049 51	3,904 22	4,398 49	99,608 20
By Allowances to Native Chiefs ...	43,975 90	8,940 00	3,995 00	900 00	57,810 90
„ Revenue Services	1,127 41	390 14	803 60	5 75	2,326 90
„ Administration of Justice	209 75	82 11	28 90	11 10	331 86
„ Medical	1,612 12	1,459 93	37 65	...	3,109 70
„ Police	7,837 00	310 83	53 18	43 28	8,244 29
„ Gaols	2,855 02	1,166 88	133 95	289 96	4,445 81
„ Marine Department	1,164 93	76 25	72 16	548 89	1,862 23
„ Conveyance of Mails... ..	98 08	225 00	...	134 24	457 32
„ Transport	2,023 50	1,191 66	305 60	516 36	4,037 12
„ Special Expenditure	28,211 53	...	6 00	7 20	28,224 73
„ Miscellaneous Services	3,894 83	629 25	126 00	191 45	4,841 53
„ Works and Buildings	2,496 93	2,419 01	551 90	420 06	5,887 90
„ Roads, Streets, Rivers and Bridges...	1,609 25	8,158 22	...	249 15	10,016 62
„ Interest	708 79	...	...	...	708 79
Total Service Payments ...	179,081 02	35,098 79	10,018 16	7,715 93	231,913 90
By Loans ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
„ Colonial Government, S.S.	17,040 58	...	...	...	17,040 58
„ Deposits, Police Reward Fund	174 90	...	...	...	174 90
„ „ Miscellaneous	41,900 23	9,192 66	2,060 00	2,479 08	55,631 97
„ Advances, Heads of Departments	355 00	200 00	...	30 00	585 00
„ „ Miscellaneous	20,995 34	1,878 94	278 25	70 50	23,223 03
„ Drafts between Stations	17,843 77	19,895 54	966 57	4,882 10	43,587 98
„ Remittances between Stations	41,569 13	19,840 10	5,191 46	12,145 45	78,746 14
„ Money Order Account, S.S....	14,112 46	...	...	...	14,112 46
„ „ „ Native States	189 91	...	...	...	189 91
„ Overissues	1,336 19	3,399 12	120 65	2 00	4,857 96
Total Payments on Personal Accounts...	155,517 51	54,406 36	8,616 93	19,609 13	238,149 93
By Balances on 31st December, 1895 ...	4,913 85	601 46	399 93	3,927 02	9,842 26
Total ...	339,512 38	90,106 61	19,035 02	31,252 08	479,906 09

APPENDIX D.

STATEMENT OF ASSETS AND LIABILITIES ON THE 1ST JANUARY, 1895, AND THE 1ST JANUARY, 1896.

Assets.	1st January, 1895.		Liabilities.	1st January, 1895.		1st January, 1896.	
	\$	c.		\$	c.	\$	c.
Cash and Bank Balances...	...	...	Loans, Straits Settlementss ...	...	...	822,150	78
Colonial Government, S.S.	...	...	Interest on loans due, Straits Settlements	...	...	122,904	92
Advances, Miscellaneous...	...	...	Loans, Selangor ...	...	...	264,000	00
Overissues...	...	...	Interest on loans due, Selangor	...	...	12,900	94
			Loans, Perak ...	...	...	45,000	00
			Interest on loans due, Perak ...	...	...	2,858	63
			Deposits, Police Reward Fund	...	...	75	81
			Do. Miscellaneous ...	...	...	22,337	18
			Drafts between Stations	...	...	1,004	11
			Money Order Account, S.S. ...	...	...	1,480	14
			Do. do. Native States ...	...	...	31	05
Balance to the debit of the State	...	...			
	30,848	53					
	1,097,600	39					
Total	1,128,448	92	Total	...	...	1,128,448	92
						1,286,216	73

— APPENDIX E.

STATEMENT OF TOTAL ORDINARY REVENUE AND EXPENDITURE
OF THE WHOLE STATE FROM 1889 TO 1895.

Year.	Revenue.		Expenditure.	
	\$	c.	\$	c.
1889 (half year) ...	30,390	05	<i>a</i> 141,683	38
1890... ..	62,077	01	<i>b</i> 284,647	07
1891... ..	77,386	50	238,174	22
1892... ..	<i>c</i> 50,044	34	<i>d</i> 206,735	79
1893... ..	83,688	47	<i>e</i> 246,606	67
1894... ..	100,220	43	<i>f</i> 207,514	27
1895... ..	106,743	80	<i>g</i> 206,317	48

	\$	c.
<i>a</i> Exclusive of interest on loans (1889)	937	50
<i>b</i> " " (1890)	13,055	08
<i>c</i> Exclusive of special receipts contribution by H. H. the Sultan on account of Semantan outbreak expenditure	57,600	00
<i>d</i> Exclusive of special expenditure, Semantan outbreak	73,286	95
<i>d</i> Exclusive of interest on loans 1891-92	48,970	42
<i>e</i> " " 1893	31,786	04
<i>e</i> Exclusive of special expenditure, Semantan outbreak	3,842	92
<i>f</i> " " " "	461	43
<i>f</i> Exclusive of interest on loans, 1894	36,145	19
<i>f</i> Exclusive of special expenditure, Tembeling raid	4,999	84
<i>g</i> " " " "	17,236	19
<i>g</i> Exclusive of special expenditure, Semantan outbreak	1,184	90
<i>g</i> Exclusive of special expenditure, expedition to Kelantan and Trengganu	7,175	33

APPENDIX F.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF IMPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1894 AND 1895.

Articles.	Value.		Articles.	Value.	
	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
Aerated waters ...	1,870 80	1,354 50	Oil, castor ...	471 00	171 00
Arecanuts... ..	42 30	131 26	Other oils ...	343 00	613 00
Beer	5,819 00	6,201 50	Opium	41,338 90	50,053 00
Building materials	1,602 00	1,405 20	Provisions ...	29,240 00	29,082 20
Coals	20 00	120 96	Padi	49 00	...
Crockery ware ...	3,816 00	1,924 72	Paint	437 00	322 00
Coconuts	374 60	407 35	Piece goods ...	89 00	39 00
Cotton ... ..	...	45 00	Poultry	690 00	918 75
Cotton goods ...	33,702 00	48,658 50	Rice	173,673 00	99,673 00
Explosives	18,320 00	20,469 25	" refuse	9 00	3 00
Earthenware	1,157 50	476 05	Salt	16,048 40	4,345 70
Fish, salt	4,781 75	5,966 50	Spirits and liquor	15,434 50	16,550 80
Furniture	94 00	153 00	Sugar	9,692 30	12,074 00
Gambier	4 00	125 50	Syrup	568 00	233 70
Glassware	43 00	153 00	Stationery	620 00	400 00
Hardware	6,974 00	4,893 50	Sundries	85,388 05	94,384 60
Iron, bar	18,953 00	83,168 00	Tea	1,151 00	1,416 00
" safes... ..	100 00	500 00	Tobacco	20,561 50	21,763 50
" tools... ..	447 00	169 00	Tar	6 00	4 00
Lime	656 80	1,018 50	Vegetable, salted	3,654 00	1,110 75
Live stock	1,243 20	2,935 00	Wine	5,897 50	2,900 00
Machinery	49,209 00	175,481 00	Wooden ware ...	147 00	114 00
Medicines	1,622 00	1,830 00	Wearing apparel	28 80	24 70
Oil—kerosine ...	35,031 50	12,903 40	Specie	192,505 00	232,884 89
" bean	1,350 00	4,160 00			
" coconut	2,584 00	3,032 00	Grand total...	787,859 90	946,649 58

Net increase ... \$158,789 68

APPENDIX G.
COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF EXPORTS FOR THE YEARS 1894 AND 1895.

Articles.	Value.		Articles.	Value.	
	1894.	1895.		1894.	1895.
	\$ c.	\$ c.		\$ c.	\$ c.
Arecanuts ...	18 84	128 90	Hides and horns	761 55	3,451 20
„ (dried) ...	...	1,087 00	Ivory ...	300 00	1,800 00
Ataps ...	11 30	...	Jungle produce...	50,085 50	49,028 20
Bees' wax ...	7 50	202 40	Malacca canes ...	57 76	294 00
Birds' nests ...	...	250 80	Nibongs...	5 00	4 65
Bones ...	...	25 00	Oil, kruin ...	17 70	...
Camphor ...	54 00	208 50	„ wood ...	27 75	120 00
Copra ...	350 05	8,727 15	Provisions ...	10 00	...
Coconuts ...	171 73	1,525 90	Padi ...	...	91 00
Damar ...	30 00	41 76	Rattans ...	16,315 60	27,956 60
„ mata kuching	7 90	95 36	Sundries...	39 24	192 54
„ batu ...	1 00	...	Timber ...	10,821 25	10,132 80
Firewood ...	1,062 84	1,280 00	Tin ...	22,267 50	31,991 68
Fish (salt) ...	11,924 22	17,610 38	Tin-ore ...	187,640 77	263,100 00
Gutta ...	102,127 70	40,332 00	„ concentrates	1,100 00	2,000 00
„ taban ...	1,346 40	569 32	Specie ...	2,631 55	3,387 10
„ londik ...	8,340 15	1,618 20			
„ grip ...	918 47	200 76			
Gold ...	241,220 00	307,860 00	Grand total	659,653 47	775,313 20

Net increase ... \$115,659.73

APPENDIX H.
TEMPERATURE.

Station.	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.	Extreme daily range.	Extreme annual range.
Pekan ...	93° 0 F.	64° 0 F.	77° 8 F.	21° 0 F.	29° 0 F.
Kuala Lipis...	92° 0 F.	64° 5 F.	13° 8 F.	not given.	27° 5 F.
Ulu Kuantan ...	not given.	not given.	not given.	„ „	not given.
Temerloh ...	„ „	„ „	„ „	„ „	„ „

RAINFALL.

Month.	Pekan.	Kuala Lipis.	Ulu Kuantan.	Temerloh.	Pekan.	Kuala Lipis.	Ulu Kuantan.	Temerloh.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Rainy days.	Rainy days.	Rainy days.	Rainy days.
January ...	11.16	Monthly totals not given.	7.85	not given	11	Monthly figures not given.	12	not given
February ...	7.75		9.69	3.95	7		7	10
March ...	16.48		14.01	5.27	12		14	14
April ...	8.47		7.43	4.22	10		17	11
May ...	8.94		14.20	6.89	11		18	12
June ...	3.26		6.39	7.21	9		14	12
July ...	4.29		7.41	6.90	6		9	8
August ...	10.13		6.36	4.89	13		18	12
September...	5.62		9.75	6.47	10		16	7
October ...	6.39		13.27	9.30	14		22	18
November ...	35.82		27.54	10.39	23		26	21
December ...	38.05		39.84	13.33	26		26	24
Total ...	156.36	87.27	163.74	78.82*	152	201	199	149*

* For eleven months.

APPENDIX I.

COMPARATIVE RETURN SHOWING THE NUMBER OF ARTICLES PASSED THROUGH THE POST OFFICES THROUGHOUT THE STATE DURING THE YEARS 1894 AND 1895.

Nature of Article.	1894.		1895.	
	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.
Letters and post cards	25,491	25,098	24,879	28,002
Newspapers, books, etc.	15,679	5,814	16,890	6,160
Parcels, etc.	662	441	1,230	903
Registered articles	2,096	2,964	2,078	3,369
	43,928	34,317	45,077	38,434
	78,245		83,511	

COMPARATIVE RETURN OF ARTICLES PASSED THROUGH EACH POST OFFICE DURING THE YEARS 1894 AND 1895.

	1894.		1895.	
	Received.	Despatched.	Received.	Despatched.
Pekan... ..	15,102	10,208	11,075	10,934
Kuala Kuantan	* 4,463	2,659	6,078	8,350
Kuala Pahang... ..	2,058	1,108	1,636	735
Kuala Lipis	* 6,135	5,326	8,413	5,960
Raub	* 14,450	13,073	17,875	17,255
	42,208	32,374	45,077	38,434
	74,582		83,511	

* These figures are approximate only, owing to incomplete returns.

RETURN SHOWING THE AMOUNT OF MONEY ORDER BUSINESS TRANSACTED BY THE POST OFFICE DURING THE YEARS 1894 AND 1895.

Countries.	1894.		1895.	
	Issued.	Paid.	Issued.	Paid.
	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
Native States	126 00	60 00	87 96	105 56
Straits Settlements	5,959 00	386 00	7,057 72	552 50
India and Ceylon	3,236 00	nil	6,329 38	nil
	9,321 00	446 00	13,475 06	658 06
	Increase ...		4,154 06	212 06

THE FOLLOWING RETURN SHOWS THE NUMBER OF STAMPS SOLD DURING THE YEAR, AND THE ESTIMATED AND ACTUAL REVENUE DERIVED FROM THE SALES, IN COMPARISON WITH THE YEAR 1894.

	1894.	1895.
Number of stamps sold	58,722	100,504
	\$	\$
Estimated receipts	1,125	1,535
Actual receipts	1,599	2,496
Collected on taxed letters	75	126

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE SURVEY DEPARTMENT, STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

SINGAPORE.

Staff.

1. On January 1st, 1895, the establishment stood at six Surveyors (2 in the field and 4, including the Senior Survey Officer indoors), viz., Messrs. YOUNG, VAN CUYLENBURG, CHIA ONG TIN, FORREST, FRANCIS and KRAAL, all on the fixed establishment.

In addition to this, a Photographer, on the fixed, and a Zincographer and an Apprentice, on the provisional and temporary list, were employed in the Photo-zincographic Branch, in addition to which 9 Chain-bearers and 4 Assistants in the Lithographic Branch were paid from the vote "Pay of Chain-bearers."

Changes.

2. Mr. YOUNG, the Senior Survey Officer, completely broke down in health in October, and was invalided to England, where he still remains on leave. Mr. ASHNESS, the next Senior in the Department, acts for him, but continues to do duty in Penang. This is the only change which has taken place in the staff during the year.

Leave.

3. Of the other Officers, Mr. VAN CUYLENBURG has had 3 days' sick leave, Mr. CHIA ONG TIN 4 days' vacation leave, Mr. FORREST 3 days' vacation and 11 days' sick leave, Mr. KRAAL 5 days' sick leave and Mr. FRANCIS 10 days' sick and 7 days' vacation leave.

Work.

4. Applications for lands are still very few in comparison with those of previous years, but there has been, instead, a great increase in current work in connection with the P. W. D.

Allotments surveyed.

5. Altogether there were 77 allotments surveyed with an aggregate area of 888 acres; 50 suburban and building allotments of an acreage of $20\frac{1}{4}$ acres; and $28\frac{1}{4}$ miles of roads, paths, and streams, and connections to Trigonometrical Stations and Middle Island or Pulau Sebarok surveyed and plotted.

Private Applications for Survey.

6. Many of the allotments were surveyed on private applications and in connection with the issue of Statutory Grants for surrendered and expired leases. The cost of these were wholly recovered by Government through the Land Office.

Miscellaneous.

7. Under Miscellaneous surveys, a distance of nearly 5 miles has been traversed for the purpose of showing existing boundaries on the plan, so as to fix old indentures on to new sheets. A few murder scenes have been surveyed, and plans despatched to the Chief Police Officer.

Office Work.

8. In the Office, the work done includes the preparation and completion of new revenue sheets, the preparation of maps for the Photo-zincographic Department, Public Works plans, compiling old grants for fixing; insertion of recent surveys on the four and sixteen-chain sheets and circuit maps, murder scene plans, plotting and mapping of current building and suburban surveys, endorsements on permits, title plans in duplicate, reduction of plans by the pentagraph, and tracings and sketches for correspondence, &c.

Title plans in duplicate,	... 154
Tracings,	... 128
Four-chain sheets completed,	... 5
Four-chain sheets in hand,	... 20
Copies of plans, endorsements on Grants, Agreement Forms and Permits,	... 56
Miscellaneous plans,	... 7
Plans for the Chief Police Officer,	6

Cost of the Work.

9. The cost of field work was \$1,136.46, and that of the Office, inclusive of Office Peons, Photo-zinco. Pressmen and Coolies engaged on Public Works Department and other works, amounted to \$6,241.28, shewing a total of \$7,377.74 as cost of the whole establishment.

PENANG.

Staff.

10. On January 1st, the staff employed was made up as follows:—

Fixed Establishment.—Six Surveyors, including the Senior Officer, viz., Messrs. SUTHERLAND, ASHNESS, MOHAMED ARIFF, RICHARDS, COVENEY and KANDIAH.

Provisional and Temporary Establishment.—Seven Surveyors, viz., Messrs. PAULUS, CLOUGH, NICHOLAS, SUBRAMANIAN, READ, COOPOOSAMY, and ALI SHA KHAN, and one Plan Custodian, MAHOMED BABJI.

Paid from Vote "Re-survey of Colony."—Thirty-two hands in all, including Mr. MORGAN (Surveyor). A varying number of Chain-bearers were also maintained as required.

Changes.

11. The following changes took place during the year:—

Surveyor D'ROZARIO was transferred from Malacca to Penang on the 18th January, Surveyor FERDINANDS, from the open vote, replacing him at Malacca.

Surveyor READ was dismissed on March 29th, for falsifying returns.

Surveyors ONG CHENG SWEE and SHAIK MYDIN were transferred, on July 1st, from the open vote to the Provisional and Temporary Establishment.

In addition to this, there were various cases of resignation and dismissal in the ranks of the staff paid from the open vote, the vacancies being filled up as they occurred.

Distribution.

12. Messrs. ASHNESS, COVENEY, MOHAMED ARIFF, CLOUGH and KANDIAH were employed throughout the year in field work, as were also Messrs. NICHOLAS and SUPRAMANIEN for a portion of the year, while the rest of the staff were occupied in Office work.

General.

13. During the year, the fair mapping of Penang and Province Wellesley was proceeded with, in addition to current work, and the mapping of sub-divided lots for settlement purposes.

Completion of Sheets on Scale of 5"=1 Mile.

14. The eight remaining sheets on the scale of 5" to the mile were completed in the course of the year. Two specimen sheets were sent to Calcutta early in the year for reproduction by photo-zincography as a tentative measure, and the result proving satisfactory, 31 more sheets were despatched in the month of August, and the 6 remaining sheets, including the title sheet, in October.

The first proofs of these sheets have now been received, and have undergone careful examination with the originals, before being returned to Calcutta for final publication.

On the whole, the re-production of these maps has proved more successful than might have been expected, considering the close detail in which the work was drawn; and their value to the general public and the Officers of Land Department (as an index to the new survey) will be great.

Four-chain Sheets drawn to Margin.

15. During the year, 129 marginal sheets on the scale of 4 chains to the inch were completed in every detail, which, with the 8 sheets finished in 1894, make the total number completed 137. One hundred and ninety-three sheets are in hand in

various stages of completion, leaving 44 sheets yet to be taken up out of a total of 374. The accompanying Index Map,* on the scale of 4 miles to the inch, will show the progress of this work. Mr. KELLY'S original blocks were composed of detached sheets, arranged to suit the convenience of plane table survey, and were not connected with each other, except by means of survey stations, which, to an unprofessional mind, would have been meaningless.

The advantage of having the cadastral work drawn in a connected series, instead of in detached sheets, is manifest.

It is confidently hoped that the whole 374 sheets will be completed by the close of 1896. As completed, they will be reproduced by zincography in this Office (20 copies of each) for which purpose an additional sum of \$450 has been voted under the heading "Lithographing Maps, Straits Settlements" (see Public Works Department ⁶⁵⁷⁰/₅).

Computation of Areas.

16. The areas of 5,114 lots, comprising 66,658 acres, were computed, in addition to 3,603 acres of roads, streams, &c., not included in the lot areas. A large proportion of this work consists of areas computed in previous years, a re-computation being necessary owing to the original lots having been sub-divided into smaller parcels, and, in some cases, alterations in the original boundaries, due either to changes in occupation, or errors in former demarcation and survey.

Out of the original lot areas, about 7,000 acres still remain to be computed in the Province, the delay being due to the boundaries of Malakoff Estate and those of Mr. LOGAN'S Bertam property not having been settled until a recent date.

The areas, however, of sub-divided lots, and of lots in which boundaries undergo alteration, will continue as long as the settlement lasts, and even afterwards, as changes in occupation and the parcelling of lots will continue indefinitely.

This work, after settlement ceases, will have to be classed as "current work."

Tracings of Mukim Maps.

17. The following tracings of mukim maps, with the old lot boundaries and numbers of titles inserted, were supplied to the District Officers:—Original tracings of Mukim 6, Northern District, (with the exception of Malakoff and Bertam boundaries) and Mukim 8, Southern District, duplicate tracings of Mukims 12 and 16, Central District. Duplicate tracings of Mukims 13 and 14, Southern District, were also commenced during the year and are now well advanced towards completion.

The insertion of corresponding old lots and titles in the tracings supplied them of our new survey map (a task involving much labour and research in this Office) was specially requested, in the case of each Mukim, by the District and Settlement Officers, as it helped them to identify the old titles produced before them with the new survey lots; they have, indeed, stated that the new survey map was practically useless for settlement purposes, without the old lots and titles appearing side by side.

Complaint had frequently been made by the District Officers that one set of maps was not sufficient for the requirements of each District Office, but owing to pressure of other work, we were not able to supply duplicate copies, except in a few special cases, where, owing to the original maps having suffered from use and exposure, duplication was an absolute necessity.

The want of maps in the District Offices will no longer exist when the cadastral 4-chain sheets are once published, and I propose to take up the various sheets in rotation according to the District Officers' most urgent requirements.

Miscellaneous Office Work.

18. Under the head of "Miscellaneous Office Work" the following may be mentioned:—

Two thousand and twelve (2,012) sub-divided lots were plotted and mapped, and 905 tracings of these sub-divisions were supplied to the District Officers for insertion in their maps; 469 miscellaneous tracings were supplied, in addition to 70 tracings with the corresponding old lots and titles placed on them; 765 grant plans in duplicate were prepared for Penang and Province Wellesley. At the close of the year a heavy requisition for about 600 grant plans was received from the Southern District alone, and these are now in course of preparation. The preparation of grants continues to form no insignificant factor of the work in this Office, but the Hon'ble Major MCCALLUM, on his recent inspection, suggested a few omissions in grant plans, which will enable us to turn out a larger number than before.

* Not printed.

Field Work.

19. The field parties were almost exclusively engaged in the survey of sub-divisions of lots, rendered necessary by the advance of settlement work. In George Town 125 lots into 161 parts, in Penang 148 lots into 352 parts, and in Province Wellesley 663 lots into 1,675 parts, were surveyed, making a total of 936 lots into 2,188 parts and comprising an area of 9,770 acres.

In applications for Crown land or lots in which boundaries had undergone alteration, 392 lots to 1,215 acres were surveyed.

In April the survey of streams and other details in Forest Reserve *D* was completed, the number of miles traversed in connection with this work being 45.

Owing to the exceptionally hard and rocky nature of the ground, rendering the work very tedious and costly, the details in the other Forest Reserves of the island were not proceeded with; 1,800 chains of ordinary traversing to 349 angles were also accomplished during the year.

Cost of Work.

20. The respective costs of office and field work, to which the cost of supervision, comprising the following items, has been distributed in fair proportions:—

Mr. SUTHERLAND'S salary for 12 months, ...	... \$2,400.00
Mr. SUTHERLAND'S house rent, ...	... 480.00
Mr. SUTHERLAND'S Exchange Compensation Allowance, ...	512.27
Contribution to Perak Government towards Mr. PEMBERTON'S Pension, ...	... 286.67
Mr. PEMBERTON'S Exchange Compensation Allowance, ...	155.64
Three Peons for 12 months, ...	... 258.00
Contingent charges, ...	... 239.86
Clerk's salary for 12 months, ...	... 420.00

Total, ... \$4,752.44

The total cost of office work, including an indent on the Crown Agents, amounting to \$536.27 for type and drawing materials, is \$18,688.64 and of field work \$11,897, making a grand total of \$30,585.64.

Sum available for Publication of 5" Maps.

21. A sum of \$1,390 was available in 1895 for the reproduction of the 39 sheets of the 5" map, but owing to delay in publication of these sheets, that amount remains unexpended and will have to be re-voted in 1896. (See my letter No. 206 of 20th March, 1896).

Work for 1896.

22. In addition to the completion of the 4-chain cadastral sheets, referred to in paragraph 2, the work for 1896 will principally consist of the re-drawing of the Town work in connected sheets, on the scale of 40' to the inch for the crowded portion of the town and of 100' to the inch for the less crowded parts, comprising 40 and 23 sheets respectively.

The original town blocks, like the Province Wellesley blocks, are composed of unconnected sheets, and their re-drawing in connected order on a serviceable scale is essential for the general utility of the map.

A general map of Penang and Province Wellesley (scale 1"=1 mile) will also be produced by photo-reduction from the 5" sheets, now in course of publication.

General.

23. The survey of sub-divisions in the Northern District, Province Wellesley, was carried out without interruption, owing to the demarcation being well in advance of the survey, but in the Central and Southern Districts, the demarcation being somewhat behind-hand the Surveyors were occasionally pressed for work. A greater impetus has now been thrown into the demarcation in the two last mentioned districts, and survey work is being pushed on more rapidly. Another great hindrance to the rapid progress of this work has been the discovery of a number of errors in original demarcation and survey, which necessitated the re-survey of a fairly large area. The frequent shifting of stones by irresponsible Native demarcators is a further clog on the survey and should be at once discontinued; if possible, this class of work should be done by none but trained Survey Officers. With the enforcement of the Registration of Deeds Ordinance in Penang on April 1st, the Survey Department becomes respon-

sible for the accuracy of all sub-divided lots presented for registration, and it might then, perhaps, be desirable for the Surveyor-General to exercise a greater control over the demarcation than at present.

Some of the errors discovered in the recent survey of George Town are, I regret to say, of a grave nature, and would, in all probability, necessitate re-survey, especially when the value of land in the Town and suburbs is considered. A special report of these and other discrepancies in the new map has already been submitted to Government.

Correspondence.

24. The Office correspondence, chiefly with the Land and District Offices, continues to form a heavy item.

During the past year, 1,998 fresh papers were registered, and to these must be added a large number of previously registered papers which passed through the Office in 1894, and which were not freshly numbered in connection with that year; a great many of these papers, moreover, passed backwards and forwards several times and had to be dealt with on each separate occasion. The above does not comprise strictly departmental papers, such as memoranda to and from Surveyors, which are not usually registered.

MALACCA.

Staff.

25. The strength of the Department at the close of the year consisted of four field hands including the Senior Survey Officer, and six office hands. Four of these are on the Fixed Establishment and the rest on the Provisional and Temporary list.

Changes.

26. During the year, several changes were made in the personnel of the staff, viz.:—

Mr. J. W. FERDINANDS of the Penang Survey was transferred here *vice* Mr. J. DE ROZARIO who relieved him in January. Mr. M. FERNANDEZ of the Sungei Ujong Service was appointed in place of Mr. P. D'ALMEIDA, who resigned in December of last year. Both of these Surveyors are of the 4th Grade and commenced duties in January and February of this year. The Clerk attached to the Survey Department, Mr. L. A. RODRIGUES, was transferred to the Sheriff's Office, Singapore, in August; his duties being performed by the Store-keeper, Public Works Department, in addition to his own.

Leave.

27. With the exception of Mr. P. CHANDRASEGRE, 4th Grade Surveyor, who took four and-a-half months' vacation leave (one month being without pay) from middle of December, 1894, to 30th April, 1895, inclusive, the rest of the staff have only taken occasional leave of a few days each.

List of Arrears of Statutory Grants.

28. In February of this year, the Land Office was called upon to give a list of arrears of Agreements issued since 1888, on which Statutory Grants are required. It was then found that 113 Agreements had to be dealt with, 59 of which were surveyed, and the rest are being taken up and will be completed as soon as possible.

Preparation of Plans.

29. All applications for land (*a*) over 100 acres each on which Statutory Grants are to be issued, have been surveyed. They include 39 lots of an area of 16,108 acres 2 roods and 23 poles, for gambier and tapioca. Of lots (*b*) below 100 acres each, 557 lots area 3,635 acres 0 rood and 29 poles were surveyed; besides these, (*c*) 138 sub-divided lots area 213 acres 2 roods and 23 poles were surveyed in the three divisions. To all these surveys 1,076 boundary stones were set up, and excepting the two last named (*b* and *c*), several of which are customary land holding extracts, title plans have been prepared.

Miscellaneous.

30. Thirty-five (35) miles of traverses were run to connect surveys to Trigonomical Stations, and along roads as yet unsurveyed in connection with surveys executed before. The boundaries of allotments abutting on Crown land at Bachang, were surveyed to fix the plane-table work, and the boundary between high and low land in the Rim-Chabau blocks, for purposes of reservation, were also surveyed.

Office Work.

31. The Office work has kept pace with that of the field, and every effort has been made to make the 4 and 16-chain sheets as complete as possible, 68 4-chain sheets have been thoroughly completed in addition to those done last year and 7 16-chain sheets, which were only taken in hand this year, have been checked, drawn in ink and completed in a careful manner.

Four-Chain Sheets.

32. Nine (9) new 4-chain sheets were prepared according to survey done recently, replacing those sheets on which the information was simply transferred from old plans.

One-Chain Sheets.

33. The plan of Tranquerah section III, survey of which was done in 1894, has been entered on the 1-chain sheets of Malacca Town, and a great deal of surveys executed in previous years, but plotted on supplementary sheets, have been embodied on the recognized revenue sheets, thereby diminishing the number of plans in the Department and rendering inspection a very simple matter.

Statutory Grants.

34. Two hundred and fifty (250) sets of Statutory Grants were drawn, 76 tracings and several other small plans were made for the Land Office and Police.

Cost of Works.

35. The cost of the :—

Field Establishment is	...	...	\$5,126.17
That of the Office is	...	...	5,663.98

making a total cost for the Department for the year under review, \$10,790.15

Conclusion.

36. In closing this Report, I wish to record the names of the following Officers, who have done specially good work during the year, viz. :—

Mr. SUTHERLAND, Senior Survey Officer at Penang, who continues, as in the past, to shew exemplary attention to his difficult duties.

Mr. PENNEFATHER, Senior Survey Officer at Malacca, who has worked well and systematically.

Mr. MORGAN, Senior Surveyor at Penang, has done excellent work in the Office.

F. J. ANDERSON, Captain, R.E.,
Acting Surveyor-General, S.S.

ANNUAL REPORT ON INDIAN IMMIGRATION, 1895.

INDIAN IMMIGRATION OFFICE,

Penang, 27th February, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit, for the information of His Excellency the Governor, the Annual Report of the Indian Immigration Department, for the year 1895.

2. The total number of Indian immigrants who arrived in the Colony during the year was 15,962; of these, 1,549 were statute immigrants, and 14,413 not under indenture. This latter figure includes 88 dependents (women and children not under contract) who accompanied the indentured coolies from India. The number that returned to India was 12,360. The following table gives a comparative statement of the number of arrivals and departures for the four years 1892-1895:—

		1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Arrivals, ...	Under Indenture,	1,628	2,225	1,745	1,549
	Not under Indenture,	16,370	15,877	13,156	14,413
	Total,	17,998	18,102	14,901	15,962
Departures,...	Total,	17,722	14,045	13,537	12,360

3. Of the 1,549 statute immigrants who arrived during 1895, 719 were for service in the Colony, and 830 for the Native States:—

Province Wellesley,	...	719
Perak,	...	614
Selangor,	...	198
Sungei Ujong,	...	18
Johore,	...	...

4. Appendices A and B to this Report contain a list of the vessels which arrived and departed with immigrants, indentured and otherwise, from the Madras Ports in 1895. The recruiting ground for statute labour being confined to the Madras Presidency, no account is taken of ships from other parts of India.

Births and Deaths.

5. The total number of births reported was 165, and of deaths 169. The percentage of mortality for the whole body of statute immigrants, calculated on an average struck from the total number employed on the 1st January, 30th June, and 31st December, was 3.95 per cent. Particulars for the Colony and Native States are given below:—

		Males.	Females.	Total.		
Province Wellesley,	Births,	59	56	115	Deaths,	92
Perak, ...	"	15	29	44	"	61
Selangor,	...	6	...	6	"	12
Sungei Ujong,	...	...	...	...	"	1
Johore, ...	...	...	...	...	"	3
Grand Total, ...				165		169

Hospitals.

6. The total number of statute immigrants admitted for treatment in 1895 was 5,561. This includes admissions to Government as well as to Estate Hospitals. The percentage of deaths on admissions was 3.27 per cent.

Desertions.

7. Eight hundred and twelve (812) statute immigrants deserted. Of these, 452 were arrested. Gula Estate had most desertions (see Appendix D), the number of desertions on that estate being 610*, as compared with a total statute immigrant population of 1,026. This must not, however, be taken to mean that about 60 per cent. of those actually employed deserted during the year, as many deserted a second and even a third time after recapture. It is not too much to say, however, that about 40 per cent. of the Gula coolies deserted.

Contracts.

8. One thousand five hundred and forty-five (1,545) contracts were executed in the Office, showing a decrease of 199 as compared with 1894. Stamp duty to the amount of \$1,351 was collected; 168 contracts were renewed in Province Wellesley, the term of renewal being one year.

Certificates.

9. Two thousand seven hundred and thirty-eight (2,738) certificates under section 10 of the Indian Immigration Ordinance were issued in this Office, and 2,304 were granted by the Assistant Indian Immigration Agent, Singapore. There was one prosecution in Penang under section 33 of the Indian Immigration Ordinance.

General Remarks.

10. The supply of Indian labour in the Straits is still short of the demand. This I believe, to be the result of inefficient recruiting. Complaints also continue to be made by the planters of the receipt of coolies unfit for labour, and every effort has been made to provide against this, so far as Government is concerned, by a strict medical examination at the Dépôt at Negapatam. The Superintendent of the Dépôt there has, however, been instructed to pass all healthy men of the agricultural class irrespective of absolute robustness of frame, so that it cannot be said that the examination is rigorous to excess.

11. In the beginning of 1893, I spent three months on leave in Southern India, and availed myself of every opportunity of enquiring into the labour recruiting question and discussing it with such Officials of the Indian Government as I met. I also inspected the Dépôt at Negapatam, and made the acquaintance of the Superintendent and of the Government Officer in charge of emigration from that port. I also spoke with many Natives up-country in the Madura District, where I spent most of my time, and the Collector of that District kindly gave me all the information he could on the subject.

12. The conclusion I arrived at was that the recruiters employed by the firms who act for the Straits planters do not push their work far enough afield. They content themselves, for the most part, in picking up coolies within a narrow radius around the ports on the East coast, instead of going among the vast and indigent population further inland towards Madura and the Neilgherries, and further North towards Salem and Arcot.

13. In his report for the year 1893, Mr. MACGREGOR, then Indian Immigration Agent, remarks:—"The Dépôt at Negapatam has been carefully worked but..... cannot work satisfactorily without assistance from outside, viz., by a properly organised system of recruiting." He proposed that the defect should be remedied as recommended by the Labour Commission of 1890-1, i.e., by the appointment of an Agent-General for Emigration to reside in India and to be responsible for everything connected with recruiting, examination and shipping of coolies for the Straits. This proposal was negatived by Government on the ground that it was not for them to incur expenditure in order to foster a particular industry.

14. I am quite convinced that Mr. MACGREGOR was right in stating that the recruiting system was at fault, and that the best remedy was to be found in the appointment of a proper Agent to reside in India and attend personally to the work of recruiting. It is no less certain that it is the planters and not the Government who should combine to appoint and maintain such an Agent to work in their own interests. If the demand for Indian coolie labour is such as it is said to be, I believe there is not the least doubt that a trustworthy resident Agent employed by the planters, and himself conversant with the language and habits of the Tamil population, could command a field of labour practically inexhaustible, and ensure the enlistment of *bonâ fide* agricultural coolies. In many up-country districts in Southern India, the very name

*N.B.—133 of these desertions were from the 614 newly arrived coolies.

The actual number who deserted out of the 614 who arrived was 123, but ten of these deserted *twice* and are counted as fresh desertions. I think perhaps the great reason for these Gula desertions is the difference in wages. A Public Works Department coolie in Perak can earn nearly \$12 a month.

of the Straits is unknown to the Natives, although Natal and Mauritius, which have more active recruiting Agents, are well known to all. The remedy then is in the hands of the planters themselves; and it remains for them to associate themselves for this purpose.

15. Another obstacle to successful recruiting is the low rate of wages paid by planters here in comparison to the market rate in the country. I believe that better results would be obtained and money saved in the long run by the owners of estates employing Indian labour if they would both raise the rate of wages for indentured coolies and shorten the period of the contract.

16. The greatest mortality has been on Gula Estate, where 59 coolies died during the year, out of an average total of 1,051, giving a percentage of 5.61. In Province Wellesley, the highest percentage was on Caledonia Estate—4.98. This is an improvement on last year, when as much as 6.13 per cent. of the average number of coolies employed died during the year on the latter estate, and 8.22 per cent. on the former. The hospital accommodation in Province Wellesley leaves nothing to be desired.

The mortality on Byram Estate fell to the comparatively low figure of 2.73 per cent.

17. Desertions continue to be very heavy on Gula Estate (see paragraph 7 above). The reasons assigned by the Manager are:—(1) discontent among the coolies, partly due to the falsehoods told by recruiters to the coolies in India to induce enlistment, resulting in their being dissatisfied on arrival; (2) crimping; and (3) the possibility of obtaining higher wages from employers of non-indentured labour, among which employers the Government of Perak is included. For the first of these causes of desertion, higher wages and a shorter contract seem to be the only cure; crimping must be stamped out by vigorous prosecution and the infliction of exemplary penalties on detected offenders; while the third cause can only be remedied by an improvement in the law rendering it penal knowingly to employ runaway contract coolies.

18. The statute coolies on Trans-Krian Estate—KHU BU AN's Estate—are, in my opinion, habitually overworked and underpaid, and I have reported separately to Government on this subject and that of task work generally. There can be no doubt that task work, if applied in the proper way, is at once more profitable to the planter and less irksome to the coolie, and has the further merit of enabling the industrious to earn higher pay than the mere contract rate. On Malakoff Estate, there are indentured coolies who earn as much as \$8 to \$9 a month, and in the other estates in Province Wellesley under European management the tasks imposed are not excessive and the coolie can improve his position by his own industry. Trans-Krian is exceptional in this respect, and I have recommended the adoption of stringent measures to remedy the abuse of the task work system that prevails there.

19. The Labour Commission of 1890 recommended the recognition of task work in the contract; and this has been provided for in the Amending Ordinance XVI of 1892, which, however, has not yet come into force. This Ordinance provides (section 23) that the task shall be at the discretion of the Indian Immigration Agent, and that it shall not be more than equivalent to a nine hours' working day. This legalization of task work and the implied limitation of the task to what is just and proper will, I believe, be a most useful reform; but I think that the framers of the Amending Ordinance made a serious omission in not providing that the labourer who completes his daily task in less than 9 hours and then works on should be paid for the surplus work at the same rate as he is paid for the task itself.

20. Another recommendation of the Labour Commission is also dealt with by the same Ordinance, viz., the abolition of Sunday pay. On this, Mr. MACGREGOR comments in his Annual Report on Indian Immigration for the year 1892 (paragraphs 25 and 26). I understand that the attention of this Government has been drawn to the report in question by the Government of India, with a view to having the inconsistency, which Mr. MACGREGOR points out, remedied before the Ordinance becomes law. The Labour Commission recommended 16 cents a day for the second and third years, while the Ordinance provides for 14 cents only for all the three years of the contract. If Sunday labour is abolished, the third year's coolie will be in a worse position as regards pay under Ordinance XVI of 1892 than he was under Ordinance V of 1884 as unamended. I have submitted to Government the alterations which, I think, should be made in the later Ordinance before it is allowed to become law.

21. Having taken over charge of this Department from Mr. BROCKMAN on the 22nd November, early in December, I made an inspection of three estates in the North of Province Wellesley employing statute labour. The condition of the coolies in all three was satisfactory, and the hygiene and hospital accommodation left nothing to be desired. No complaint of any moment was made to me by the coolies themselves. The Colonial Surgeon expressed himself satisfied with the general health on these estates.

22. The Office work of the Indian Immigration Department is now performed by the Collector of Land Revenue assisted by the Second Magistrate and a single Clerk. A very great saving has been effected by this arrangement, as will be seen from the attached table :—

	Annual Allowances and Salaries.		Annual Salaries.
<i>Present Staff.</i>	\$	<i>Former Staff.</i>	\$
C. L. R. acting as Indian Immigration Agent,	300	Indian Immigration Agent,	3,600
2nd Magistrate acting as Assistant ditto, ...	300	Assistant ditto, ...	2,100
Chief Clerk, ...	720	Chief Clerk, ...	720
2 Inspectors, ...	840	Interpreter, ...	900
Boat Tindal, ...	108	2nd Clerk, ...	420
4 Lascars, ...	384	Boat Tindal, ...	108
Peon, ...	96	Office Tindal, ...	84
Punkah-puller, ...	84	Peon, ...	84
		Punkah-puller, ...	72
		4 Lascars, ...	384
		2 Inspectors, ...	840
	<hr/>		<hr/>
	\$2,832		\$9,312

Difference saved \$6,480.

The work done by the staff in either case is precisely the same, and the boat does duty now for the Chinese Protectorate as well.

23. Up to the 8th August, 1895, the whole work of supervision of this Department devolved on Mr. H. EVANS. On the 9th August, Mr. BROCKMAN, then Acting Collector of Land Revenue, undertook the duties of Indian Immigration Agent, with Mr. H. EVANS to assist him. The latter gentleman went on leave on 18th November, and Mr. E. G. BROADRICK, Acting 2nd Magistrate, was appointed to succeed him. The Office staff was still further reduced by the suspension of Mr. S. JOSEPH, the Tamil Interpreter, whose dismissal is still under consideration. The Chief Clerk has now to perform the work of Boarding Officer and Interpreter as well as the clerical work of the Department. He has ordinarily as much work as he can possibly get through. In a time of stress (as, for instance, the outbreak of an epidemic on an estate) causing any considerable increase in the correspondence work of the Office, it would be necessary to obtain additional clerical assistance.

24. The supervision of Indian immigration in the Native States having been entirely taken out of the hands of the Indian Immigration Agent, it seems inconsistent that returns should continue to be sent to us and reports to be made on work which we have no means of verifying by actual inspection. If it is intended that the whole work and responsibility should devolve on the Native States' officials, and inspections by the Indian Immigration Agent for the Colony permanently discontinued, I would suggest that returns from the Native States should no longer be called for, and that the statements in regard to statute immigrants on estates be excluded, in future, from the annual report on Indian Immigration in the Colony. The Native States' official or officials charged with the work of supervising Indian immigration should, I think, more properly report to the Resident-General of the Federated States. I do not think I need dwell on the unsatisfactory nature of a report drawn up by an official who has practically no connection with or authority over the subject matter of his report.

I have, &c.,

A. W. S. O'SULLIVAN,
Acting Indian Immigration Agent, S. S.

STATEMENT A.

List of Vessels which arrived in 1895 with Statute Immigrants from the Madras Ports.

Names of Vessels.	From what Ports.	Dates of Arrival.	Statute Immigrants.			Other Immi-grants.	Total.
			Men.	Women.	Dependents		
S. S. "Secundra," ...	Madras & Coast Ports.	1895. 8th January,	31	9	...	453	493
" " "Camorta," ...	" "	23rd "	24	6	...	341½	371½
" " "Secundra," ...	" "	5th February,	39	13	1	454½	507
" " "Camorta," ...	" "	19th "	40	11	3	332½	385
" " "Secundra," ...	" "	5th March,	22	9	1	342	373½
" " "Camorta," ...	" "	20th "	45	10	2	242½	298½
" " "Secundra," ...	" "	2nd April,	52	9	1	238	299½
" " "Camorta," ...	" "	16th "	45	14	6	358	420
" " "Secundra," ...	" "	29th "	45	13	3	472	531½
" " "Camorta," ...	" "	13th May,	62	22	6	656	743
" " "Secundra," ...	" "	28th "	68	16	3	723½	809
" " "Camorta," ...	" "	11th June,	71	13	7	483½	571
" " "Secundra," ...	" "	24th "	96	19	4	729½	846½
" " "Camorta," ...	" "	9th July,	90	17	12	752	865
" " "Secundra," ...	" "	22nd "	55	7	8	694	760
" " "Camorta," ...	" "	6th August,	64	12	1	543	619½
" " "Secundra," ...	" "	20th "	71	12	6	433	519
" " "Camorta," ...	" "	3rd September,	55	11	5	709½	778
" " "Secundra," ...	" "	17th "	57	12	3	877	947½
" " "Sirsa," ...	" "	30th "	56	15	2	972½	1,044½
" " "Secundra," ...	" "	15th October,	53	9	2	677	740
" " "Sirsa," ...	" "	29th "	14	5	3	432½	453
" " "Secundra," ...	" "	11th November,	44	11	3	496	552½
" " "Sirsa," ...	" "	27th "	28	8	4	554½	52½
" " "Secundra," ...	" "	10th December,	27	12	2	737	779
" " "Sirsa," ...	" "	25th "	...	...	...	664	664
Total,...			1,254	295	88	14,368½	15,961½

STATEMENT B.

List of Vessels which left for Madras Ports with Immigrants in 1895.

Names of Vessels.		Dates of Departure.		No. of Immi-grants.	For what Ports.
S. S. "Camorta," ...	...	3rd January,	1895.	434	Madras and Coast Ports.
" " "Secundra," ...	...	17th "	"	482	" "
" " "Camorta," ...	...	31st "	"	438	" "
" " "Secundra," ...	...	15th February,	"	690	" "
" " "Camorta," ...	...	28th "	"	520½	" "
" " "Secundra," ...	...	14th March,	"	490½	" "
" " "Camorta," ...	...	28th "	"	429	" "
" " "Secundra," ...	...	11th April,	"	683½	" "
" " "Camorta," ...	...	25th "	"	543½	" "
" " "Secundra," ...	...	10th May,	"	753	" "
" " "Camorta," ...	...	22nd "	"	382	" "
" " "Secundra," ...	...	5th June,	"	460	" "
" " "Camorta," ...	...	19th "	"	468½	" "
" " "Secundra," ...	...	3rd July,	"	392	" "
" " "Camorta," ...	...	17th "	"	469	" "
" " "Secundra," ...	...	31st "	"	529	" "
" " "Camorta," ...	...	14th August,	"	402	" "
" " "Secundra," ...	...	28th "	"	254	" "
" " "Camorta," ...	...	12th September,	"	341	" "
" " "Secundra," ...	...	26th "	"	477	" "
" " "Sirsa," ...	...	10th October,	"	461	" "
" " "Secundra," ...	...	25th "	"	684½	" "
" " "Sirsa," ...	...	7th November,	"	519	" "
" " "Secundra," ...	...	21st "	"	314½	" "
" " "Sirsa," ...	...	5th December,	"	329½	" "
" " "Secundra," ...	...	19th "	"	413	" "
Total,...				12,360	

STATEMENT C.
Accounting for all Statute Immigrants employed in Province Wellesley, 1895.

ESTATES.	No. of Immigrants employed on 1st January, 1895.	No. of Arrivals in 1895.	No. of Immigrants employed under second Contract.	Total.	No. in Government Hospital on 31st December, 1895.	No. in Estate Hospital on 31st December, 1895.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.	No. of Deserters.	No. of Deserters arrested.	No. in Gaol on 31st December, 1895.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Admissions into Hospital.	Percentage of Deaths on Admissions.	No. returned to India.	No. discharged by Expiration of Contract.	No. discharged by Mutual Consent.	No. discharged by Redemption of Contract.	Transferred in 1895.	No. of Indian Coolies employed not under Protection on 31st December, 1895.		Remaining on Estates on 31st December, 1895.
																				Men.	Women.	
Batu Kawan, ...	977	205	35	1,217	11	90	29	3.09	191	107	32	197	735	3.94	...	193	3	11	...	295	57	297
Byram, ...	251	209	1	461	34	45	7	2.73	21	12	3	19	555	1.26	...	179	2	2	1	989	613	262
Permatang Bertam, ...	...	14	42	56	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	120	31	54
Caledonia, ...	764	...	...	764	4	107	32	4.98	63	29	7	34	1,223	2.61	...	174	...	...	...	1,061	274	521
Malakoff, ...	212	98	140	450	8	23	4	1.65	70	40	7	108	901	.44	...	136	...	6	...	15	121	274
Prye, ...	683	133	...	816	1	22	19	3.39	97	43	1	46	359	5.57	...	302	1	5	...	895	153	435
Trans-Krian, ...	188	60	...	248	4	16	1	...	37	12	...	1	121	...	...	79	2	36	...	211	144	105
Vai d'or, ...	134	...	...	134	...	2	1	1	8	...	2	2	77	1.29	...	29	...	29	...	60	25	67
Total,...	3,209	719	218	4,146	62	305	92	3.15	489	243	52	377	3,973	2.31	3	1,092	8	89	1	3,646	1,418	2,615

STATEMENT D.

Accounting for all Statute Immigrants employed in the Native States, 1895.

ESTATES.	No. of Immigrants employed on 1st January, 1895.	No. of Arrivals in 1895.	No. of Immigrants employed under 2nd Contract in 1895.	Total.	No. in Government Hospital on 31st December, 1895.	No. in Estate Hospital on 31st December, 1895.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths.	No. of Deserters.	No. of Deserters arrested.	No. in Gaol on 31st December, 1895.	No. of Convictions.	No. of Admissions into Hospital.	Percentage of Deaths on the Cases in Hospital.	No. returned to India.	No. discharged by Expiration of Contract.	No. discharged by Mutual Consent.	No. discharged by Redemption of Contract.	Transferred in 1895.	No. of Indian Coolies employed not under Protection on 31st December, 1895.		No. of Coolies remaining on Estates on 31st Dec., 1895.
																				Men.	Women.	
PERAK.																						
Gula, ...	930	614	...	1,544	2	80	59	5.61	610	428	99	449	828	7.12	...	103	15	12	...	649	265	1,173
Kamuning, ...	15	...	...	15	...	...	...	2.53	...	...	...	...	...	0.88	...	15	...	...	...	230	85	...
Sungei Bogah, ...	99	...	...	99	2	7	...	...	16	9	3	4	224	...	...	19	1	10	...	57	14	60
Total...	1,044	614	...	1,658	4	87	61	5.36	626	437	102	453	1,052	5.79	...	137	16	22	...	936	364	1,233
SELANGOR.																						
Batu Caves, ...	44	...	...	44	1	...	1	2.63	14	2	...	...	14	7.15	...	...	...	...	...	278	71	31
Tremelbye, ...	53	10	...	63	12	...	7	17.07	9	2	...	...	32	21.53	...	19	...	...	...	41	17	30
Glen Marie, ...	33	...	...	33	3	...	2	6.56	...	...	...	...	12	16.16	...	...	...	...	...	31	4	31
Balgownie, ...	...	50	...	50	...	...	1	4.76	7	1	...	1	10	10.00	...	...	...	...	...	28	288	43
Hawthornden, ...	...	99	...	99	3	...	1	2.22	6	1	...	1	13	7.69	1	...	...	1	...	118	23	91
Abercrombie, ...	...	39	...	39	3	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	13	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	37
Total...	130	198	...	328	22	...	12	6.09	37	7	...	3	94	11.80	1	19	...	3	...	496	403	263
JOHORE.																						
Lettybrook, ...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	...	87	15	...
Stoke Rochford, ...	15	...	...	15	2	...	3	42.85	...	1	...	...	8	37.50	...	11	1	...	...	15	3	...
Tebran, ...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Total...	18	...	...	18	2	...	3	33.33	...	1	...	1	9	33.33	...	12	3	...	...	102	18	...
SUNGEI UJONG.																						
Linsum, ...	35	...	...	35	...	...	...	...	2	...	...	...	22	...	...	13	20	...	...	...	...	...
Ribu, ...	30	18	...	48	9	9	1	2.70	2	...	...	...	10	10.00	...	...	...	1	...	15	4	44
Total...	65	18	...	83	9	9	1	1.85	4	1	...	...	32	3.12	...	13	20	1	...	15	4	44
Grand Total...	1,257	830	...	2,087	37	96	77	5.64	667	445	102	457	1,187	6.48	1	181	39	26	...	1,549	789	1,540

STATEMENT E.

	1880.	1881.	1882.	1883.	1884.	1885.	1886.	1887.	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Immigrants under Indenture,...	1,191	879	1,452	1,450	1,539	1,642	2,748	4,736	4,684	2,747	2,960	3,443	1,628	2,106	1,688	1,549
Dependents, ...	107	159	209	176	177	49	244	310	317	174	172	293	423	237	113	88
Immigrants, ...	3,755	5,769	8,276	8,979	14,365	19,819	17,316	12,156	15,183	15,285	15,341	26,447	16,370	15,877	13,155	14,368
Total Arrivals,...	5,053	6,807	9,937	10,605	16,081	21,510	20,308	17,202	20,814	18,206	18,473	30,183	18,421	18,220	14,956	16,005
Returned to India, ...	...	5,269	5,947	9,041	10,749	13,417	18,105	12,596	13,190	14,099	15,276	23,912	17,722	14,044½	13,537	12,360
Remained in the Colony, ...	...	1,538	3,990	1,564	5,332	8,093	2,203	4,606	7,624	4,107	3,197	6,271	699	4,175½	1,419	3,645

N.B.—In this statement minor dependents are reckoned as individuals, hence their full numbers is counted in.

STATEMENT F.

Return showing the Statistics of Statute Immigrants employed in Estates in the Straits Settlements and Native States, during the year 1895.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
COUNTRY.	Number remaining at the end of the year 1894.	Additions made during the year 1895.			Total.	Total of Columns 2 and 6.	Deductions made during the year 1895.						Annual Strength.	Strength on 1st July, 1895.	Number remaining at the end of the year 1895.	First Half-year.	Second Half-year.	Death-rate per mille.
		Imported.	Otherwise than by importation.	Re-engaged.			By Planters.	Redemption.	Number dissolved by mutual consent.	Total deducted.								
				Recovered after having been struck off as Deserters.							Re-engaged.							
												Deaths.							Desertions.
							First Half-year.	Second Half-year.	Cancelment for permanent unfitness.	Efflux of time.								
Province Wellesley, ...	3,209	719	217	243	1,179	4,388	49	43	277	212	3	1,092	89	8	1,173	2,615	2,809	50.16
Perak, ...	1,044	614	...	437	1,051	2,095	40	21	282	344	...	137	22	16	862	1,233	1,152	54.03
Selangor, ...	130	198	...	7	205	335	3	9	10	27	1	19	3	...	72	263	196	57.70
Sungei Ujong, ...	65	18	...	...	18	83	1	...	2	2	...	13	1	20	39	44	49	17.54
Johore, ...	18	...	...	...	...	18	2	1	...	...	...	11	...	3	17	...	5	681.81
Total, ...	4,466	1,549	217	687	2,453	6,919	95	74	571	585	4	1,272	115	47	2,163	4,155	4,211	41.89

COUNTRY.

REPORT
ON THE
Straits Settlements
FOR THE YEAR 1895.

FINANCIAL.

1. The Revenue for 1895 amounted to \$4,048,360, the three Settlements contributing as follows:—

Singapore,	...	\$2,290,642
Penang,...	...	1,418,521
Malacca,	...	339,197

There was an increase of \$143,586 as compared with the Revenue for 1894, and \$342,051 as compared with the Revenue for 1893.

The principal increases were under the heads of Licences (\$112,011) and Reimbursements (\$38,299). The increase in Licences is mainly due to the fact that the fees for Public Houses, Opium and Spirit-shops and Warehouses were paid direct to the Treasury and not to the Farmer as formerly. There was also an increase from the re-letting of the Farms which took effect from the 1st January, 1895.

The increase under the head of Reimbursements, which is not strictly Revenue, was caused principally by the increased Contributions from the Municipalities of Singapore and Penang towards the cost of Police. There was also a marked increase in Hospital charges recovered, as well as in the Revenue derived from Postage and Fees of Office.

On the other hand, there was a decrease of \$4,180 in the Fees for Pawnbrokers' Licences, the increased rates having caused several shops to close. Land Revenue shews a decrease of \$41,811, which is accounted for by there being fewer special sales of the Telok Ayer Reclamation land during 1895. Fees for Search, Registration, &c., which in 1894 produced \$29,135, amounted in 1895 to \$1,545. This is explained by the fact that the work of registration in Penang was removed from the Land Office in 1894, and the fees are now classed as Fees of Office.

The Expenditure for the year was \$3,782,456, which shews an increase of \$67,836 over 1894, but is less than the Expenditure for 1893 by \$133,026. There was an increase of \$54,928 in Postal expenditure, owing to payment in 1895 of certain arrears in respect of the years 1892 and 1894 then outstanding, and an increase of \$41,278 in Military Expenditure. The expenditure in connection with the Defences of the Colony was \$777,725. The question of the Colony's Defence Contribution, which had caused much irritation in the Colony for many years, finally resulting in the resignation of most of the Singapore Unofficial Members of the Legislative Council and of the unofficial holders of other appointments, was at length set at rest by the decision of the Home Government to fix the Contribution at 17½ per cent. of the gross Revenue, exclusive of that derived from Land Sales and Premium on Land.

This decision has been accepted by the Colony as a satisfactory settlement of the matter.

2. Appendix *A* shews the Assets and Liabilities of the Colony as they stood at the beginning of 1895 and 1896, respectively. The nett balance to the credit of the Colony on the 31st December, 1895, was \$2,063,454, as compared with \$1,748,939 on the same date in 1894. The Colony has no debt.

Generally speaking, it may be said that the finances of the Colony are in a more satisfactory condition than they have been for some years, and it is hoped that some of the projected public works which have so long been delayed from want of funds may now be taken in hand.

EXCHANGE.

3. The rates of exchange between the local dollar and the British sovereign during the year are shewn in Appendix *B*. The average value of the dollar throughout 1895 was $2/1\frac{1}{4}$, and in bills at 4 months' sight $2/1\frac{1}{2}$, as compared with $2/1\frac{1}{4}$ and $2/1\frac{4}{5}$, respectively, in 1894.

The estimated Bank Note circulation of the Colony on 31st December was \$7,234,807. The Colony is at present dependent on the Chartered Bank of India Australia and China and the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation for its Bank Notes, but a Government note issue, guaranteed by the Colony has been sanctioned, and will be introduced at an early date.

MUNICIPALITIES.

The total Revenue of the three Municipalities was \$1,146,280, and their Expenditure \$1,092,383.

LEGISLATION.

4. The Legislative Council held 20 meetings during the year, and 15 Ordinances were passed, the most important being "The Vision Ordinance," "The Telegraph Ordinance," "The Pawnbrokers Ordinance" and "The Theatres Ordinance."

"The Vision Ordinance" provides for the examination of masters, helmsmen and gunners in colour vision and in SNELLEN'S test for acuteness of vision for form.

"The Telegraph Ordinance" reserves to the Colonial Government the exclusive privilege of establishing telegraphs in the Colony, and provides for their working generally. Some of the existing telegraphs, although the property of the Colonial Government, have hitherto been constructed and maintained under no statutory authority.

"The Pawnbrokers Ordinance" provides penalties for certain offences by pawnbrokers, and is an addition to the existing law on the subject, the principal object being to render it more difficult for stolen property to be disposed of through the pawnshops. It has met with some opposition on the part of the pawnbrokers, but it is believed that there will be no insuperable difficulty in carrying out the law.

"The Theatres Ordinance" supplies a want which has been much felt in the Colony, the numerous theatres and performances usual in a Chinese population having been carried on hitherto with practically no control.

REGISTRATION OF DEEDS.

5. The Ordinance of 1886, which came into operation in Penang during the latter half of 1894, is now fairly established in that Settlement. The fees collected during the year amounted to \$10,094, and in Singapore to \$6,076.

The multiplication of small sub-divisions in the Northern Settlement formed the subject of discussion during the year, and resulted in an amend-

ment of the law by which it is now necessary that every sub-division shall be demarcated and surveyed before deeds relating to it can be received for registration. Provision is also made by which the Land Office becomes cognisant of every transaction affecting land.

PUBLIC WORKS.

6. The Sultan Shoal Light-house, which was commenced in August, 1894, was completed on the 31st December, 1895.

The Special Reclamation, Weld Quay, Penang, was well advanced at the end of the year.

No other works of any importance were executed during the year, except new barracks for the troops :—

Barracks for the Royal Engineers on Pulau Brani overlooking the New Harbour were commenced and pushed on with vigour, and considerable progress was made with barracks for the Royal Artillery on the adjacent island of Blakang Mati.

An addition to the existing Infantry barracks at Tanglin was commenced, to facilitate the future accommodation of the Penang detachment in Singapore.

POSTAL DEPARTMENT.

7. During the year under review, 5,756,940 articles passed through the Post Office of the Colony, as compared with 5,539,380 in 1894. The Registration, Insurance, and Parcel Post branches as well as the Chinese Sub-Post Office all show steady progress.

The postal revenue amounted to \$200,949, which is an excess of \$11,157 over the income of the Department for the preceding year. The expenditure charged to 1895 was \$204,105, being an excess of \$54,607 over the expenditure of the year before. This large excess was caused by arrears, amounting to \$25,132, for transit charges due to foreign countries for 1892 and 1893, having been paid in 1895, and to an item of \$10,000 in respect of a subsidy paid by the Colony to the British India Steam Navigation Company to improve postal communication between the United Kingdom and Penang *via* India. The expenditure exceeded the revenue by \$3,158, but omitting the arrears referred to, the revenue would show a surplus of \$22,000 over the expenditure properly appertaining to 1895.

In consequence of more favourable rates of exchange having prevailed for remittances to gold-using countries and to India, there was a very large increase in the Money Order business done in 1895, in fact, greater than in any previous year. The transactions in sterling amounted to £9,939, in Indian currency to nearly Rs. 1,000,000, and in local currency to \$200,000; the total business done aggregated \$811,159, against a total of \$671,231 in 1894.

SAVINGS BANK.

8. Appendix C shews the particulars of the transactions at the branches in Singapore, Penang and Malacca, during the year.

The amounts deposited during the year exceed the amounts for the previous year by \$20,680, and the amounts for 1893 by \$33,367.

The total sum at the credit of depositors on the 31st December, 1895, was \$248,468, and the total amount deposited since the establishment of the Bank has been \$1,362,493.

The sum invested, under Ordinance III of 1891, in Government of India 3½ per cent. rupee paper is \$186,179.

In September, the limit of deposits was increased from \$250 to \$500 in a year, and the aggregate amount from \$750 to \$1,500. From the 1st July, the interest allowed on deposits was reduced from 3½ to 3 per cent. on

account of the reduction from 4 to $3\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. in the interest on the Indian investments.

EDUCATION.

9. The number of schools inspected during the year and the number of pupils presented for examination were considerably less than in 1894. Two hundred and two schools were inspected, and 7,734 pupils were presented.

The expenditure of the Education Department amounted to \$180,847, as compared with \$186,444 in 1894.

The results of the inspection of the aided schools do not, on the whole, appear to be so good as in recent years.

POPULATION.

10. The number of births registered in 1895 in all the Settlements was 12,544, of which, 6,565 were those of male, and 5,979 those of female children.

The deaths registered numbered 20,397, as against 17,234 in 1894, or an increase of 3,163, the highest rate of mortality having been recorded at Singapore. As in 1892, 1893 and 1894, the greatest number of deaths occurred among persons between the ages of 25 and 35.

Appendix *D* shews the number of births and deaths registered in each Settlement during the past two years.

The great preponderance of deaths over births is accounted for, as has been explained in previous reports, in great part, by the peculiarly constituted population of the Straits Settlements, less than a third of which, in consequence of the large amount of male Chinese and Tamil immigration, is female; but in 1895 the death-rate was also unusually high.

The present population may be roughly estimated at 542,000. Statistics relating to the health of the Settlements during the year will be found lower down under the heading "Public Health."

An examination of the vaccination returns affords ground for suspicion that a considerable number of births are not reported.

CHINESE AND INDIAN IMMIGRATION.

11. The numbers of immigrants from China and India during 1895 and 1894 are shewn in Appendix *E*. There was a considerable increase in Chinese immigration, which had been almost entirely checked during the outbreak of plague in Hongkong in 1894.

The total number of Chinese deck passengers was 201,292, and of these, 36,388 signed contracts in the Chinese Protectorate, as compared with 22,302 in 1894.

There was also an increase in the Indian free immigrants, 14,413 arriving in the Colony, but the number of statute immigrants decreased. This decrease is partly due, no doubt, to the unfavourable exchange with India, which has not been counterbalanced by a sufficient increase in the wages of statute immigrants. It has been found necessary to partly re-organize the Indian Immigration Department, and arrangements have been made by which the Assistant Protector of Chinese at Penang will superintend both Chinese and Indian Immigration, his Department being strengthened by the appointment of a Tamil-speaking Assistant.

TRADE.

12. The value of the imports and exports of the Colony in 1894 and 1895, respectively, are shewn in Appendix *F*.

The trade of the year has not been altogether unsatisfactory, in spite of the depressed state of the home markets, largely on account of the continued cheapness of silver, which enables Eastern producers to compete at an advantage with their gold country rivals.

The value of the imports in merchandise from countries outside shews an increase of about \$915,000 over the returns for 1894, but that of the exports shews a small decrease of about \$169,000, while the sterling value of the dollar fell less than 2%.

13. The total value of imports and exports for 1894 and 1895, deducting Treasure, is shewn in Appendix G. There was an increase in the silver value of Imports of \$2,665,461, and of Exports of \$2,071,194, making an aggregate dollar increase of \$4,736,655. There were increases in the gold values respectively of £313,871 and £222,524, being an aggregate increase of £536,395.

Singapore shews increased trade with other countries on both sides, as also does Malacca, but Penang has decreases in both imports and exports.

Imports shew increases under Raw Materials—Metal, Manufactured Articles—Metal, and Textiles generally, except Cotton Piece Goods, which were above normal in 1894, and decreases under Food Stuffs, &c., chiefly Opium.

In exports, Tin shews a decrease in value of over 1½ million dollars, entirely on account of the low prices ruling. The average local quotation for the year was \$35.10 per pikul, compared with \$38 per pikul in 1894, and the average London prices were £63.8.4 and £68.3.9 per ton, respectively. Peppers and Copra also shew decreased values, but Gambier has a largely increased export value, as well as, to a smaller extent, Hides, Rattans and Gums generally, including Gutta Percha.

The imports of Merchandise from the United Kingdom decreased in value by about \$696,000, but this is more than accounted for by the falling off in Cotton Piece Goods, in which there was a decrease of \$1,756,000, not unexpected, considering that the previous year's imports were abnormal. Coal imported also fell in value by \$450,000. Other Cotton Goods, such as Sarongs, &c., shew increased imports and so do other articles generally with the exception of Malt Liquors and Brandy.

Exports to the United Kingdom decreased by \$1,732,000, Tin alone shewing a falling off of over 2¼ million dollars, and Gutta, Peppers, Rattans and Coffee also shewing less values exported. Increases are apparent in Preserved Fruits, Gambier, Tapioca, Gums generally, Sago and most of the Spices.

From British India and Burma, the imports valued \$29,070,000, an increase of \$1,361,000, attributable to increased imports of Rangoon Rice and Bran, Hides and Madras Sarongs and Kains. Imports of Opium fell by about a million dollars, and Cotton Twist also fell, but Gunnies and Coal shew increases. The exports amounted to \$8,629,000, an increase of \$210,000.

From Netherlands India, to the value of \$27,896,000 were imported, a decrease of \$1,809,000, on account of smaller supplies of Pepper, Sugar, Copra, Petroleum and other produce. The value of the exports was \$31,514,000, being a small increase on the 1894 export value.

The value of the imports from Hongkong and China amounted to \$19,707,000, an increase of \$210,000 over last year, and \$322,000 more than in 1893. Hongkong sent to the value of \$16,413,000, and China direct to the value of \$3,295,000, compared with \$16,205,000 from the former and \$3,292,000 from the latter in 1894. The exports amounted to \$12,266,000, a decrease of \$1,024,000, or \$107,000 below the exports in 1893. Hongkong took in 1895 to the value of \$8,323,000, a decrease of \$1,571,000, and China \$3,943,000, an increase of \$548,000. The falling off in exports to Hongkong was probably due to quarantine and other restrictions rendered necessary by the prevalence of epidemic diseases.

Japan has sent increased quantities and values, but a distinct decline is seen in supplies of Cotton Piece Goods, owing to the market having been

probably overstocked in the previous years with that class of piece goods, to which she has hitherto confined her attention. The imports amounted to \$3,738,000, an increase of \$76,000 over those for 1894, and the exports to \$917,000, an increase of \$142,000. In 1892, the imports amounted to \$858,000 only, and the exports to \$171,000.

The imports from the Malay Peninsula, including the Siamese States, reached \$42,998,000, an increase of \$1,502,000, and the exports \$19,330,000, an increase of \$551,000.

14. Appendix *H* shews the increase and decrease in the imports and exports of certain important commodities.

Cotton Goods.—The imports of Cotton Piece Goods were abnormally high in 1894, and stocks were still large at the close of 1895. A decrease of about a thousand bales of Plain Yarn is shewn, but this was met by a larger increase in the supplies of Dyed Yarn. Sarongs, &c., Sewing Thread and Handkerchiefs all shew increases, but a decline in Cotton Blankets is recorded, although the imports are above the average of former years. Japanese Cottons have not found a market to such a large extent, owing to stocks being still large.

Coal.—Imports in quantity are in excess of former years, but a decline of 30,000 tons is noted from the United Kingdom. Borneo, Calcutta and Australia sent increased quantities, the former country in particular, while Japan imports were much the same as in 1894.

Rice.—A falling off in the quantity supplied from Bangkok and Saigon was partly met by increased supplies from Rangoon, but there remains a total decreased import by nearly 18,000 tons.

Opium.—Frequent and large fluctuations in price have, no doubt, tended to restrict dealings, and the imports fell from 15,054 chests in 1894 to 12,456 chests in 1895, the exports also declining by 2,594 chests. The class chiefly affected is Patna Opium, the transactions in the Benares description having increased.

Petroleum.—The total imports shew a falling off by nearly 220,000 cases, this decline being in shipments of American and Sumatra Oil. The decrease of Sumatra imports is due to the introduction of direct shipments for other countries, which were previously landed in Singapore. Russian oil, which comes both in bulk and case, increased by 190,000 cases, while American fell by 91,000 cases, and Sumatra, subject to the above explanation, by 328,000 cases. A small trade has been started in Burma oil, but it is as yet insignificant.

Gambier.—The distinctly marked increase in the exports of Gambier has been largely caused by the better prices obtainable owing to an anticipated small production, which was not realized, and also to the low exchange. The average local price was \$8.86 per pikul, compared with \$7.84 in 1894.

Gums.—Increased quantities generally were exported, notably in Gum Benjamin, Copal, Cutch and Dammar, and, to lesser extents, in Rubbers, Sticklac and Vegetable Tallow. The decreases are small and unimportant.

Spices.—The exports shew increases in Nutmegs, Mace, Ginger, Cassia, Cubebs and Cloves, but in Peppers and Areca-nuts as well as in Cardamums and Cinnamon decreases are observable.

Tapioca.—A fairly substantial increase marks the trade in Tapioca, flour and flake, but in the pearl class a small decrease of about 600 tons is chronicled.

Copra.—The trade in this commodity is noted for the serious fluctuations in the quantity dealt in. In 1895 the exports shew a decrease of over 35% compared with 1894, which with 1891 were exceptional years, so that the 1895 export is still considerably above the average of previous outputs.

Sago.—The increase of over 1,500 tons is confined to Sago Flour, the description known as Pearl Sago averaging much the same quantity exported as previously.

Tin.—Although the output has been more than maintained, yet the high percentage of increase which it has been customary to find when comparing each year with its predecessor, has been greatly reduced. The increased export is about 2% only, as against 17% in 1894 over the 1893 exports. A feature of the 1895 trade is the largely increased imports of the unsmelted tin (ore) by about 46% over 1894 imports, followed, of course, by a decrease in refined tin. This is due to the Singapore smelters reducing their charges, so that the Chinese smelters in the Native States are less able to compete.

There were reduced exports to the United Kingdom and Continental countries generally, but a very large increase to the United States. Appendix *F* gives the exports in tons for the last five years.

SHIPPING.

15. The arrivals and departures of shipping during 1894 and 1895 are shewn in Appendix *K*. The total tonnage was 11,065,780, as compared with 10,755,021 in 1894.

The number and tonnage of the new vessels built in the Colony in 1894 and 1895 are as follows:—

		No.	Tonnage.
1894,	... ..	77	5,232
1895,	... ..	251	7,464

The enterprise of local firms, aided by cheap silver and cheap labour, has successfully initiated the construction in this port of iron ships, one of which was launched in the year under review.

The Revenue (derived principally from Light Dues) of the Marine Department for each Settlement is shewn in Appendix *L*. The total Revenue for the Colony from this source was \$122,583, as compared with \$116,583 received in 1894.

LIGHT-HOUSES, &c.

16. The Light-houses, Launches, Buoys and Beacons throughout the Straits of Malacca were maintained in an efficient condition. The new Light-house on the Sultan Shoal was completed on the 31st December.

PUBLIC HEALTH.

17. The general health of the Colony for 1894 has not been satisfactory, the mortality rate having been unusually high—37.66 per mille for the whole Colony. The rate was higher in Singapore (44.08), and Malacca (38.24) and also, though to a less marked degree, in Penang (35.14); in Province Wellesley alone (28.81) was the rate lower than that for the previous year. Colonial Surgeons report unusual prevalence of fever, beri-beri, and diseases of bowels and respiratory system as accounting for the higher mortality, which was not caused by prevalence of any epidemic disease.

There was an outbreak of cholera in Singapore in the middle of the year, some 430 cases in all having been reported, with 317 deaths. There were also a few cases in Penang.

Except for this outbreak, the Colony was singularly free from epidemic disease, the number of cases of small-pox that occurred having been comparatively few. The decrease of small-pox in the Northern District of Province Wellesley was very marked.

The Contagious Diseases Acts have been entirely repealed. Of the persons admitted to the Criminal Prison during the year, 527 in every thousand had suffered from venereal disease. In the Chinese population, by last

Census, there were 143 women to every thousand adult souls in Singapore, the proportion of women immigrating being even less. As already stated under the head of Population, the greater death-rate is amongst males in the prime of manhood, between the ages of 25 and 35.

Annexed are appendices shewing:—

- M.* Birth-rate for the last three years.
- N.* Death-rate for the last three years.
- O.* Special Death-rate (racial).
- P.* Deaths due to the more specific or infectious diseases.

The number of persons treated in the Government Hospitals during the year was 25,177, as compared with 22,770 in 1894 and 23,499 in 1893.

Appendix *Q* shews the number of patients treated in Hospital, and the number of deaths among them, during the last three years.

The number of lepers treated in the Leper Hospital, Singapore, and the Asylum, Pulau Jerejak, was 596, and there remained 335 at the end of the year. The deaths amounted to 177. (See Appendix *R*.)

METEOROLOGY.

18. The mean temperature of the air at each of the Settlements during the year and the mean total rainfall together with the maximum and minimum registered in one month will be seen in Appendices *S* and *T*.

The temperature shews little variation, as compared with 1894, but the rainfall was considerably greater, except in Malacca, where only 76.60 inches fell during the year. In Penang, the total rainfall was 102.38 inches, and in Singapore 98.14. The mean temperature of the Colony was 79.7.

BANKRUPTCY ORDINANCE.

19. The Revenue of Singapore was \$4,127, as against \$7,887 in 1894, while in Penang it was \$1,509, as against \$1,568 in 1894. The number of failures has decreased both in Singapore and Penang, and the estates administered, for the most part, possessed but small assets. The tendency amongst creditors, naturally, is to wind up privately those estates which are at once substantial and easy to administer, and to throw into the hands of the Bankruptcy Department those cases only in which the assets are small and difficult to recover. For this reason, the number of failures dealt with by the Bankruptcy Department does not furnish an accurate index to the amount of insolvency occurring in the Colony.

REGISTRATION OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

20. Seven Joint Stock Companies, with a total nominal capital of \$728,000, were registered during the year. The amount of fees collected was \$657.20. One of these companies, together with two others previously registered, went into voluntary liquidation, and in the case of another, also registered during 1895, an order was made for winding up under the directions of the Court.

POLICE AND CRIME.

21. The only alteration in the authorised strength of the Force during 1895 was the reduction of one Corporal and two Constables from the Penang Police.

Lieut.-Colonel E. G. PENNEFATHER, late of the Inniskilling Dragoons, was appointed Inspector-General in place of Mr. R. W. MAXWELL, retired on pension. He took up his duties in Singapore on the 25th April.

Mr. C. E. WEGG-PROSSER, late Lieutenant, Rifle Brigade, was appointed Assistant Superintendent by His Excellency the Governor on 28th June, and took up his appointment in Penang on that date, being in the Colony.

The conduct of the Inspectors has, on the whole, been good. The conduct of the Sergeants and Constables of the European Contingent has im-

proved, with the exception that several men who had been locally enlisted had to be dismissed, some within a few weeks of their engagement. This contingent is now eight men below the authorised strength; it is hoped that the men from the Royal Irish Constabulary, for whom application has been made, will be sent out soon.

There were no serious disturbances during the year. There were ten cases of murder and eight of gang robbery, the latter crime appears to be steadily decreasing.

There is much extortion and disorderly conduct on the part of brothel bullies, the brothel-keepers having been refused the protection for which they asked.

The gambling suppression has been vigorously carried on, and some important convictions have been obtained, especially in Penang. The sale of lottery tickets in Singapore has been managed from Johore; the agents in Singapore have a regular contract for indemnification by the principal, in case of suffering fine or imprisonment, and it has been very difficult to establish a case against them.

JUDICIAL.

22. The work of the various Criminal and Civil Courts of the Colony is shewn in Appendices *U* to *Z*:—

Supreme Court (Criminal side) see Appendix *U*.

Supreme Court (Civil side) see Appendix *V*.

Supreme Court (Probate and Administration) see Appendix *IV*.

Courts of two Magistrates (established in lieu of Courts of Quarter Sessions) see Appendix *X*.

Police and Marine Magistrates' Courts see Appendix *Y*.

Courts of Requests see Appendix *Z*.

In the Supreme Court, there has been a certain increase of work, both on the Criminal and Civil side, in all the Settlements. There has been a very large increase also in the number of cases tried by the Police Magistrates, the total number brought before the Courts being 45,615, as compared with 37,145 in 1894.

The proportion of acquittals both in the Supreme Court and in the Police Courts was very high.

INQUESTS.

23. The number of inquests held during the year was 461. The usual particulars are given in Appendix *AA*.

PRISONS.

24. The health of the prisoners in the Penang and Malacca Prisons continued satisfactory. In Singapore, the death-rate was nearly double that of the previous year, although the daily average sick and the number of admissions to hospital were nearly the same. The increase in the mortality is attributed to the feeble condition of many of the prisoners remaining from the previous year and also of those admitted during the year, and not to any defect in the Prison itself.

Three suicides and one escape occurred in the Singapore Prison, and one suicide in the Malacca Prison. There were no suicides or escapes in Penang. No serious cases of assault occurred in any of the Prisons.

There were three executions in Penang, but none in Singapore or Malacca.

On the 31st December, 1895, the number in the Criminal Prisons were as follows:—

Singapore,	...	...	820
Penang,	...	...	293
Malacca,	...	...	4

The daily average in the Singapore Prison was 19 less than in 1894, and in Penang 19 higher. In both Singapore and Penang, there was a decrease in the number of long-sentence prisoners received, and an increase in the number of short-sentence and revenue grade prisoners. The increase in the daily average in Penang is principally due to the retention in Penang of prisoners with sentences between six and twelve months, who were formerly sent to Singapore.

In 1894, the staff of Sub-Warders was reduced by 9, and well-behaved prisoners of the Upper Grade were temporarily employed as Sub-Warders. Under instructions, however, from the Secretary of State this practice is being discontinued, and prisoners will not be so employed in future.

MISCELLANEOUS.

25. Mr. W. E. MAXWELL, C.M.G., (now Sir W. E. MAXWELL, K.C.M.G.) having been appointed Governor of the Gold Coast, Mr. J. A. SWETTENHAM, C.M.G., was appointed Colonial Secretary, and assumed duties on the 16th April, 1895.

The new British Dollar, the introduction of which as mentioned in the report for 1894 was sanctioned by the Secretary of State in October of that year, was coined at the Bombay Mint. During the year 1895, the amount of this currency introduced into the Straits Settlements through the medium of the Banks was \$2,201,890.

J. A. SWETTENHAM,
Colonial Secretary.

Singapore, 30th July, 1896.

APPENDICES.

A.

	ASSETS.			LIABILITIES.	
	Jan. 1st, 1895.	Jan. 1st, 1896.		Jan. 1st, 1895.	Jan. 1st 1896.
	\$	\$		\$	\$
Cash on Current Account with Local Banks, ...	822,156	632,533	Deposits, &c., ...	614,355	687,460
Ditto with Crown Agents, ...	17,031	10,713	Temporary Loan, ...	141,424	...
Investments, Gold, ...	136,869	136,869	Suspense Account, ...	58,856	...
Loans to Native States, ...	1,083,232	1,083,232	Expenditure in Arrears, ...	31,580	19,892
Loans to Municipalities, ...	21,500	21,000			
Other Investments, ...	390,870	620,338		846,215	707,352
Miscellaneous Advances, &c., &c., ...	18,963	16,194	Nett Balance to the Credit of the Colony,	1,748,939	2,063,454
Suspense account, ...	...	108,469			
Revenue in Arrears,...	104,533	141,458			
Total,...	2,595,154	2,770,806	Total,...	2,595,154	2,770,806

B.

Rates of Exchange during 1895.

BANK BILLS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
On London:— highest,	1/11 $\frac{1}{8}$	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/0 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/1 $\frac{1}{8}$	2/2	2/1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{1}{8}$	2/2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2/1 $\frac{3}{4}$
Sterling, on } lowest,	1/11 $\frac{3}{8}$	1/11 $\frac{1}{4}$	1/11 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/1 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/1 $\frac{3}{8}$	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2/1 $\frac{3}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{3}{4}$	2/2 $\frac{1}{4}$	2/1 $\frac{1}{2}$
demand,												

C.

Savings Bank Return.

	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.
New accounts opened, ...	541	114	29
Accounts closed, ...	506	112	24
Accounts open at the end of the year, ...	1,275	347	66
Deposited in 1895, ...	\$128,447	\$38,093	\$7,875
Repaid in 1895, ...	\$119,769	\$39,441	\$7,642
Balance due to Depositors at close of 1895,	\$185,298	\$53,312	\$9,858

D.

Births and Deaths.

SETTLEMENT.	Births.		Deaths.	
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.
Singapore, ...	3,327	3,562	6,216	8,791
Dindings, ...	128	130	111	114
Penang, ...	2,306	2,210	4,428	4,712
Province Wellesley, ...	3,578	3,243	3,654	3,163
Malacca, ...	3,351	3,399	2,825	3,617
Total, ...	12,690	12,544	17,234	20,397

E.

Return of Immigrants.

	1894.	1895.
Chinese deck passengers, ...	137,695	190,901
Chinese female immigrants, ...	7,068	10,391
Contracts, ...	22,302	36,388
Indian statute immigrants, ...	1,688	1,549
Indian free immigrants, ...	13,155	14,413
Indian Labour Contracts, ...	1,744	1,545

F.

IMPORTS.

<i>Merchandise.</i>			Total.
United Kingdom 1895, ...	...	...	\$20,145,382
United Kingdom 1894, ...	...	...	20,840,887
British Possessions 1895,...	...	...	47,610,473
British Possessions 1894,...	...	...	45,389,112
Foreign Countries 1895, ...	...	...	106,490,191
Foreign Countries 1894, ...	...	...	107,101,149
Between the Settlements 1895,	...	...	11,105,444
Between the Settlements 1894,	...	...	9,354,881
Total value of Merchandise 1895, ...			\$185,351,490
Total value of Merchandise 1894, ...			\$182,686,029
<i>Treasure.</i>			
Total value of Treasure 1895, ...	...	...	\$25,695,286
Total value of Treasure 1894, ...	...	...	\$41,465,263
Total Imports of Merchandise and Treasure 1895,			\$211,046,776
Total Imports of Merchandise and Treasure 1894,			\$224,151,292

EXPORTS.

<i>Merchandise.</i>			Total.
United Kingdom 1895, ...	...	...	\$29,439,704
United Kingdom 1894, ...	...	...	31,171,649
British Possessions 1895,...	...	...	18,854,206
British Possessions 1894,...	...	...	19,978,151
Foreign Countries 1895, ...	...	...	101,309,355
Foreign Countries 1894, ...	...	...	98,622,480
Between the Settlements 1895,	...	...	11,214,478
Between the Settlements 1894,	...	...	8,974,269
Total value of Merchandise 1895, ...			\$160,817,743
Total value of Merchandise 1894, ...			\$158,746,549
<i>Treasure.</i>			
Total value of Treasure 1895, ...	...	...	\$24,995,259
Total value of Treasure 1894, ...	...	...	\$28,039,515
Total Exports of Merchandise and Treasure 1895,			\$185,813,002
Total Exports of Merchandise and Treasure 1894,			\$186,786,064

G.

Totals of Imports and Exports.

	1895.	1894.
Value of Imports, ...	\$185,351,490	\$182,686,029
Value of Exports, ...	\$160,817,743	\$158,746,549
Total,...	\$346,169,233	\$341,432,578

Converting the above amounts into sterling shews :—

	1895.	1894.
Value of Imports, ...	£19,531,837	£19,217,966
Value of Exports, ...	£16,927,502	£16,704,978
Total,...	£36,459,339	£35,922,944

H.

Comparative Statement of Principal Imports and Exports.

IMPORTS.

		1894. Pieces.	1895. Pieces.	Increase.	Decrease.
Cotton Piece Goods, ...	...	5,595,310 Tons.	4,347,701 Tons.	...	1,247,609
Coal, ...	...	438,737 Pikuls.	468,105 Pikuls.	29,368	...
Rice, ...	...	7,020,671 Chests.	6,728,020 Chests.	...	292,651
Opium, ...	...	15,054 Pieces.	12,455 Pieces.	...	2,599
Silk Piece Goods, ...	...	238,549 Cases.	277,344 Cases.	38,795	...
Petroleum, ...	...	1,236,438	1,015,861	...	220,577

EXPORTS.

		1894. Pikuls.	1895. Pikuls.	Increase.	Decrease
Sago, ...	...	751,830	778,051	26,221	...
Coffee, ...	...	83,973	81,302	...	2,671
Gambier, ...	...	806,282	858,826	52,544	...
Gums, ...	...	179,241	209,866	30,625	...
Hides, ...	...	83,956	89,183	5,227	...
Spices, ...	...	1,058,862	969,930	...	88,932
Tapioca, ...	...	649,662	702,857	53,195	...
Tin, ...	...	865,792	885,795	20,003	...
Copra, ...	...	958,179	615,940	...	342,239
Rattans, ...	...	424,911	450,134	25,223	...

J.

Return of Exports of Tin.

		Tons.
1891,	...	36,061
1892,	...	37,857
1893,	...	44,932
1894,	...	51,535
1895,	...	52,725

K.

Shipping.

Steamers and Square-rigged Vessels.

		Total. No.	Tons.
Arrivals, ...	1895,	8,417	5,528,742
" ...	1894,	8,567	5,534,761
Departures, ...	1895,	8,461	5,537,038
" ...	1894,	8,548	5,220,260
Total, ...	1895,	16,878	11,065,780
" ...	1894,	17,115	10,755,021

Native Craft and Steamers under 50 Tons.

		Total. No.	Tons.
Arrivals, ...	1895,	15,557	519,655
" ...	1894,	12,971	391,614
Departures, ...	1895,	15,681	531,308
" ...	1894,	13,035	398,507
Total, ...	1895,	31,238	1,050,963
" ...	1894,	26,006	790,121

L.

Light Dues.

			Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.
			\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1894,	...	...	88,624 07	25,092 69	2,354 94	116,071 70
1895,	...	...	92,613 14	27,466 02	2,504 55	122,583 71

M.

Birth-rate.

SETTLEMENT.			Ratio per mille.		
			1895.	1894.	1893.
Singapore, ...	...	...	17.86	16.98	17.31
Penang, ...	...	...	16.48	17.50	17.81
Province Wellesley, ...	...	...	29.54	32.71	31.99
Dindings, ...	...	...	34.50	34.29	29.76
Malacca, ...	...	...	35.94	35.64	33.77

N.

Death-rate.

SETTLEMENT.			Ratio per mille.		
			1895.	1894.	1893.
Singapore, ...	...	...	44.08	31.72	35.21
Penang, ...	...	...	35.14	33.62	32.23
Province Wellesley, ...	...	...	28.81	33.40	27.12
Dindings, ...	...	...	30.25	29.74	25.70
Malacca, ...	...	...	38.24	30.04	31.57

O.

Special Death-rate (Racial).

Settlement.	Europeans.			Eurasians.			Chinese.			Malays.			Indians.			Other Nationalities.		
	Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.			Ratio per mille.		
	1895.	1894.	1893.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1895.	1894.	1893.
Singapore,	15.85	12.54	13.5	28.88	20.21	27.25	46.75	33.38	36.34	45.03	31.33	35.95	32.20	28.25	32.23	63.28	37.23	47.61
Penang, ...	21.15	19.79	20.1	29.32	18.81	26.43	42.38	38.02	35.30	25.68	26.70	23.58	27.92	31.97	38.11	65.41	59.44	43.91
Province Wellesley,	9.43	28.84	...	14.76	14.98	34.22	34.99	35.20	33.11	24.87	31.21	22.70	36.61	40.66	37.41	52.63	28.76	29.00
Dindings, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	34.16	39.66	29.47	29.56	28.23	21.58	21.82	11.07	48.70	100.00	...	100.00
Malacca,	7.04	21.42	7.24	39.29	36.76	34.77	48.24	35 14	37.85	35.34	28.20	29.77	43.43	38.25	24.62	148.39	117.64	178.80

P.

Deaths due to the more important Specific or Infectious Diseases.

Small-pox.			Cholera.			Beri-beri.		
1895.	1894.	1893.	1895.	1894.	1893.	1895.	1894.	1893.
12	165	338	334	1	62	838	377	461

Q.

Hospital Return.

		Number of Patients treated.			Number of Deaths.			Percentage of Deaths to Total treated.		
		Europeans.	Asiatics.	Total.	Europeans.	Asiatics.	Total.	Europeans.	Asiatics.	Total.
1895,	...	875	24,302	25,177	61	3,564	3,625	6.97	14.66	14.40
1894,	...	710	22,060	22,770	37	2,388	2,425	5.21	10.82	10.65
1893,	...	910	22,589	23,499	37	2,297	2,334	4.06	10.15	9.93

R.

Return of Leper Hospitals.

HOSPITALS.	1893.				1894.				1895.			
	Cases.	Died.	Discharged or absconded.	Remained.	Cases.	Died.	Discharged, absconded or transferred.	Remained.	Cases.	Died.	Discharged, absconded or transferred.	Remained.
Leper Hospital,	101	28	45	28	114	22	51	41	109	31	44	34
Leper Asylum, Pulau Jerejak,	432	87	24	321	492	129	31	332	487	146	40	301

S.

Mean Temperature of the Air.

	Maximum.	Minimum.	Mean.
Singapore, ...	... 86.5	73.6	79.4
Penang, ...	... 90.4	72.7	79.2
Province Wellesley,	... 93.4	73.5	81.2
Malacca, ...	... 89.4	69.2	79.0

T.

Rainfall.

Settlement.	Total Rainfall.	Maximum Fall in one Month.	Minimum Fall in one Month.	Maximum Fall in 24 Hours.
	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.	Inches.
Singapore, ...	98.14	Dec., 18.61	Feb., 1.99	29th Dec., 7.42
Penang, ...	108.70	Oct., 24.99	Feb., 2.38	3rd Nov., 4.65
Province Wellesley, ...	102.38	Oct., 32.49	Feb., 1.47	19th Oct., 5.05
Dindings, ...	93.08	Oct., 18.00	July, 1.56	17th Dec., 3.80
Malacca, ...	76.60	Oct., 17.70	Mar., 0.70	25th Feb., 5.30

U.

Judicial Return—Criminal.

SUPREME COURT, Criminal Side.		1895. No. of Prisoners.				1894. No. of Prisoners.				
		Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.	
1. Culpable Homicide,	... { convicted,	...	4	...	4	3	1	1	5	
	{ acquitted,	2	1	...	3	...	1	...	1	
2. Culpable Homicide not	{ convicted,	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1
amounting to Murder,	{ acquitted,	5	...	...	5	1	...	...	1
3. Attempt to Murder,	... { convicted,	2	1	...	3	1	1	...	2	
	{ acquitted,	...	5	...	5	2	2	...	4	
4. Voluntarily causing Grievous	{ convicted,	9	14	2	25	9	10	...	19	
Hurt,	{ acquitted,	10	3	...	13	3	2	1	6	
5. Unnatural Offences,	... { convicted,	1	6	...	7	2	...	...	2
	{ acquitted,	2	2	1	5	1	...	...	1
6. Other Offences against Per-	{ convicted,	8	15	3	26	9	14	...	23	
son,	{ acquitted,	9	5	...	14	6	7	...	13	
7. Gang Robbery,	... { convicted,	7	2	...	9	2	11	...	13	
	{ acquitted,	17	2	...	19	4	3	...	7	
8. Theft, Housebreaking, &c.,	{ convicted,	32	27	4	63	67	29	5	101	
	{ acquitted,	7	27	1	35	5	15	1	21	
9. Other Offences against Pro-	{ convicted,	31	25	...	56	13	16	...	29	
perty,	{ acquitted,	20	18	2	40	13	11	1	25	
10. Miscellaneous Offences,	... { convicted,	11	4	5	20	17	21	1	39	
	{ acquitted,	12	2	...	14	6	9	1	16	
Total,...		{ convicted,	101	98	14	213	124	103	7	234
		{ acquitted,	84	65	4	153	41	50	4	95
Grand Total,		...	185	163	18	366	165	153	11	329

V.

Judicial Return—Civil.

SUPREME COURT, Civil Side.	Civil Actions, 1895.						Civil Actions, 1894.					
	Pending 31st December, 1894.	Commenced.	Debt or Damages claimed.	Compromised, Dismissed, &c.	Adjudicated.	Pending 31st December, 1895.	Pending 31st December, 1893.	Commenced.	Debt or Damages claimed.	Compromised, Dismissed, &c.	Adjudicated.	Pending 31st December, 1894.
Singapore,	355	1,305	\$ 1,164,545	105	660	491	350	1,091	\$ 1,230,568	104	581	355
Penang,	404	956	1,063,750	68	433	395	461	874	1,348,522	284	421	404
Malacca,	11	69	12,706	22	38	7	29	87	33,085	23	64	11
Total, ...	770	2,330	2,241,001	195	1,131	893	840	2,052	2,612,175	411	1,066	770

W.

Probate and Administration.

	1895.		1894.	
	No.	Amount.	No.	Amount.
Singapore, ...	160	\$ 1,004,480	153	\$ 807,939
Penang, ...	471	1,396,164	614	1,156,593
Malacca, ...	46	31,991	38	15,058
Total,...	677	2,432,635	805	1,979,590

X.

Courts of Two Magistrates.

RETURN OF PERSONS TRIED.	1895.			1894.		
	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.	Convicted.	Acquitted.	Total.
Singapore, ...	158	207	365	174	173	347
Penang, ...	181	182	363	138	114	252
Malacca, ...	10	16	26	12	7	19
Total,...	349	405	754	324	294	618

Y.

Police and Marine Magistrate's Courts.

POLICE AND MARINE MAGISTRATES' COURTS, Return of Persons charged.		1895.					1894.				
		Convicted and sentenced.	Discharged.	Committed to the Assizes.	Cases pending 31st Dec. 1895.	Total.	Convicted and sentenced.	Discharged.	Committed to the Assizes.	Cases pending 31st Dec. 1894.	Total.
Singapore, ...		15,255	8,373	184	...	23,812	11,498	6,691	194	185	18,568
Penang, ...		11,663	7,225	159	125	19,172	10,255	6,454	171	143	17,023
Malacca, ...		1,194	644	18	21	1,877	1,215	705	11	5	1,936
Total,...		28,112	16,242	361	146	44,861	22,968	13,850	376	333	37,527

Z.

Courts of Requests.

COURTS OF REQUESTS. (Jurisdiction up to \$50.)			1895.		1894.	
			Number of Cases.	Amount of Debt or Damages claimed.	Number of Cases.	Amount of Debt or Damages claimed.
				\$		\$
Singapore,...	...	...	2,510	52,608	2,704	52,300
Penang, ...	...	...	3,158	50,697	3,194	60,509
Malacca, ...	...	...	622	9,636	606	12,481
Total,...			6,290	112,941	6,504	125,290

AA.

Inquests.

	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.
Homicide, Culpable, ...	15	12	1	28
„ Justifiable, ...	...	...	...	...
„ by Misadventure, ...	13	10	...	23
Suicide, ...	22	42	4	68
Death in pursuance of judicial sentence,	...	3	...	3
Natural causes, accidental, etc., ...	192	69	37	298
Found dead, causes unknown, etc.,	32	8	1	41
Total,...	274	144	43	461

AB.

Prison Return.

SETTLEMENT.			Daily average in Prison. *	Daily average sick.	Deaths.	Total number treated.	Percentage of deaths to total treated.	Ratio of deaths per mille of daily average number.
Singapore,	...	...	842	48.39	81	1,162	7.05	96.19
Penang,	...	...	346	5.82	7	177	3.95	20.00
Malacca,	...	...	12	0.26	1	12	8.33	83.33

* Including Civil Prison.

ANNUAL REPORT ON THE MARINE DEPARTMENT, STRAITS
SETTLEMENTS, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

MASTER ATTENDANT'S OFFICE,
Singapore, 28th March, 1896

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on the Marine Department of the Straits Settlements, for the year 1895.

2. The total revenue collected in the three Settlements and in India amounted to \$137,737.92, against \$131,310.13 in 1894, or an increase of \$6,427.79. Singapore contributed \$4,112.07 of the increase, Penang \$2,373.33, and Malacca \$149.61. The Light Dues collected in India shews a decrease of \$207.22, in Malacca an increase of \$100.61, Penang an increase of \$1,776.27, and in Singapore an increase of \$2,899.47. The total increase in Light Dues was \$4,569.13.

3. The following table shews the several items of revenue:—

SINGAPORE.

Revenue.

No.	HEADS OF REVENUE.	1895.	1894.	Increase.	Decrease
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Straits Light Dues, ...	76,915 28	74,015 81	2,899 47	...
2	Shipping Seamen, ...	5,895 41	5,390 33	505 08	...
3	Surveying Passenger Vessels, ...	2,507 00	2,369 00	138 00	...
4	Surveying Steam Vessels, ...	2,988 00	2,865 00	123 00	...
5	Registration of Cargo Boats, ...	1,984 90	1,610 80	374 10	...
6	Registration of Passenger Boats, ...	2,032 00	2,052 00	...	20 00
7	Registration of Fishing Boats, ...	71 20	74 00	...	2 80
8	Registration of Fishing Stakes, ...	900 45	818 05	82 40	...
9	Registration of Junks & Tongkangs, ...	1,023 00	1,071 00	...	48 00
10	Certificates of Competency, ...	18 00	13 00	5 00	...
11	Fees for Pilot Licences, ...	...	20 00	...	20 00
12	Fees and Fines, Marine Magistrate's Court, ...	1,030 45	949 60	80 85	...
13	Sale of Tide Tables, ...	67 00	69 00	...	2 00
14	Sale of Tables of Dues, ...	2 00	0 50	1 50	...
15	Sale of Government Property "Miscellaneous," ...	138 45	169 98	...	31 53
16	Sale of unserviceable Stores, ...	...	...	...	...
17	Fees for recording British registered Trade Marks, ...	28 00	1 00	27 00	...
	Total, ...	95,601 14	91,489 07	4,236 40	124 33
	Light Dues collected in India, ...	12,166 21	12,373 43	...	207 22

4. From the above statement it will be seen that the largest increase is in Straits Light Dues, and the next noticeable items of increase are in Fees for Shipping Seamen and Registration of Cargo Boats.

Shipping.

5. The number and tonnage of Merchant Vessels, Warships, Transports and Yachts of all nations, arrived at and departed from this port during the year 1895 were 8,871 and 7,562,778 respectively, being an increase of 143 vessels and 292,432 tons, over the year 1894. The number and tonnage of Merchant Vessels and Warships belonging to each country are shewn separately below. In former years Warships, &c., were included with Merchant Vessels, but this year's arrangement is, I think, preferable :—

Arrivals.

Nationality.	Merchant Vessels.		Warships, &c.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British, ...	2,866	2,393,301	42	96,061	2,908	2,489,362
German, ...	240	359,372	11	17,318	251	376,690
Dutch, ...	791	253,241	13	13,751	804	266,992
French, ...	121	186,853	8	16,476	129	203,329
Russian, ...	17	35,836	28	74,776	45	110,612
Swedish and Norwegian,...	87	89,386	...	...	87	89,386
Austrian, ...	26	65,053	1	1,340	27	66,393
Spanish, ...	31	54,153	1	906	32	55,059
Italian, ...	37	42,910	2	5,200	39	48,110
Sarawak, ...	64	33,016	1	250	65	33,266
American, ...	14	19,456	3	3,721	17	23,177
Japanese, ...	7	14,324	...	...	7	14,324
Siamese, ...	2	242	8	2,576	10	2,818
Portuguese, ...	...	...	2	2,454	2	2,454
Malay, ...	...	...	12	1,711	12	1,711
Chinese, ...	...	...	2	268	2	268
Total, ...	4,303	3,547,143	134	236,808	4,437	3,783,951

Departures.

Nationality.	Merchant Vessels.		Warships, &c.		Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
British, ...	2,864	2,392,314	42	91,518	2,906	2,483,832
German, ...	240	359,372	11	17,318	251	376,690
Dutch, ...	790	253,395	13	13,843	803	267,238
French, ...	121	186,853	8	16,476	129	203,329
Russian, ...	17	35,836	28	74,776	45	110,612
Swedish and Norwegian,...	87	89,386	...	...	87	89,386
Austrian, ...	26	65,050	1	1,340	27	66,390
Spanish, ...	31	54,153	1	906	32	55,059
Italian, ...	37	42,910	2	5,200	39	48,110
Sarawak, ...	64	33,016	1	250	65	33,266
American, ...	14	19,619	3	3,721	17	23,340
Japanese, ...	7	14,324	...	...	7	14,324
Siamese, ...	2	242	8	2,576	10	2,818
Portuguese, ...	...	...	2	2,454	2	2,454
Malay, ...	...	...	12	1,711	12	1,711
Chinese, ...	...	...	2	268	2	268
Total, ...	4,300	3,546,470	134	232,357	4,434	3,778,827

6. The following table gives the totals for the past five years :—

Year.	Arrivals.		Departures.		Grand Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1895, ...	4,437	3,783,951	4,434	3,778,827	8,871	7,562,778
1894, ...	4,380	3,648,501	4,348	3,621,845	8,728	7,270,346
1893, ...	4,435	3,519,063	4,402	3,425,283	8,837	6,944,346
1892, ...	4,143	3,280,222	4,114	3,181,801	8,257	6,462,023
1891, ...	4,184	3,324,680	4,155	3,288,577	8,339	6,613,257

7. The tonnage of Native craft and steam vessels under 50 tons, entered and cleared, shews an increase of 228,987 tons. It aggregated 788,807 tons in 1895, against 559,820 tons in 1894. The following table gives the number and tonnage of this class of vessels for the past five years :—

Year.	Arrivals.		Departures.		Grand Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1895, ...	9,278	389,002	9,418	399,805	18,696	788,807
1894, ...	7,147	277,822	7,133	281,998	14,280	559,820
1893, ...	7,062	277,994	6,936	270,391	13,998	548,385
1892, ...	7,966	309,162	7,887	307,258	15,853	616,420
1891, ...	7,293	260,672	7,188	258,802	14,481	519,474

The following table shews the number of new vessels built and registered at this port during the year :—

	Sailing Vessels.	
	No.	Tons.
Registered as Cargo Boats, ...	174	1,996
Registered under Merchant Shipping Act, ...	32	2,693
Registered under the Colonial Shipping Act, ...	16	752
Registered under the Junks and Tongkangs Ordinance, ...	29	2,023
Total, ...	251	7,464

8. In addition to the above vessels, a steel screw steamer of 222 tons burthen was built at this port, but to the order of a Dutch subject, and the vessel has been registered at Pontianak.

Registration Department.

9. The total number of bills of sale and mortgages registered during the year amounted to 181. The number of other documents dealt with was 329. The total amount of fees collected in connection with the registration of shipping and fishing stakes was \$8,000.55.

10. The following tables shew the state of the Registers and the work done in this department during the year :—

British-owned Vessels over 60 tons registered under the Merchant Shipping Act.

	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Remaining on Register, 31st December, 1894, ...	64	18,687	308	24,578
Added during the year 1895,...	9	6,077	41	3,901
Total,...	73	24,764	349	28,479
Struck off for various reasons,	17	6,447	134	9,338
Remaining on Register, 31st December, 1895, ...	56	18,317	215	19,141

11. Of the 9 steamers added during the year, 4 were transferred from other ports and 5 were purchased from foreigners.

12. Regarding the 41 sailing vessels registered during 1895, 32 were built here and 9 were purchased from foreigners.

13. As to the 17 steamers struck off during the year, 6 were transferred to other ports, 8 were sold to foreigners, and 3 were either wrecked or burnt.

14. Regarding the 134 sailing vessels whose registers were closed, 48 were sold to foreigners, 22 were wrecked, 42 were broken up, and 22 not having been heard of for a great many years, their registers were closed.

15. The documents passing through this office in connection with the Merchant Shipping Act were as follows :—

Number of Transfers or Bills of Sale registered, ...	37
Number of Mortgages and Discharges registered, ...	41
Number of Declarations of Ownership prepared, ...	73
Number of Endorsements of Ownership made, ...	25
Number of Certificates of Survey prepared, ...	64
Number of Certificates of Registry prepared, ...	56
Number of Bills of Sale drawn up in the office, ...	9
Number of Certificates of Sale drawn up in the office, ...	2
Number of Certificates of Sale recorded, ...	2
Number of Certified Copy of Documents, ...	1
Total number of documents dealt with, ...	310

16. In addition to the foregoing, 290 letters and forms were sent to the Registrar-General of Shipping and Seamen.

The fees collected on the above were \$1,569.

British-owned Vessels of 60 tons and under, registered under the Colonial Shipping Act.

	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Remaining on Register, 31st December, 1894, ...	33	826	254	11,283
Added during the year 1895,...	2	64	20	944
Total,...	35	890	274	12,227
Struck off for various reasons,	5	130	27	1,267
Remaining on Register, 31st December, 1895, ...	30	760	247	10,960

17. The 2 steamers added during the year were purchased from foreigners. Of the 20 sailing vessels registered, 4 were purchased from foreigners, and 16 were new vessels. Regarding the 27 sailing vessels struck off the Register, 14 were sold to foreigners, 7 foundered, and 6 were broken up. As to the 5 steamers whose registers were closed, 2 were transferred to other ports, 2 foundered, and 1 was sold to a foreigner.

18. Under the Colonial Shipping Act, the following documents were dealt with:—

Number of Transfers or Bills of Sale recorded,	21
Number of Mortgages and Discharges recorded,	38
Number of Declarations of Ownership prepared,	37
Number of Endorsements of Ownership made,	16
Number of Bills of Sale drawn up in the office,	3
Number of Certificates of Survey prepared,	17
Number of Certificates of Registry prepared,	24
Total number of documents dealt with was	<u>156</u>

The fees collected on above amounted to \$420.

Foreign-owned Sailing Vessels registered under the Funks and Tongkangs Ordinance.

	Sailing Vessels.	
	No.	Tons.
Remaining on Register, 31st December, 1894, ...	607	28,708
Added during the year, ...	46	2,868
Total, ...	653	31,576
Struck off for various reasons, ...	62	3,162
Remaining on Register, 31st December, 1895, ...	591	28,414

19. There were 329 licences issued under this Ordinance, made up as follows:— 29 licences were in respect of new tongkangs, 1 was a tongkang registered for the first time, 3 were tongkangs formerly under the Merchant Shipping Act, 6 were formerly registered under the Colonial Shipping Act, 7 were formerly registered as cargo boats, and 283 were old licences renewed.

20. Regarding the 62 vessels whose licences were cancelled, 3 were purchased by British subjects and registered under the Colonial Shipping Act, 6 were registered under the Merchant Shipping Act, 6 were either wrecked or broken up, and 47 not having been heard of for many years, their licences were cancelled. The total number of transfers recorded under this Ordinance was 44, and the fees collected amounted to \$1,023.

21. The following table shews the number of cargo boats, passenger boats, fishing boats, and fishing stakes registered during the year, with the fees collected under each:—

	No.	Fees.
		\$ c.
Cargo Boats,	1,447	1,984 90
Passenger Boats,	2,540	2,032 00
Fishing Boats,	178	71 20
Fishing Stakes,	211	900 45
Total, ...		<u>\$4,988 55</u>

Shipping Seamen.

22. The number of seamen shipped and discharged, &c., is given in the following table:—

Year.	Shipped.		Discharged.		Died.		Deserted.		Examination of Masters and Mates.	
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Passed.	Failed.
1895, ...	953	8,050	919	7,049	16	70	6	41	9	11
1894, ...	992	7,226	931	6,310	8	39	60	73	13	10

23. The number of seamen relieved at the expense of the Board of Trade during the year was 421, costing \$6,167.27, against 256 in 1894 costing \$4,119.87. Two old distressed masters were relieved by the Colonial Government during the year at a cost of \$420.

Marine Magistrate's Court.

24. Seven hundred and seventy-one 771 cases were tried by the Marine Magistrate in 1895, the amount received for fees and fines amounting to \$1,030.45. In 1894, the number of cases dealt with was 478, and the amount collected \$949.60. There has been a steady increase in this branch of the Department during the past two years.

General Remarks.

25. Captain H. J. HARMER, the Harbour Master of Malacca, has continued to act as Deputy Master Attendant throughout the year, Mr. E. HOGGE, carrying on the duties of Acting Harbour Master there.

Light-houses.

26. The light-houses throughout the Colony have been periodically inspected and maintained in an efficient condition. There has been no complaint of any sort during the year from shipmasters and others as to failure or defects in any of the lights of the Colony.

27. The temporary light-ship on the Ajax Shoal, s. s. *Rembau*, hired from Messrs. MCALISTER & CO., was removed on the 10th July, 1895, and replaced by a buoy, and the temporary lights were exhibited from the hulk *Andes* used at the Sultan Shoal in connection with the construction of the new light-house.

28. The new light-house on the Sultan Shoal was completed on the 31st December, ready for lighting on the 1st January, 1896. The light consists of the light and apparatus taken from the old light-ship *Ajax*, and was adapted and fitted in the Marine Department Workshop by Mr. CORBY, the Marine Department Engineer. The iron ladders, railings, &c. were also constructed by this Department.

29. I regret to say that the men at Pulau Pisang Light-house are frequently attacked with malarial fever, which incapacitates them from duty for several weeks at a time. This is unfortunate, as substitutes have to be engaged who have no knowledge of the working of the lights and have to be specially trained for the task. No fatal cases, however, have occurred so far.

Light-house Steam Tender "*Horsburgh*."

30. The light-house steam tender *Horsburgh* has given satisfaction in all the duties required of her. She has been especially of the greatest service in connection with the building of the new light-house on the Sultan Shoal. There has been no casualty or breakdown of any kind.

Steam-launches.

31. The general repairs to the *Dolphin* were completed in March, 1895. She was practically re-built and is now the best and strongest launch we have, and gives complete satisfaction. Similar repairs to the *Gwenneth* were taken in hand immediately after. The *Leo* and the *Albuquerque* have been maintained in an efficient condition and done their work well.

32. The Penang steam-launch *Sra Bird* and the Dindings launch *Pangkor* have undergone extensive repairs at the workshop at Pulau Brani, both launches were thoroughly overhauled and renewed and had new boilers fitted to them.

Signal Stations.

33. The signal stations on Fort Canning and Mount Faber are in perfect condition and well supplied with stores and bunting. They have been regularly inspected almost every month.

Buoys and Beacons.

34. These have been painted as occasion demanded and kept in order.

Boats.

35. These are in good order and in constant use.

Boat Shed.

36. The boat shed at the mouth of the Singapore River is not required there and should be removed and put up at Pulau Brani. It is an impediment to the free navigation of the river, traffic having greatly increased. I have represented the matter to the Public Works Department, and, if sanctioned, the work will be taken in hand in 1897.

Time Balls.

37. The sidereal standard clock has gone well and given no trouble during the past year. The winding gear of the solar standard clock gave way in September and in December it stopped, the cause being unknown; it was thoroughly examined and cleaned by Messrs. MOTION & CO. and now keeps a steady rate. The sidereal and solar chronometers have given satisfaction. The mean solar standard was compared with the sidereal standard 751 times. The solar chronometer with solar clock 72, and with sidereal clock 57 times. The sidereal chronometer was compared with sidereal clock 90 and with the mean time standard 22 times. The mean time and sidereal chronometers were compared with each other on 27 occasions. During the year stellar observations to determine error of sidereal clock were taken on 122 nights and the number of stars observed was 705. Solar transits to determine error of same clock were taken on 24 days. Low stars to determine the collimation constant were observed on 49 occasions and the azimuth error was computed 84 times. The level constant was determined on every occasion of using the instrument. The transit

circle has remained pretty steady in azimuth, at present it points ^s0.60 (9" of arc) West of North. The eastern pillar of the transit is now high by about ^s0.33, but varies from day to day and at different hours.

PENANG.

Revenue.

38. The total revenue collected during the year was \$27,466.02, against \$25,092.69 in 1894, being an increase of \$2,373.33.

Light Dues.

39. There is an increase of \$1,776.27 under this heading, as compared with the previous year, due to a greater number of outward bound vessels paying dues here.

40. The following are the several items of revenue :—

No.	Heads of Revenue.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Straits Light Dues, ...	16,321 19	18,097 46	1,776 27	...
2	Registration of Vessels, ...	256 00	312 00	56 00	...
3	Shipping Seamen, ...	1,951 94	2,054 61	102 67	...
4	Surveying Passenger Vessels, ...	252 00	198 00	...	54 00
5	Registration of Tongkangs, ...	1,076 00	1,259 00	183 00	...
6	Registration of Boats, ...	2,773 72	2,991 79	218 07	...
7	Registration of Fishing Stakes, ...	2,146 00	2,482 00	336 00	...
8	Certificates of Competency, ...	3 00	12 00	9 00	...
9	Miscellaneous, ...	142 10	...	...	142 10
10	Marine Magistrate's Court, ...	170 74	59 16	...	111 58
	Total,...	25,092 69	27,466 02	2,681 01	307 68

Shipping.

41. There is an increase in the tonnage of ocean-going vessels.
42. The following table shews totals for the past five years:—

Year.	Arrivals.		Departures.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1895, ...	2,748	1,769,958	2,793	1,778,912
1894, ...	2,768	1,605,300	2,779	1,667,381
1893, ...	2,898	1,597,441	2,902	1,592,087
1892, ...	2,970	1,630,643	2,953	1,629,879
1891, ...	2,966	1,760,001	2,951	1,741,812

Note.—Warships are included in the above figures.

43. The tonnage of Native craft and steam vessels under 50 tons shews a large increase over 1894, *vide* table below:—

Year.	Arrivals.		Departures.		Grand Total.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	No	Tons.
1895, ...	4,363	100,213	4,345	101,055	8,708	201,268
1894, ...	3,882	84,712	3,961	87,426	7,843	172,138
1893, ...	4,193	92,887	4,200	91,530	8,393	184,417
1892, ...	4,479	101,752	4,524	103,946	9,003	205,698
1891, ...	5,620	114,857	5,565	114,320	11,185	229,177

Registration Department.

44. Six vessels were added to the Register under the Merchant Shipping Act of 1894, of an aggregate tonnage of 2,285 tons.
45. The number remaining on the Register is 24 sailing vessels of 1,906 tons and 31 steamers of 5,668 tons. See following table:—

	Steam Vessels.		Sailing Vessels.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
Remaining on the Register on 31st December, 1894,	25	3,383	24	1,906
Added during the year, ...	6	2,285	...	...
Total,...	31	5,668	24	1,906
Struck off the Register during the year, ...	...	...	...	...
Remaining on the Register on 31st December, 1895,	31	5,668	24	1,906

46. Two vessels of 65 tons were added to the Register under the Colonial Shipping Act.

47. Four hundred and eighteen (418) sailing vessels of 9,988 tons were registered under the Junks and Tongkangs Ordinance, which is an increase of 61 vessels and 2,032 tons over 1894.

48. The number of cargo, passenger and fishing boats and fishing stakes registered during the year were 409, 1,700, 2,900 and 515, respectively, shewing an increase of \$554.07.

	No.	Fees.
		\$ c.
Cargo Boats, ...	409	565 41
Passenger Boats, ...	1,700	1,336 80
Fishing Boats, ...	2,900	1,089 58
Fishing Stakes, ...	515	2,482 00

Light-houses.

49. Everything has worked very satisfactorily, a portion of the revolving machinery of the Fort Light has been renewed ; everything is in an efficient condition, and they are well supplied with stores.

Buoys and Beacons.

50. No. 4 and No. 5 Beacons shewing green and red lights are in good order. The buoys are in fair condition. The green wreck buoy broke adrift from its moorings in November last and has not yet been recovered.

Flag-staffs.

51. These are in good condition and well supplied with telescopes and flags.

Steam-launches.

52. The *Sea Bird* went to Singapore in March for a new boiler and a thorough overhaul, she returned in June, but the circulating pump not being satisfactory, a new donkey has been supplied and fitted by the Tanjong Pagar Dock Company. The machinery is now working most efficiently. The *Rosebud* has done well, but will require extensive repairs next year. The cutter *Beatrice* was repaired in April last. The launches are surveyed every six months by the Government Marine Surveyor, who reports them in good working order.

Marine Magistrate's Court.

53. The small number of cases dealt with is due to a 24 hours' notice clause being inserted in the Articles, which stops desertion and prevents other offences.

MALACCA.

Revenue.

54. The following statement shews the several items of revenue collected. There is an increase of \$149.61.

No.	Heads of Revenue.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
		\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.	\$ c.
1	Straits Light Dues, ...	1,056.87	1,157.48	100.61	...
2	Freight of Government Vessels, ...	18.00	50.20	32.20	...
3	Beaching Vessels, ...	5.00	...	...	5.00
4	Registration of Junks & Tongkangs,	363.00	345.00	...	18.00
5	Do. of Cargo Boats, ...	179.40	192.05	12.65	...
6	Do. of Passenger Boats, ...	21.60	25.60	4.00	...
7	Do. of Fishing Boats, ...	273.55	276.40	2.85	...
8	Do. of Fishing Stakes, ...	424.00	434.50	10.50	...
9	Miscellaneous, ...	13.52	23.32	9.80	...
	Total,...	2,354.94	2,504.55	172.61	23.00

Shipping.

55. There is an increase in the number and tonnage of vessels paying Light Dues.

56. The following table shews the arrivals and departures for the past five years:—

Years.	Entered.		Cleared.		
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.	
1891, ...	1,417	251,494	1,417	251,494	} Includes Warships, Yachts, &c.
1892, ...	1,344	239,232	1,341	238,658	
1893, ...	1,376	239,898	1,371	240,034	
1894, ...	1,419	280,960	1,421	276,610	
1895, ...	1,484	286,566	1,486	286,581	

57. The number and tonnage of Native craft, entered and cleared, shew a decrease in the number but an increase in the tonnage.

58. The following table gives figures for the last five years: —

Year.	Entered.		Cleared.	
	No.	Tons.	No.	Tons.
1891, ...	1,985	32,214	1,987	32,226
1892, ...	2,092	35,601	2,087	35,479
1893, ...	1,744	28,120	1,725	27,569
1894, ...	1,942	29,070	1,941	29,083
1895, ...	1,916	30,440	1,918	30,448

59. Thirty-nine thousand five hundred and seventy-one (39,571) passengers of all nationalities landed in Malacca during the year. The number last year was 36,699. The *Alert* has been kept in good order throughout the year and her machinery has been inspected by the Government Surveyor.

60. The boats have all been kept in thorough repair. A new post boat was built in Singapore on account of the old one becoming unserviceable. The beacons and flag-staffs have been painted and are in good order.

TRADE OF THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

[The following Report on the Trade of the Colony is by the Registrar of Imports and Exports.]

61. The trade of the year 1895 has not been altogether unsatisfactory, in spite of the generally depressed state of the home markets.

62. This is no doubt largely attributable to the continued cheapness of silver, which has enabled producers here to compete at an advantage with their gold country rivals. The average sterling value of the dollar fell by nearly 2%—a much less serious difference than between the sterling values of previous years, since the decline of silver.

63. The value of the actual imports from outside countries shews an increase of \$915,000 over 1894, but the exports shew a slight decrease amounting to \$169,000.

64. Singapore and Malacca have increases in this trade on both sides, while Penang has a decline in imports as well as exports.

65. The exports of Tin and Gambier increased in quantity, the one by 2% and the other by 6½% over 1894 figures, but Black Pepper decreased by 16%.

66. The price of Tin averaged \$35.10 per pikul, against \$38 in 1894, so that the small increased export quantity was not nearly sufficient to meet the heavy fall in values. The London average price was £63.8.4 per ton, compared with £68.3.9 in 1894. One new feature in the trade is the increased imports into Singapore of ore by about 46% and a less import of the smelted article, caused by the Singapore Smelting Company reducing their charges.

67. Gambier averaged locally \$8.86 per pikul, against \$7.84 in 1894, and in London 19/8¾ per cwt., against 18/0¾ last year. One cause of the improvement in prices was an anticipated lowering of the output, which, as shewn above, was not realized.

68. Black Pepper averaged \$10.60 per pikul in Singapore, against \$10.05 per pikul in 1894, but the average London quotation remained about 2¾d. per lb.

69. Reduced supplies of Copra have to be recorded, amounting to over 35% of a decrease compared with 1894 exports, but, with the exception of the phenomenal years 1891 and 1894, the amount is considerably over previous averages.

70. The abnormally large output of Coffee in 1894 met with a slight check, a reduction of over 3% in exports having taken place.

71. Gums, as a rule, shew increased quantities exported, notably in Benjamin, Copal, Cutch and Dammar. The increase of 20,000 pikuls in the last named article, is attributable to Dammar Batu having been included under this class, instead of under Resins. Increases are also seen in Rubbers, Sticklac, and Vegetable Tallow. The decreases are few and unimportant.

72. Exports of Spices also have been well maintained, except in Peppers, shewing increases in Nutmegs, Ginger, Cassia, Mace, Cubebs and Cloves, but a falling off in Areca-nuts as well as Cardamums and Cinnamon.

73. Tapioca and Sago have increased exports. The former in the Flour and Flake descriptions and the latter in both Flour and Pearl.

74. Turning to the imports of the Colony, with the exception of Cotton Piece Goods and Grey Twist, quantities have been well maintained.

75. Increased imports of Sarongs, Slendangs, &c., Dyed Yarn, Sewing Thread and Handkerchiefs, are seen, but a falling off in Cotton Blankets is recorded.

76. There is a marked decline in Piece Goods of Japan origin, probably owing to the overstocking of the market with Crepes in the previous year.

77. Coal, except from the United Kingdom, shews increased supplies, especially of the Borneo class. Japan imports remained about the same as in 1894.

78. Rice shews a decline from Saigon and Bangkok, met, to some extent, by increased supplies from Rangoon, but a total decrease of 300,000 pikuls is noted.

79. Opium has fluctuated considerably in price, and it is probable transactions have been restricted on this account, a decrease of nearly 2,600 chests taking place in imports, and about the same quantity in exports. This reduction is in the Patna description.

80. Petroleum imports shew a falling off by nearly 220,000 cases. Direct shipments from Sumatra to other ports largely account for this. American supplies fell by about 90,000 cases, but in Russian oil, bulk and cases, there was an increase equal to 190,000 cases. A trade, as yet unimportant, has sprung up in Rangoon oil.

81. Regarding trade with the most important countries, that with the United Kingdom shews a decline in both imports and exports, chiefly in Cotton Piece Goods, Coal, Cement, Malt Liquor and Brandy under imports, and Tin, Gutta-percha, Peppers, Rattans and Coffee under exports. The import value of Cotton Sarongs has enormously increased, and Gambier, Preserved Fruits, Tapioca, Sago and Spices generally, except Pepper, shew larger export values.

82. The India and Burma trade is satisfactory, having increased values on both sides. Rice and Bran, Hides, Sarongs, Coal and Gunnies shew increased imports, but decreases are found in Opium and Cotton Twist. Exports of Tin, Areca-nuts and Coffee fell off, but Raw Silk, Apparel, and Umbrellas to Burma, increased largely.

83. Imports from China and Hongkong shew a fair increase, but the decrease in exports to Hongkong is marked, probably caused, to some extent, by quarantine restrictions throughout the year.

84. Japan continues to increase her trade in most articles, except Cotton Piece Goods.

85. Trade with Netherlands India largely reflects our exports. Thus with the Dutch Possessions a fall in import values took place, chiefly on account of smaller supplies of Pepper, Gutta-percha, Sugar, Coffee, Copra and Petroleum. Exports remained much the same as in 1894.

86. From the Malay Peninsula including Siam West Coast, increases were shewn in both total values, especially marked in Gambier, owing to a larger export and also to a rectification of declared imports from Johore. Imports increased from Singora, Johore, Kedah, Selangor and Siam West Coast, there being decreases from the other States. Exports increased to Pahang, Patani, Singora, Johore, Kedah, Selangor, Sungei Ujong and Siam West Coast.

87. Increased import values were received from Austria, Holland, Italy and Russia, but decreases from Belgium, France, Germany and the United States.

88. Export values shew increases to Belgium, Germany and the United States, and decreased values to Austria, France, Holland, Italy and Russia.

89. Exports to Bangkok shew a fair increase, but there is a small decrease in the value of imports.

90. Imports from Saigon decreased by \$850,000, and exports thither by \$300,000. This business is being killed by the imposition of high tariffs.

91. The total trade in Merchandise, excluding the Inter-Settlement movements, amounted in 1895 to \$323,849,311, compared with \$323,103,428 in 1894.

92. On the import side a total of \$174,246,046 shews an increase of \$914,898 over 1894, and on the export side a total of \$149,603,265 shews a decrease of \$169,015.

93. Taking the gross trade of the Colony inclusive, the years under review shew :—

1895.	1894.	Decrease.
Value of Imports, \$211,046,776	Value of Imports, \$224,151,292	\$13,104,516
Value of Exports, \$185,813,002	Value of Exports, \$186,786,054	973,052
<u>Total, \$396,859,778</u>	<u>Total, \$410,937,356</u>	<u>\$14,077,578</u>

and deducting Treasure :—

1895.	1894.	Increase.
Value of Imports, \$185,351,490	Value of Imports, \$182,686,029	\$2,665,461
Value of Exports, \$160,817,743	Value of Exports, \$158,746,549	\$2,071,194
<u>Total, \$346,169,233</u>	<u>Total, \$341,432,578</u>	<u>\$4,736,655</u>

94. Converting these amounts representing actual trade into sterling, each quarter's returns having been taken at the average (demand) rates of exchange, the following results are seen :—

1895.	1894.	Increase.
Value of Imports, £19,531,837	Value of Imports, £19,217,966	£313,871
Value of Exports, £16,927,502	Value of Exports, £16,704,978	£222,524
<u>Total, £36,459,339</u>	<u>Total, £35,922,944</u>	<u>£536,395</u>

95. There is thus an aggregate increase of \$4,736,655 and £536,395, but the extent to which articles produced in silver countries are affected by fluctuations in exchange cannot be gauged.

96. Turning now to the separate Settlements to see what part each has contributed towards the whole trade, the following results are shewn, with the Inter-Settlement trade included :—

97. Singapore has increases on both sides, and in both currencies :—		
Value of Imports, in 1895, ...	\$137,386,209 =	£ 14,472,688
Value of Imports, in 1894, ...	\$133,464,604 =	£ 14,041,750
Increase, \$	3,921,605	£ 430,938
Value of Exports, in 1895, ..	\$114,733,856 =	£ 12,085,213
Value of Exports, in 1894, ...	\$114,087,709 =	£ 12,005,991
Increase, \$	646,147	£ 79,222

98. Penang has a decrease in imports but an increase in exports :—		
Value of Imports, in 1895, ...	\$ 45,965,859 =	£ 4,848,416
Value of Imports, in 1894, ...	\$ 47,450,173 =	£ 4,990,108
Decrease, \$	1,484,314	£ 141,692
Value of Exports in 1895, ...	\$ 43,644,826 =	£ 4,584,666
Value of Exports in 1894, ...	\$ 42,546,149 =	£ 4,477,014
Increase, \$	1,098,677	£ 107,652

99. Malacca has increases on both sides, in silver as well as sterling values :—		
Value of Imports in 1895, ...	\$ 1,999,422 =	£ 210,733
Value of Imports in 1894, ...	\$ 1,771,252 =	£ 186,108
Increase, \$	228,170	£ 24,625
Value of Exports in 1895, ...	\$2,439,061 =	£ 257,623
Value of Exports in 1894, ...	\$2,112,691 =	£ 221,973
Increase, \$	326,370	£ 35,650

100. The movements between the Settlements shew total imports \$11,105,444 and total exports \$11,214,478—a difference of \$109,034.

IMPORTS.

101. A concise view of the trade of the three Settlements shews:—

	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.
<i>Merchandise.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom, 1895, ...	15,965,620	4,179,762	...	20,145,382
United Kingdom, 1894, ...	16,148,588	4,692,299	...	20,840,887
British Possessions, 1895,...	32,103,013	15,507,460	...	47,610,473
British Possessions, 1894,...	30,143,457	15,245,655	...	45,389,112
Foreign Countries, 1895, ...	82,756,601	23,436,297	297,293	106,490,191
Foreign Countries, 1894, ...	82,392,121	24,427,222	281,806	107,101,149
Inter-Settlement, 1895, ...	6,560,975	2,842,340	1,702,129	11,105,444
Inter-Settlement, 1894, ...	4,780,438	3,084,997	1,489,446	9,354,881
Total Value of Merchandise, 1895, ...	137,386,209	45,965,859	1,999,422	185,351,490
Total Value of Merchandise, 1894, ...	133,464,604	47,450,173	1,771,252	182,686,029
<i>Treasure.</i>				
Total Value of Treasure, 1895, ...	20,582,620	5,076,767	35,899	25,695,286
Total Value of Treasure, 1894, ...	30,536,739	10,870,340	58,184	41,465,263
Gross Total Imports, 1895,	157,968,829	51,042,626	2,035,321	211,046,776
Gross Total Imports, 1894,	164,001,343	58,320,513	1,829,436	224,151,292
Grand Total Value of the Imports of the Straits Settlements, 1895, ...	Do.	do.	do.,	\$211,046,776
			1894, ...	\$224,151,292

EXPORTS.

	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Total.
<i>Merchandise.</i>	\$	\$	\$	\$
United Kingdom, 1895, ...	19,358,706	10,080,998	...	29,439,704
United Kingdom, 1894, ...	20,617,973	10,553,676	...	31,171,649
British Possessions, 1895,	13,014,182	5,840,024	...	18,854,206
British Possessions, 1894,	14,038,506	5,939,645	...	19,978,151
Foreign Countries, 1895, ...	77,845,239	22,980,924	483,192	101,309,355
Foreign Countries, 1894, ...	75,301,095	22,892,956	428,429	98,622,480
Inter-Settlement, 1895, ...	4,515,729	4,742,880	1,955,869	11,214,478
Inter-Settlement, 1894, ...	4,130,135	3,159,872	1,684,262	8,974,269
Total Value of Merchandise, 1895, ...	114,733,856	43,644,826	2,439,061	160,817,743
Total Value of Merchandise, 1894, ...	114,087,709	42,546,149	2,112,691	158,746,549
<i>Treasure.</i>				
Total Value of Treasure, 1895, ...	20,392,492	4,468,678	134,089	24,995,259
Total Value of Treasure, 1894, ...	22,951,853	5,002,105	85,557	28,039,515
Gross Total Exports, 1895,	135,126,348	48,113,504	2,573,150	185,813,002
Gross Total Exports, 1894,	137,039,562	47,548,254	2,198,248	186,786,064
Grand Total Value of the Exports of the Straits Settlements, 1895, ...	Do.	do.	do.,	\$185,813,002
			1894, ...	\$186,786,064

102. With the object of giving some idea of the Trade according to classes, I append tables shewing the total values when thus dealt with:—

IMPORTS.
(Exclusive of Treasure.)

	1894.			1895.		
	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.
CLASS A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD AND DRINK AND NARCOTICS.						
Total, { \$	56,539,525	19,107,254	1,327,296	55,045,192	18,024,797	1,501,879
{ £	5,952,418	2,009,944	139,334	5,878,215	1,903,057	158,317
CLASS B.—RAW MATERIALS:—						
(a) Textile, { \$	749,822	164,582	381	1,080,021	200,919	468
{ £	78,788	17,330	41	114,844	21,404	50
(b) Metal, { \$	18,086,291	14,846,721	...	19,043,799	14,701,423	...
{ £	1,903,052	1,561,208	...	2,009,154	1,549,520	...
(c) Other, { \$	28,278,433	2,655,426	211,714	29,380,590	3,082,600	253,100
{ £	2,974,396	279,493	22,262	3,008,152	325,750	26,742
Total, { \$	47,114,546	17,666,729	212,095	49,504,410	17,984,942	253,568
{ £	4,956,236	1,858,031	22,303	5,222,150	1,896,674	26,792
CLASS C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES:—						
(a) Textile, { \$	19,721,780	7,125,908	128,698	20,340,212	6,322,123	121,844
{ £	2,072,737	749,440	13,543	2,147,920	666,080	12,801
(b) Metal, { \$	3,069,361	878,937	17,845	3,619,201	936,446	28,372
{ £	322,576	92,232	1,876	381,543	98,592	2,983
(c) Other, { \$	7,019,392	2,671,345	85,318	7,977,194	2,697,551	93,759
{ £	737,783	280,461	9,051	842,860	284,013	9,840
Total, { \$	29,810,533	10,676,190	231,861	31,936,607	9,956,120	243,975
{ £	3,133,096	1,122,133	24,470	3,372,323	1,048,685	25,024
Total Imports of Merchandise, { \$	133,464,604	47,450,173	1,771,252	137,386,209	45,965,859	1,999,422
{ £	14,041,750	4,990,108	186,108	14,472,688	4,848,416	210,733
Total Imports of Merchandise into the Colony in 1895, ...				\$185,351,490 = £19,531,837		
Total Imports of Merchandise into the Colony in 1894, ...				\$182,686,029 = £19,217,966		
Increase in Dollars,				\$ 2,665,461		
Increase in Sterling,				£ 313,871		

EXPORTS.
(Exclusive of Treasure.)

	1894.			1895.		
	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.	Singapore.	Penang.	Malacca.
CLASS A.—LIVE ANIMALS, FOOD AND DRINK AND NARCOTICS.						
Total, { \$ { £	50,079,179 5,270,949	19,730,095 2,074,521	1,729,067 181,582	48,125,968 5,064,775	20,543,810 2,140,298	2,016,927 213,109
CLASS B.—RAW MATERI- ALS:—						
(a) Textile, { \$ { £	489,825 51,573	164,797 17,434	... ...	893,295 94,888	234,182 25,105	16 2
(b) Metal, { \$ { £	19,372,044 2,040,398	15,488,307 1,631,532	82,461 8,691	19,487,445 2,056,987	14,987,570 1,586,267	81,000 8,494
(c) Other, { \$ { £	26,488,099 2,786,223	2,909,322 306,428	246,748 25,986	27,343,128 2,881,179	2,888,872 305,432	284,166 30,039
Total, { \$ { £	46,349,968 4,878,194	18,562,426 1,955,394	329,209 34,677	47,723,868 5,033,054	18,110,624 1,916,804	365,212 38,535
CLASS C.—MANUFACTURED ARTICLES:—						
(a) Textile, { \$ { £	12,158,184 1,278,547	2,815,944 296,146	8,000 834	12,686,060 1,334,056	3,348,860 354,303	13,031 1,363
(b) Metal, { \$ { £	1,088,114 114,306	240,790 25,294	5,034 540	1,147,567 121,205	296,527 31,284	1,392 142
(c) Other, { \$ { £	4,412,264 463,995	1,196,894 125,659	41,381 4,340	5,050,393 532,123	1,345,005 141,977	42,499 4,474
Total, { \$ { £	17,658,562 1,856,848	4,253,628 447,099	54,415 5,714	18,884,020 1,987,384	4,990,392 527,564	56,922 5,979
Total Exports of Merchandise, { \$ { £	114,087,709 12,005,991	42,546,149 4,477,014	2,112,691 221,973	114,733,856 12,085,213	43,644,826 4,584,666	2,439,061 257,623

Total Exports of Merchandise from the Colony in 1895... \$160,817,743= £16,927,502
Total Exports of Merchandise from the Colony in 1894... \$158,746,549= £16,704,978

Increase in Dollars, ... \$ 2,071,194
Increase in Sterling, ... £ 222,524

103. The percentage of the Colony's trade in Merchandise with the United Kingdom and British Possessions constitutes 33.5 of the total trade, compared with 34.4 in 1894 and 36.4 in 1893. But if countries in the sphere of British influence were included, the percentage including the Inter-Settlement proportion would be about 57:—

			1894.		1895.		Increase.	Decrease
			%	%	%	%	%	%
United Kingdom,	...	...	...	15.2	...	14.3	...	0.9
<i>British Possessions.</i>								
British India and Burma,	...	...	10.6	...	10.9	...	...	...
Hongkong,	...	...	7.6	...	7.1	...	...	...
Other Colonies,	...	...	1.0	...	1.2	...	...	...
			19.2		19.2		...	...
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>								
Malay Peninsula	...	...	16.1	...	16.5	...	...	...
Netherlands India,	...	...	17.9	...	17.2	...	...	...
Siam Proper,	...	...	5.2	...	5.1	...	...	...
China,	...	...	2.0	...	2.1	...	...	...
France,	...	...	3.3	...	2.9	...	...	...
French Indo-China Colony,	...	...	2.2	...	1.9	...	...	...
Germany,	...	...	2.1	...	2.3	...	...	...
United States of America,	...	...	3.2	...	4.1	...	...	...
Japan,	...	...	1.3	...	1.3	...	...	...
Austria,	...	...	0.6	...	0.6	...	...	...
Belgium,	...	...	0.3	...	0.4	...	...	...
Italy,	...	...	0.5	...	0.4	...	...	...
Holland,	...	...	1.4	...	1.4	...	...	...
Other Countries,	...	...	4.1	...	3.9	...	...	...
			60.2		60.1		...	0.1
Inter-Settlement,	...	...	...	5.4	...	6.4	1.0	...
Total,...			...	100	...	100	...	...

104. In the actual trade of the Colony, Singapore holds an increased proportion, as will be seen from the subjoined statement of percentages :—

Percentage of Total Trade.				
	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	%	%	%	%
<i>Singapore.</i>				
Imports, ...	73	74.1	1.1	...
Exports, ...	71.9	71.4	...	0.5
Aggregate Trade, ...	72.5	72.8	0.3	...
<i>Penang.</i>				
Imports, ...	26	24.8	...	1.2
Exports, ...	26.8	27.1	0.3	...
Aggregate Trade, ...	26.4	25.9	...	0.5
<i>Malacca.</i>				
Imports, ...	1	1.1	0.1	...
Exports, ...	1.3	1.5	0.2	...
Aggregate Trade, ...	1.1	1.3	0.2	...

Principal Articles of Trade.

[NOTE.—The tables of the various articles given in the following pages do not include the Inter-Settlement trade.]

105. COTTON GOODS:—

The total import of Piece Goods into the Colony from all places numbered 4,347,701 of the value of \$9,456,623, compared with 5,595,310 pieces of the value of \$11,732,701 in 1894.

106. Singapore imported in 1895, 3,181,792 pieces valued at \$7,164,155, compared with 3,678,536 pieces of the value of \$8,234,468 in the previous year. Of these quantities in 1895, 2,250,140 pieces were classed as Plain Cottons, against 2,534,935 pieces last year; 471,222 pieces as Dyed Cottons, against 495,138 pieces in 1894; and 460,430 pieces as Printed Cottons, compared with 648,463 pieces in the previous year.

107. Penang imported in 1895, 1,165,909 pieces of the value of \$2,292,468, against 1,916,774 pieces valued at \$3,498,233 in 1894. Of the total import, 661,483 pieces were classed as Plain Cottons, 340,536 pieces as Dyed, and 163,890 pieces as Printed Cottons, against 1,115,388 pieces, 544,238 pieces, and 257,148 pieces of these respective classes in 1894.

108. The following table shews the larger imports, in pieces, from the principal places in 1895 and 1894:—

		United Kingdom.	British India excluding Burma.	France.	French India.	Japan.	Hongkong.
	<i>Singapore.</i>						
1895,	{ Plain Cotton, ...	2,056,749	58,562	6,891	6,383	72,943	18,837
	{ Dyed Cotton, ...	159,297	101,700	22,163	51,683	65,653	32,944
	{ Printed Cotton, ...	405,679	8,153	15,637	400	400	100
1894,	{ Plain Cotton, ...	2,170,443	41,993	5,226	31,002	194,343	25,193
	{ Dyed Cotton, ...	127,283	40,787	12,346	52,113	165,382	54,410
	{ Printed Cotton, ...	589,768	5,962	11,064	40	14,413	735
	<i>Penang.</i>						
1895,	{ Plain Cotton, ...	603,403	41,990	...	325	1,008	1,335
	{ Dyed Cotton, ...	84,374	106,346	4,264	22,435	3,560	74,483
	{ Printed Cotton, ...	121,199	20,098	17,800	...	...	...
1894,	{ Plain Cotton, ...	1,004,308	43,296	...	1,560	96	2,640
	{ Dyed Cotton, ...	101,985	184,090	35,320	22,280	11,602	108,988
	{ Printed Cotton, ...	190,135	52,893	1,210	...	900	...

109. From Holland 29,773 pieces compare with 17,419 pieces in 1894, and from Austria 65,831 pieces compare with 91,137 pieces in the previous year.

110. Exports exceeded those of 1894, reaching 3,131,079 pieces, of which, Singapore sent off 2,198,449 pieces, comprising 1,417,223 pieces of Plain Cottons, 478,719 pieces of Dyed, and 302,507 pieces of Printed Cottons. In 1894, the exports amounted to 3,057,371 pieces, of which, Singapore sent 2,175,078 pieces, comprising 1,398,161 pieces Plain, 428,457 pieces Dyed, and 348,460 pieces Printed Cottons.

111. Penang sent off 932,290 pieces of all kinds, comprising 195,925 designated as Plain Cottons, 700,603 as Dyed, and 35,762 pieces as Printed Cottons, compared with a total export of 881,662 pieces in 1894, of which, 255,604 pieces were Plain, 589,622 pieces were Dyed, and 36,436 pieces were Printed Cottons.

112. The exports of Dyed Cottons include several kinds of Plain Cottons which have been dyed locally.

113. Sumatra, including Acheen, took 812,794 pieces of all kinds of Cottons, an increase of 39,219 over last year's demand, and Bangkok received 746,439 pieces, an increase of 51,351 pieces on the quantity sent in 1894. Dutch Borneo took 279,663 pieces, a decrease of 27,554 pieces. The Celebes 92,655 pieces, a decrease of 37,031. Madras 32,077 pieces, a decrease of 80,478 pieces. Saigon 47,978 pieces, a decrease of 12,836 pieces, compared with 1894, and a very considerable decrease under previous years. Bali 125,062 pieces, an increase of 26,060 pieces, and Java 97,487 pieces, a decrease of 6,861 pieces.

114. Imports of Bleached and Grey Yarns fell from 12,080 bales in 1894 to 11,117 in 1895, chiefly in the Bombay class, which declined by 2,301 bales. From the United Kingdom 3,550 bales were received, a decrease of 96 bales.

115. The exports fell by about the same proportion. To Bangkok 2,921 bales sent, shew a falling off of 236, compared with last year; to Java 1,933 bales sent are less by 547; to Saigon 1,940 bales shew an increase of 30 over last year's export; and to the Celebes 541 bales exported are a decrease of 106 under the 1894 figures.

116. The imports of Dyed Yarn amounted to 11,823½ bales, an increase of 1,661½ bales over 1894, and the exports rose to 9,038 bales, an increase of 504 bales.

117. The United Kingdom sent 9,389 bales, against 8,654 bales in 1894, and there were exported to Bangkok 4,847 bales, a decrease of 753 bales, compared with last year.

118. Sewing Thread imported valued \$530,492, an increase on the previous year of \$90,990. From the United Kingdom an import value of \$479,970 shews an increase of \$55,579 over last year.

119. The imports of Cotton Handkerchiefs rose from 69,662 dozen in 1894 to 150,515 dozen in 1895. Singapore imported 104,095 dozen and exported 11,486 dozen. The greater portion was received from the United Kingdom.

120. Cotton Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains reached an import of 272,381 corges valued at \$3,041,695, of which, Singapore imported 184,894 corges, an increase for the Colony of 68,170 corges in quantity and \$729,704 in value over last year. A very large increase is noted in the United Kingdom supplies, imports having risen from 19,857 corges to 46,680 corges. From France, chiefly of Swiss origin, 30,553 corges imported shew a decrease of 11,352 corges; from Holland 58,920 corges imported shew an increase of 24,531 corges; from Austria 28,332 corges compare with 13,490 in 1894; from Java 31,182 corges give an increase of 1,202 corges; from French India and Madras 50,948 corges compare with 39,498 corges in 1894.

121. Exports amounted to 88,382 corges, an increase of 634 corges. Of this export, Singapore accounted for 80,548 corges. To Bangkok 28,913 corges sent compare with 27,134 corges in 1894; to Dutch Borneo 17,076 corges compare with 12,482 corges in the previous year, and to Burma 5,187 corges compare with 7,320 corges last year.

122. Cotton Blankets shew a total import of 491,897 pieces, a decrease of 74,061 pieces, compared with 1894, and a total export of 343,578 pieces, a decrease of 41,094 pieces below last year's returns. From the United Kingdom 426,697 pieces received, compare with 515,106 pieces last year. To Bangkok 332,170 pieces exported shew a decrease of 36,347 pieces below the previous year's figures.

123. The following table shews the imports of Cotton Goods for the last five years:—

Year.	Cotton Goods (Plain, Coloured & Printed).		Plain Yarn.		Dyed Yarn.		Sewing Thread.	Handkerchiefs (Coloured and Plain).		Sarongs and Slendangs.		Cotton Blankets.	
	Pieces.	\$	Bales.	\$	Bales.	\$		Dozen.	\$	Corges.	\$	Pieces.	\$
1891,	5,038,657	8,754,940	9,889	847,675	6,759	485,628	422,909	123,646	112,568	125,744	1,163,643	162,327	81,567
1892,	4,627,745	8,051,392	5,269	450,261	8,198	594,307	380,238	115,062	80,025	189,185	1,571,043	216,321	104,077
1893,	3,765,832	7,157,128	6,380	578,132	4,900	393,386	376,903	104,707	78,228	195,522	1,821,392	521,929	238,854
1894,	5,595,310	11,732,701	12,080	1,197,299	10,162	838,106	439,502	69,662	80,835	204,211	2,311,991	565,958	253,718
1895,	4,347,701	9,456,623	11,117	1,083,111	11,823½	1,084,103	530,492	150,515	122,783	272,381	3,041,695	491,897	214,019

124. TREASURE:—

The imports into the Colony of Specie and Bullion during 1895 amounted to \$23,972,260, and the exports to \$23,371,688. This is a decrease, compared with the previous year, of nearly twelve million dollars in imports and less than one million in exports. The reason for this falling off is attributed to the fact that, during the greater portion of the year, exchange was below the parity of silver, and money was plentiful, as evidenced by the fall in rates of interest, so that the Banks avoided coining.

125. From Pahang, Gold Bullion to the value of \$260,560 was received.

126. From Japan, about $16\frac{1}{4}$ millions of silver specie were received; from the United Kingdom, about $1\frac{1}{2}$ millions, and from Bombay, over $2\frac{1}{4}$ million dollars.

127. Of Copper Coin from Calcutta the value of \$86,000 was received, compared with \$50,000 value in 1894.

128. The following table shews the imports and exports of Bullion and Specie for the last five years, so far as can be ascertained:—

					Year.	Imports.	Exports.
						\$	\$
GOLD,—							
	Bullion,	...	...	...	1891,	1,438,313	190,576
	Specie,	...	...	...	1891,	206,155	300
	Bullion,	...	...	...	1892,	462,810	214,891
	Specie,	...	...	...	1892,	52,220	26,378
	Bullion,	...	...	...	1893,	482,493	587,535
	Specie,	...	...	...	1893,	47,330	79,118
	Bullion,	...	...	...	1894,	618,427	812,435
	Specie,	...	...	...	1894,	27,917	223,789
	Bullion,	...	...	...	1895,	1,155,191	879,798
	Specie,	...	...	...	1895,	84,636	35,276
SILVER,—							
	Bullion,	...	...	...	1891,	5,056	1,550
	Specie,	...	...	...	1891,	12,085,208	17,653,521
	Bullion,	...	...	...	1892,	3,642	790
	Specie,	...	...	...	1892,	11,012,763	18,869,503
	Bullion,	...	...	...	1893,	25,340	1,150
	Specie,	...	...	...	1893,	15,327,136	17,739,725
	Bullion,	...	...	...	1894,	155,350	157,000
	Specie,	...	...	...	1894,	35,083,785	22,679,089
	Bullion,	...	...	...	1895,	...	3,909
	Specie,	...	...	...	1895,	22,628,840	22,352,334
COPPER,—							
	Specie,	...	...	...	1891,	65,334	110,111
	Specie,	...	...	...	1892,	22,325	208,621
	Specie,	...	...	...	1893,	13,968	146,685
	Specie,	...	...	...	1894,	138,827	256,213
	Specie,	...	...	...	1895,	103,593	100,371
Total Value of Bullion and Specie in					1891,	13,800,066	18,156,058
Do. do. do.					1892,	11,553,760	19,120,183
Do. do. do.					1893,	15,896,267	18,554,213
Do. do. do.					1894,	36,024,806	24,128,526
Do. do. do.					1895,	23,972,260	23,371,688

129. OPIUM:—

Prices have fluctuated to such an extent that transactions have been restricted.

130. The imports reached 12,455½ chests in 1895, a decrease of 2,598½ chests below 1894. Of the 1895 amounts, Benares Opium contributed 11,166 chests, an increase of 453 chests over the previous year, but a heavy decrease took place in the imports of Patna Opium, 1,171 chests comparing with 4,237 chests in 1894.

131. The imports of China Opium and Persian so-called from China, reached 80 chests, an increase of 2 chests.

132. The exports amounted to 10,037½ chests, a decrease of 2,594½ chests below 1894 exports.

133. To Perak 1,644 chests were sent, a decrease of 183 chests; to Selangor 1,428 chests sent shew a decrease of 271 chests; to Sungei Ujong 297 chests compare with 359 in 1894; to Sumatra 766 chests were sent, an increase of 54; to Hongkong 1,425 chests, a decrease of 1,683 chests; to Bali 1,196 chests, a decrease of 189; to Bangkok 1,001 chests, a decrease of 49; to Siam West Coast 508½ chests, a decrease of 67½; to China 89 chests, a decrease of 400; and to Celebes 502 chests, an increase of 208 chests.

134. Hongkong imports and exports are mere trade movements, except in the China class of Opium.

135. The increased demand from the Celebes is owing to 1894 exports having been very low on account of stocks imported in 1893.

136. A large decrease is seen in the quantity of Prepared Opium (*Chandu*) exported, only 2,140 *tahils* having been sent away to outside places, compared with 433,950 *tahils* in 1894, and 674,280 *tahils* in 1893.

137. The transshipments of Opium during the year to out-ports, not included in the returns shew 1,650 chests transhipped at Singapore for Saigon, 650 chests for Java, 250 chests for Manila, and 2 chests for Sarawak.

138. The following table gives the imports and exports for the last five years. The former includes that consumed in the Colony as well as Johore:—

				Total Imports.	Total Exports.						
1891,	...	{	Benares,...	Imports, ...	15,239	16,654	13,716				
			{	Patna, ...	Exports, ...			12,329			
		{		Patna, ...	Imports, ...			1,414			
			Exports, ...		1,382						
		{	Turkey, ...	Imports, ...	1						
				Exports, ...	10						
1892,	...	{	Benares,...	Imports, ...	11,029			13,732	11,691		
			{	Exports, ...	10,011						
		{		Patna, ...	Imports, ...					2,580	
			Exports, ...		1,653						
		{	Turkey, ...	Imports, ...	12						
				Exports, ...	8						
		{	Persian, ...	Imports, ...	87						
				Exports, ...	6						
		{	Malwa, ...	Imports, ...	3						
				Exports, ...	2						
		{	China, ...	Imports, ...	21						
				Exports, ...	11						
1893,	...	{	Benares,...	Imports, ...	10,959	15,397	12,501				
			{	Exports, ...	9,117						
		{		Patna, ...	Imports, ...			4,165			
			Exports, ...		3,350						
		{	Turkey, ...	Imports, ...	45						
				Exports, ...	6						
		{	Persian, ...	Imports, ...	213						
				Exports, ...	23						
		{	Malwa, ...	Imports, ...	15						
				Exports, ...	5						
		1894,	...	{	Benares,...			Imports, ...	10,713	15,054	12,632
					{			Exports, ...	9,049		
{	Patna, ...			Imports, ...		4,237					
				Exports, ...	3,533						
{	Turkey, ...			Imports, ...	22						
				Exports, ...	1						
{	Persian, ...			Imports, ...	78						
				Exports, ...	46						
{	Malwa, ...			Imports, ...	4						
				Exports, ...	3						
1895,	...			{	Benares,...	Imports, ...	11,166	12,455 ²⁰ / ₄₀	10,037 ¹⁰ / ₄₀		
					{	Exports, ...	9,113 ²⁶ / ₄₀				
		{	Patna, ...	Imports, ...		1,171					
				Exports, ...	882						
		{	Turkey, ...	Imports, ...	9						
				Exports, ...	...					
		{	Persian, ...	Imports, ...	78						
				Exports, ...	18						
		{	Malwa, ...	Imports, ...	29 ²⁰ / ₄₀						
				Exports, ...	24						
		{	China, ...	Imports, ...	2						
				Exports, ...	...					
				12,455 ²⁰ / ₄₀	10,037 ¹⁰ / ₄₀						

139. TIN:—

The rate of progression in the output of Tin has been greatly reduced, and the poor prices realized have kept values low. The increase in exports over 1894 reached 20,000 pikuls or about 1,200 tons, as will be seen from the following table shewing the exports for the last five years:—

1891,	...	605,829	pikuls = 36,061 tons.
1892,	...	636,002	„ = 37,857 „
1893,	...	739,743	„ = 44,932 „
1894,	...	865,792	„ = 51,535 „
1895,	...	885,795	„ = 52,725 „

140. Tracing the shipments in pikuls to the different countries brings out:—

United Kingdom,	...	{ 1895, ... 389,292
		{ 1894, ... 437,010
Austria, ...	...	{ 1895, ... 11,442
		{ 1894, ... 16,646
France, ...	...	{ 1895, ... 78,973
		{ 1894, ... 97,752
Germany,	...	{ 1895, ... 11,767
		{ 1894, ... 6,390
Holland, ...	...	{ 1895, ... 72,839
		{ 1894, ... 80,885
Italy, ...	...	{ 1895, ... 15,260
		{ 1894, ... 18,658
United States,	...	{ 1895, ... 216,685
		{ 1894, ... 121,993
China, ...	...	{ 1895, ... 36,988
		{ 1894, ... 31,497
Hongkong,	...	{ 1895, ... 11,545
		{ 1894, ... 13,549
British India and Burma,	...	{ 1895, ... 29,958
		{ 1894, ... 32,905

141. The imports of Tin from the Malay Peninsula for the last two years shew:—

			1894.	1895.
WEST MALAY PENINSULA:—			—	—
Johore,...	...	...	...	...
Kedah,	...	...	26	18
Perak,	...	...	287,495	279,252
Selangor,	...	...	269,496	239,803
Sungei Ujong,	...	...	26,889	17,951

EAST MALAY PENINSULA:—

Kelantan,	...	...	...	242
Pahang,	...	...	827	1,004
Patani,	...	...	1,929	1,909
Singora,	...	...	1,434	1,420
Tringganu,	...	...	361	178
Siam West Coast,...	...	...	65,751	70,103

142. From Netherlands India 13,811 pikuls were received in 1895, an increase of 8,416 pikuls over the imports of last year.

143. The imports of unsmelted tin (ore) from the Peninsula, which have enormously increased during the last year, shew for 1894 and 1895:—

			1894.	1895.
			Pikuls.	Pikuls.
Johore,	...	...	327	455
Pahang,	...	...	9,417	10,031
Patani,	...	...	270	100
Perak,	...	...	140,532	186,124
Kelantan,	...	...	20	...
Selangor,	...	...	92,504	178,545
Sungei Ujong,	...	...	29,679	22,491
Tringganu,...	...	...	435	738
			273,184	398,484

An increase of 125,300 pikuls over the previous year.

144. From Singapore, 553,066 pikuls of tin exported compare with 507,197 pikuls in 1894.

145. The import into Singapore was 279,432 pikuls of refined Tin, a decrease of 29,351 pikuls, and 400,121 pikuls of ore, an increase of 126,611 pikuls.

146. COAL:—

Increased imports of Coal were received to the extent of 29,000 tons. From the United Kingdom 157,070 tons imported are a decrease of about 30,000 tons, compared with the preceding year. From Japan, imports reached 194,053 tons, an increase of less than 2,000 tons. Other places shew increased consignments, very marked in the case of Borneo Coal, with a total of 47,844 tons, compared with 22,917 tons in 1894. Australian Coal increased by 12,000 tons, but the average is still much below 1890, 1891 and 1892. Of Bengal Coal, 18,774 tons imported are an increase of 14,000 tons over 1894 imports.

147. Cheap freights and a silver exchange favour the Japan, Indian and Borneo descriptions.

148. Of Borneo Coal, 10,931 tons were received from Sadong, 2,480 tons from Muara, 4,590 tons from Brooketown, and 29,843 tons from Labuan.

149. Tongkin (Kebao) Coal imported amounted to 8,004 tons.

150. The following table shews the import of Coal in tons from the principal places, for the last five years:—

Years.	United Kingdom	Japan.	Australia.	Borneo (Sarawak and Labuan.)	Bengal.	Tongkin.	Other Places.	Total Imports.
1891, ..	226,472	57,361	65,036	17,716	8,460	...	...	375,045
1892,...	185,169	51,047	75,997	21,259	833	...	...	334,305
1893,...	151,003	118,379	38,403	11,273	14,928	...	150	334,136
1894,...	187,025	192,409	30,431	22,917	4,652	300	1,003	438,737
1895,...	157,070	194,053	42,279	47,844	18,774	8,005	80	468,105

151. PETROLEUM:—

From all places 1,015,861 cases of oil were imported, or a decrease of about 220,000 cases below 1894 imports. The falling off is in the Sumatra (Langkat) and American oils.

152. Direct shipments from Sumatra to places previously supplied by Singapore, no doubt largely account for the decline of 328,000 cases recorded, while no oil of this class was declared for transshipment in 1894, this year 136,000 were so declared, of which, 69,000 cases were for Bangkok, 19,000 cases for Saigon and 48,000 cases for Java.

153. Russian oil gave increased supplies of 190,000 cases over 1894; and American imports fell by 91,000 cases. An import of 7,525 cases from Burma mark the beginning of what may yet be an extensive trade.

154. From Batoum five vessels arrived in Singapore with oil, of which, four were tank steamers, and from America three sailing vessels arrived. In 1894, four vessels of which, three were tank steamers, conveyed the oil from Russia; and from America, four vessels arrived direct. The cargo of another American vessel, partly damaged by water, was also sold locally in 1894.

155. The total exports of the Colony amounted to 487,010 cases, a decrease of 435,000 cases below last year's figures, and 65,000 cases below the 1893 exports.

156. To Bangkok, excluding transshipments, 45,979 cases sent shew a decrease of 110,000 cases; to Saigon only 705 cases sent compare with 136,000 in 1894. To Sumatra Ports 62,000 cases compare with 100,000 cases in 1894. To Perak 65,246 cases shew a decrease of about 1,000. To Selangor 25,830 cases shew a decrease of 25,000 cases; and to Dutch Borneo 39,000 cases sent shew a decrease of 14,000 cases.

157. The following table gives the imports from the principal countries for the last five years:—

Years.	United States of America.	Russia.	Sumatra.	Other Places.	Total Imports.
1891, ...	397,971	362,066	...	649	760,686
1892, ...	322,858	394,151	104,298	4,684	825,991
1893, ...	241,229	507,137	276,792	3,358	1,028,516
1894, ...	205,624	268,124	762,320	370	1,236,438
1895, ...	114,189	458,387	434,700	8,585	1,015,861

158. RATTANS :—

The exports of Rattans increased by about 25,000 pikuls over those of the previous year, and the imports by about 12,000 pikuls.

159. From Dutch Borneo 214,859 pikuls received are an increase of nearly 15,000 pikuls; from Sumatra 85,802 pikuls give an increase of nearly 12,000 pikuls; from the Celebes 50,775 pikuls shew a decrease of about 8,000 pikuls; from Sarawak 31,275 pikuls give a decrease of nearly 18,000 pikuls; from Johore 26,702 pikuls shew an increase of about 3,000 pikuls; from British North Borneo 3,930 pikuls, give a decrease of nearly 7,000 pikuls; and from Achinese Ports 11,712 pikuls shew an increase of over 5,000 pikuls.

160. To Hongkong and China 129,075 pikuls sent compare with 122,901 pikuls sent the previous year; to the United Kingdom 42,656 pikuls compare with 52,384 pikuls in 1894; to the United States 47,094 pikuls compare with 52,933 pikuls last year; to France 14,414 pikuls compare with 18,658 pikuls; and to Germany 173 178 pikuls compare with 139,172 pikuls sent in the preceding year.

161. The following table gives the export, in pikuls, for the last five years :—

1891,	...	412,275
1892,	...	454,981
1893,	...	474,386
1894,	...	424,911
1895,	...	450,134

162. SPICES :—

Increased exports are seen in Cassia, Cloves, Cubebs, Mace, Ginger and Nutmegs; and decreases in Areca-nuts, Cardamums, Cinnamon, Black Pepper, White Pepper and Long Pepper.

163. Areca-nuts shew a total export of 469,779 pikuls, being a decrease of 22,000 pikuls. The total import amounted to 410,403 pikuls, an increase of about 11,000 pikuls. I can get no reliable estimate as to the quantity locally produced. From Johore 223,252 pikuls shew an increase of nearly 69,000 pikuls; from Java 28,394 pikuls give a decrease of about 20,000 pikuls; from Sumatra 42,403 pikuls received are a decrease of about 4,000 pikuls, compared with 1894; and from Achinese Ports 112,408 pikuls, an increase of over 30,000 pikuls. Exports to Calcutta record 209,383 pikuls, a decrease of nearly 42,000 pikuls; to Madras 58,053 pikuls, an increase of over 15,000 pikuls; to French India 30,244 pikuls, a decrease of nearly 8,000 pikuls; to Bombay 30,704 pikuls, an increase of 2,000 pikuls; to Burma Ports 17,618 pikuls, a decrease of 16,000 pikuls; and to Siam Proper 29,800 pikuls, an increase of nearly 14,000 pikuls over the 1894 exports.

164. The trade in Cinnamon is insignificant, amounting to 113 pikuls exported, compared with 176 pikuls in 1894. Imports are from Hongkong and Netherlands India.

165. Cloves shew an increase of 286 pikuls exported over 1894, the total amount sent off being 4,096 pikuls. Bombay and the Dutch Islands chiefly supply this article, which is sent mostly to Europe and Java.

166. Cubebs which reached an export of 4,589 pikuls are an increase of over 1,600 pikuls compared with 1894. From Java, Singapore imported 5,285 pikuls, an increase of over 3,000 pikuls, and sent to the United States 2,260 pikuls, compared with 1,308 pikuls in the previous year.

The export of Cardamums amounted to 1,014 pikuls, a decrease of over 230 pikuls, and the imports fell from 1,444 in 1894 to 1,314 in 1895.

167. Cassia exports increased from 502 pikuls in 1894 to 1,397 pikuls in 1895; the imports rose from 545 pikuls in 1894 to 972 pikuls in 1895.

168. The exports of Mace shew a small increase of 144 pikuls, or a total export of 2,995 pikuls. Singapore imports amounted to 1,025 pikuls and exports 925 pikuls.

169. Ginger shews an increased export of 1,552 pikuls, or a total of 6,203 pikuls. The imports are chiefly from Johore, and the exports to the Native States.

170. White Pepper exported shews 100,915 pikuls, a decrease of nearly 7,000 pikuls compared with 1894. Large quantities are made in Penang, which Settlement exported 53,788 pikuls to all places, and imported only 226 pikuls. Singapore imports from all places reached 36,177 pikuls, while the exports amounted to 53,656 pikuls; whether this difference arises from a manufacture in the place, or from transshipping causes, I am unable to say. From Rhio 9,287 pikuls imported shew a decrease of over 3,000 pikuls; from Sarawak 8,997 pikuls shew an increase of nearly 3,000 pikuls; and from Bangkok 1,664 pikuls give a decrease of 4,000 pikuls. The United Kingdom took 57,590 pikuls, a decrease of 9,000 pikuls; the United States took 5,592 pikuls, a de-

crease of 1,000 pikuls; Germany took 13,461 pikuls, an increase of 2,000 pikuls; France took 10,983 pikuls, an increase of 1,000 pikuls; and Australia 6,317 pikuls, an increase of 600 pikuls.

171. Black Pepper reached an export of 360,338 pikuls, a decrease of 69,000 pikuls, compared with 1894. The imports amounted to 415,462 pikuls, a decrease of 47,000 pikuls. From Johore 174,925 pikuls compare with 145,091 pikuls last year, which, however, did not shew the full imports by 25 per cent.; from the Dutch Islands 15,192 pikuls shew a decrease of 3,000 pikuls; from Achinese Ports 132,283 pikuls shew a decrease of 67,000 pikuls; from Siam West Coast 15,287 pikuls shew a decrease of over 8,000 pikuls; from Java 16,245 pikuls shew a decrease of nearly 2,000 pikuls; from Sarawak an import of 5,723 pikuls shew a decrease of 5,500 pikuls; from Rhio 7,022 pikuls shew a decrease of 2,700 pikuls, and from Selangor and Sungei Ujong 15,656 pikuls shew an increase of 2,600 pikuls.

172. Exports to the United States reached 79,339 pikuls, a decrease of 27,000 pikuls; to the United Kingdom 91,468 pikuls, a decrease of 12,000 pikuls; to Hongkong 35,124 pikuls, a decrease of over 9,000 pikuls; to Austria 31,555 pikuls, an increase of 2,000 pikuls; to Calcutta 34,066 pikuls, a decrease of over 8,000 pikuls; to France 5,819 pikuls, a decrease of 6,000 pikuls; and to Italy 11,541 pikuls, a decrease of 3,000 pikuls.

173. Nutmegs exported in 1895 reached 13,422 pikuls, against 8,924 pikuls in 1894, and the imports 12,245 pikuls, against 12,615 pikuls last year. From Sumatra 3,054 pikuls were received; from the Dutch Islands 4,954 pikuls; from the Celebes 3,755 pikuls; and from Java 294 pikuls compared with 4,634 pikuls, 4,087 pikuls, 3,157 pikuls and 425 pikuls from these respective countries in 1894.

174. To the United Kingdom 5,274 pikuls exported compare with 2,822 pikuls last year; to the United States 3,698 pikuls sent shew a decrease of over 2,000 pikuls; to Bombay and Calcutta 2,468 pikuls are a decrease of about 600 pikuls; to Hongkong 505 pikuls compare with 906 pikuls; and to Australia 665 pikuls sent compare with 593 pikuls in 1894.

175. The following table shews the exports in pikuls of the principal Spices for the last five years :—

YEAR.	Arca-nuts.	Carda-mums.	Cassia.	Cinna-mon.	Cloves.	Cubebs.	Mace.	Ginger.	Nut-megs.	Black Pepper.	White Pepper.	Long Pepper.
1891,	292,558	2,006	2,071	194	2,222	1,642	2,220	3,550	11,164	413,511	79,162	7,558
1892,	289,791	2,389	995	294	3,824	1,906	3,351	2,856	16,057	467,009	114,898	7,016
1893,	363,805	3,851	1,169	97	3,510	1,377	2,275	2,637	12,464	439,372	97,111	6,460
1894,	491,720	1,248	502	176	3,810	2,972	2,851	4,651	8,924	429,292	107,509	5,207
1895,	469,779	1,014	1,397	113	4,096	4,589	2,995	6,203	13,422	360,338	100,915	5,069

176. GAMBIER :—

The total exports of Gambier reached 858,826 pikuls or about 51,120 tons—an increase over the 1894 figures of 6½%, and shewing the highest export recorded.

177. There were imported into Singapore from Johore 592,172 pikuls, and from Rhio 116,182 pikuls, being increases in each case.

178. The exports of Gambier in pikuls to the principal countries for the last two years are shewn as follows :—

United Kingdom, ...	...	{ 1895, ... 300,020
		{ 1894, ... 290,370
France, ...	...	{ 1895, ... 76,636
		{ 1894, ... 76,166
Germany, ...	...	{ 1895, ... 65,439
		{ 1894, ... 50,094
Holland, ...	...	{ 1895, ... 73,710
		{ 1894, ... 60,557
Java, ...	...	{ 1895, ... 62,726
		{ 1894, ... 74,891
United States, ...	...	{ 1895, ... 199,447
		{ 1894, ... 184,823

179. The following table shews the total export in pikuls for the last five years:—

1891,	...	...	697,785
1892,	...	...	844,550
1893,	...	...	799,994
1894,	...	...	806,282
1895,	...	...	858,826

180. COPRA:—

Although a large decrease occurs in the exports of Copra, yet, with the exception of 1891 and 1894, the output is considerably above that of other years. The total exports reached 615,940 pikuls, compared with 958,179 pikuls in 1894.

181. Singapore imported from all places 520,266 pikuls, and sent out 552,734 pikuls, compared with 868,427 pikuls imported and 835,200 pikuls exported last year.

182. Penang imported 32,005 pikuls, and sent off 69,028 pikuls, against 37,044 pikuls imported and 122,979 pikuls exported in 1894.

183. From Dutch Borneo 108,190 pikuls imported shew a decrease of 54,000 pikuls; from the Natunas Islands 80,465 pikuls imported shew a decrease of 35,000 pikuls; from the Celebes 89,937 pikuls shew a decrease of 41,000 pikuls, and from Bali 58,336 pikuls imported give a decrease of over 45,000 pikuls, compared with 1894.

184. To France 389,996 pikuls sent compare with 604,851 pikuls exported in 1894; to Germany 52,245 pikuls sent compare with 92,317 pikuls in 1894; to Italy 22,719 pikuls sent compare with 82,795 pikuls exported last year; to Holland 36,197 pikuls sent compare with 59,278 pikuls; to Russia 55,317 pikuls sent compare with 56,809 pikuls, and to the United Kingdom 36,198 pikuls compare with 36,749 pikuls exported in 1894.

185. The following table shews the export of Copra in pikuls for the last five years:—

1891,	...	...	913,674
1892,	...	...	429,870
1893,	...	...	484,381
1894,	...	...	958,179
1895,	...	...	615,940

186. HIDES:—

The imports of Raw Hides amounted to 91,234 pikuls valued at \$1,497,931, an increase of 9,000 pikuls and of \$342,000 over the imports of 1894. The imports of Tanned Hides were trifling.

187. The exports of Raw Hides reached 59,560 pikuls valued at \$1,015,481, an increase of about 4,000 pikuls in quantity and \$184,000 in value over 1894; and of Tanned Hides 29,619 pikuls exported of \$657,431 value, compare with 28,460 pikuls of \$505,249 value, in the previous year.

188. HORNS:—

In 1893, 22,738 pikuls were imported comparing with 10,755 pikuls in 1894 and 9,822 pikuls this year.

189. The exports in 1893 were 22,051; in 1894, 10,795, and in 1895, 13,308 pikuls.

190. COFFEE:—

The exports of Coffee are slightly under last year's figures, but far in advance of those of any previous year. The exports shew 81,302 pikuls, compared with 83,973 pikuls last year, and the total imports 83,792 pikuls, compared with 89,344 pikuls in 1894.

To France 26,193 pikuls were sent, an increase of about 3,000 pikuls over 1894; to the United States 27,337 pikuls sent are an increase of nearly 11,000 pikuls; to Bombay 7,148 pikuls sent shew a decrease of over 5,000 pikuls; to Germany 2,929 pikuls sent give also a decrease of over 5,000 pikuls; to Austria 6,611 pikuls sent shew a decrease of 1,500 pikuls; and to the United Kingdom 2,306 pikuls sent shew a decrease of about 1,500 pikuls below the 1894 exports.

191. From Bali 36,339 pikuls compare with 42,915 pikuls imported last year; from Sumatra 27,074 pikuls imported are a decrease of about 500 pikuls; and from Java 5,784 pikuls shew a decrease of nearly 3,000 pikuls. The Native States including Johore sent to Singapore 11,578 pikuls, an increase of over 3,000 above the supplies of 1894.

The following table shews the export of Coffee in pikuls for the last five years:—

1891,	...	...	56,137
1892,	...	...	69,747
1893,	...	...	50,764
1894,	...	...	83,973
1895,	...	...	81,302

193. RAW SILK:—

The amount of Raw Silk imported in 1895 reached 2,638 pikuls, an increase of 300 pikuls over the 1894 import. The values of these imports were \$865,990 in 1895 and \$700,535 in 1894. From Saigon 1,472 pikuls were received, an increase of nearly 350 pikuls, and from Hongkong and China 1,100 pikuls, a decrease of 86 pikuls. To Burma 1,921 pikuls sent compare with 1,025 pikuls sent last year.

194. GUMS:—

Increases are the rule, in the case of most of the well-known Gums, etc., in which a largetrade is carried on. They are found in Gum Benjamin, Copal, Cutch, Dammar, Gutta India-Rubber, Sticklac and Vegetable Tallow. Decreases are seen in Camphor, Gambodge, Dragon's Blood, Borneo Rubber and Resin.

195. Gum Benjamin has an import of 24,013 pikuls and an export of 21,730 pikuls, compared with 18,089 pikuls and 15,165 pikuls, respectively, in 1894. From Sumatra 23,181 pikuls received compare with 17,233 pikuls last year, and to British India 12,755 pikuls sent, compare with 9,774 pikuls in 1894.

196. Gum Copal exported reached 65,421 pikuls sent from the Colony, and the imports from all places 60,199 pikuls, compared with 59,484 pikuls sent, and 59,316 pikuls received in 1894.

From the Celebes 42,374 pikuls received compare with 46,785 pikuls last year; to the United Kingdom 27,566 pikuls sent shew an increase of 5,500 pikuls; to the United States 25,428 pikuls shew a decrease of 1,500 pikuls; and to France 4,831 pikuls shew a decrease of 1,200 pikuls below last year's exports.

197. Cutch exports reached 3,186 pikuls, and the imports 3,175 pikuls, compared with 852 pikuls exported and 1,017 pikuls imported in 1894.

The great increase in Dammar is largely due to Dammar Batu, now being included under Dammar, much of which was previously described as Resin. The imports into Singapore reached 28,320 pikuls, and the exports 35,073 pikuls, compared with 14,240 pikuls and 15,194 pikuls, respectively, in 1894. To Bombay and Calcutta 16,987 pikuls sent compare with 7,432 pikuls in 1894.

198. The imports of Gutta shew, as usual, less than the exports. The total exports from the Colony were 44,034 pikuls, a decrease of over 1,000 pikuls, compared with 1894; and the imports from outside places 33,031 pikuls, or from all parts including Inter-Settlement 35,047 pikuls. In 1894 the imports shewed 40,509 pikuls, and exports 42,826 pikuls.

199. Dutch Borneo sent 11,444 pikuls, Sumatra 15,563, compared with 14,157 pikuls and 21,375 pikuls from these respective places in 1894. To the United Kingdom 30,830 pikuls sent compare with 34,871 pikuls in 1894, and to Germany 8,979 pikuls exported compare with 4,962 pikuls last year.

200. Borneo Rubber and India Rubber shew total imports 13,765 pikuls and exports 16,324 pikuls. Of these Rubbers, Singapore imported from all places 13,635 pikuls and exported 12,421 pikuls. Of Borneo Rubber, to France 5,361 pikuls sent shew an increase of over 100 pikuls; to the United Kingdom 5,120 pikuls sent shew an increase of 150 pikuls; to the United States 1,083 pikuls sent shew a decrease of 700 pikuls; and to Germany 760 pikuls sent shew nearly 300 pikuls of a decrease.

201. Sticklac exports amounted to 17,942 pikuls, an increase of nearly 1,700 pikuls over 1894, and the imports to 17,160 pikuls, an increase of about the same amount over the previous year. Saigon supplied 3,892 pikuls, a decrease of nearly 500 pikuls, and Bangkok 13,122 pikuls, an increase of 2,000 pikuls. To Calcutta 9,369 pikuls were sent, against 9,498 pikuls last year.

202. The exports of Vegetable Tallow amounted to 1,770 pikuls, an increase of 285 pikuls over 1894. The United Kingdom took 1,680 pikuls, against 1,110 pikuls last year.

203. Camphor shews a falling off in exports, a scarcity having existed, and prices having risen enormously. The total exports reached 3,628 pikuls, a decrease of over 1,100 pikuls.

204. Gambodge, in which a very small business is done, shews a decrease of 216 pikuls on a total trade of 454 pikuls in 1894.

205. Dragon's Blood has also decreased exports of 177 pikuls on a total trade of 613 pikuls in 1894.

206. Resin imports fell from 5,353 pikuls to 84 pikuls only. This is, accounted for, by other Gums having been called Resin, of which description strictly speaking, there is a very trivial trade.

207. Gums of Sorts, which include miscellaneous Gums and are largely comprised of Rubbers, Gutta Leaves, &c., were valued on importation at \$135,285 and on exportation at \$197,063, compared with an import value of \$33,228 in 1894, and an export value of \$32,775.

208. The following table shews the exports of Gums in pikuls for the last five years:—

YEAR.	Benjamin.	Camphor.	Copal.	Cutch.	Dammar.	Gambodge.	Dragon's Blood.	Gutta Percha.	India Rubber.	Borneo Rubber.	Sticklac.	Resin.	Vegetable Tallow.
1891,	Pikuls. 14,872	Pikuls. 3,861	Pikuls. 44,346	Pikuls. 2,000	Pikuls. 10,432	Pikuls. 295	Pikuls. 350	Pikuls. 54,026	Pikuls. 1,053	Pikuls. 11,138	Pikuls. 1,250	Pikuls. 11,696	Pikuls. 8,703
1892,	14,089	3,097	49,984	627	7,333	394	524	41,990	930	10,894	4,296	17,945	7,602
1893,	15,943	5,264	52,101	356	7,549	534	263	38,045	1,344	15,982	10,624	24,705	5,103
1894,	15,165	4,744	59,484	850	15,194	454	613	42,826	2,939	13,847	16,287	5,353	1,485
1895,	21,730	3,628	65,421	3,186	35,073	238	436	44,034	3,378	12,946	17,942	84	1,770

209. SAGO :—

The exports of Sago Flour amounted to 659,489 pikuls, an increase of about 23,000 pikuls over 1894. From Sarawak 256,578 pikuls were received; from Labuan 92,686 pikuls; from Brunei 27,054 pikuls; from Netherlands Archipelago and the Celebes 15,408 pikuls; from Sumatra 32,787 pikuls; and from Dutch Borneo 14,921 pikuls, compared with 274,146; 94,534; 27,161; 72,145; 25,680; and 13,649 pikuls from these respective places in the previous year. To the United Kingdom 488,346 pikuls exported shew an increase of 29,000 pikuls; to Italy 45,000 pikuls shew a decrease of over 7,000 pikuls; to the United States 41,481 pikuls shew a decrease of 2,000 pikuls; to Holland 24,444 pikuls give a decrease of 6,000 pikuls; and to Belgium 24,539 pikuls sent shew an increase of 8,500 pikuls over the 1894 exports.

210. The exports of Pearl Sago shew much the same as in the previous year, the total export of 118,562 pikuls being an increase of 3,500 pikuls only. To the United Kingdom 39,368 pikuls sent, shew a decrease of 17,000 pikuls, and to Germany 29,136 pikuls sent shew an increase of over 3,000 pikuls.

211. Of Raw Sago, the imports into Singapore shew 336,477, practically the same as in 1894. From Sumatra 147,553 pikuls received give an increase of 18,000 pikuls; from the Dutch Islands 129,906 pikuls, shew nearly 5,000 pikuls of an increase but from the Celebes 12,697 pikuls shew a decline of over 20,000 pikuls; from Johore 15,190 pikuls give an increase of over 2,000 pikuls; from the Natunas Islands 17,040 pikuls give an increase of 6,500 pikuls; and from Dutch Borneo 6,187 pikuls received give a decrease of 3,000 pikuls below that imported in 1894.

212. The following table gives the quantity in pikuls exported during the last five years :—

		<i>Flour.</i>	<i>Pearl.</i>
1891,	...	589,072	79,523
1892,	...	680,675	117,552
1893,	...	713,058	107,377
1894,	...	636,795	115,005
1895,	...	659,489	118,562

213. TAPIOCA :—

The total export of the three kinds of Tapioca reached 702,857 pikuls, an increase of 53,000 pikuls over the previous year's figures.

214. In Tapioca Flour the increase is over 37,000 pikuls; in Flake Tapioca over 26,000 pikuls; but of the Pearl description there is a falling off of nearly 10,000 pikuls.

215. Singapore received from Malacca 307,920 pikuls, an increase of 40,000 pikuls; from Java 87,023 pikuls of Flour Tapioca, an increase of 2,500 pikuls; from Sungei Ujong 20,907 pikuls, a decrease of over 6,000 pikuls; and from Johore 34,089 pikuls, an increase of over 20,000 pikuls.

216. Penang imported 485 pikuls only, and exported 228,565 pikuls, compared with 201,350 pikuls in 1894.

217. To the United Kingdom 460,790 pikuls sent give an increase of 43,000 pikuls; to the United States 68,256 pikuls give a decrease of 21,000 pikuls; to Australia 47,208 pikuls are practically the same exports as last year. To France 34,128 pikuls give an increase of 4,000 pikuls; to Germany 37,760 pikuls give an increase of 17,000 pikuls; and to Hongkong 39,310 pikuls shew an increase of 11,000 pikuls over the 1894 export.

218. The following table shews the exports of the different kinds of Tapioca for the last five years.

		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Flour,	...	231,489	204,157	292,166	262,224	299,549
Pearl,	...	174,062	167,501	167,169	237,902	228,083
Flake,	...	205,291	168,304	171,685	149,536	175,225

219. RICE :—

Supplies of this important food-stuff from Saigon and Bangkok shew a continued falling off, met, to some extent, by increased imports from Rangoon.

220. The total imports reached 6,728,020 pikuls, a decrease of about 300,000 pikuls, and the exports 5,509,015 pikuls, a decrease of 188,000 pikuls. From Rangoon 3,505,192 pikuls were received, an increase of 202,000 pikuls; from Bangkok 2,364,876 pikuls were obtained, a decrease of 300,000 pikuls; and from Saigon 587,484 pikuls received shew a decrease of 327,000 pikuls.

221. Penang imported from Kedah 40,348 pikuls, about the same as last year's import.

222. The exports in pikuls to the principal countries from Singapore in 1895 and 1894 are as follows:—

	Java.	Johore.	Sumatra.	Dutch Islands.	Dutch Borneo.	Selangor.	Rhio.
1895,	915,006	470,928	334,843	265,076	185,080	411,868	146,999
1894,	1,164,573	448,915	359,373	255,773	298,199	419,156	135,781

223. Penang sent to Perak 523,625 pikuls, a decrease of nearly 44,000 pikuls; to Sumatra 546,359 pikuls, an increase of 75,000 pikuls; to Selangor 275,111 pikuls, an increase of 75,000 pikuls; and to Achinese Ports 191,294 pikuls, an increase of 66,000 pikuls.

224. The following table shews the total imports and exports for the last five years:—

	<i>Imports.</i>	<i>Exports.</i>
1891,	... 5,778,802	... 3,966,713
1892,	... 6,318,981	... 4,256,202
1893,	... 6,702,383	... 4,855,589
1894,	... 7,020,671	... 5,697,516
1895,	... 6,728,020	... 5,509,015

225. SUGAR:—

In 1895 the total imports from outside places came to 456,266 pikuls, a decrease of over 107,000 pikuls below that of 1894, and the exports to 680,432 pikuls, compared with 647,598 pikuls in 1894.

226. Singapore imported altogether 374,971 pikuls, of which, 44,276 pikuls were from Penang, and exported to all places 223,787 pikuls of Sugar, and 47,538 pikuls of Sugar Candy, compared with 456,709 pikuls imported in 1894, of which, 49,930 pikuls were from Penang, and 274,786 pikuls of Sugar, and 44,265 pikuls of Sugar Candy exported in the previous year.

227. Penang imported 128,470 pikuls, and exported 457,839 to all places, as compared with 161,670 pikuls received and 386,370 pikuls exported in the previous year. From Java 319,524 pikuls received are a decrease of 73,000 pikuls; from Perak 115,974 pikuls shew a decrease of 31,000 pikuls; and from Hongkong 11,057 pikuls shew a decrease of 9,000 pikuls below the imports of the previous year. To Hongkong 246,295 pikuls sent give a decrease of 58,000 pikuls; to Bangkok 47,000 pikuls sent give a decrease of 3,000 pikuls; to Perak 41,500 pikuls sent shew an increase of 4,000 pikuls; to Sumatra 31,109 pikuls shew an increase of about 1,000 pikuls; to Selangor 21,382 pikuls give an increase of 5,000 pikuls; to Dutch Borneo 7,000 pikuls shew much the same as last year; and to Johore 5,696 pikuls shew an increase of 1,000 pikuls sent, compared with 1894.

228. TEA:—

Total import value \$932,887, a decrease of over \$60,000, compared with the previous year. From China and Hongkong 34,764 pikuls shew a decrease of over 2,000 pikuls; from British India direct 254 pikuls imported shew an increase of 54 pikuls in quantity and over \$2,000 in value; and from Ceylon 276 pikuls, an increase of nearly 100 pikuls in quantity, and of over \$4,000 in value.

229. LIVE-STOCK:—

Cattle were imported to the number of 40,627 head, an increase of 3,256 over that of the previous year. From Bangkok 21,762 imported shew a decrease of 2,774; from Calcutta 1,777 were imported, an increase of nearly 700; from Kedah 8,271 were imported into Penang, an increase of 3,242 over the number imported in 1894; from Siam West Coast 4,609 were imported, an increase of 2,426; and from Madras 3,357, a decrease of 470 compared with 1894.

230. The total export numbered 19,642, an increase of nearly 4,000 over the number sent in 1894. To Sumatra 6,180 sent compare with 3,269 in 1894; to Achinese Ports 5,880 sent compare with 5,143 in 1894; to Selangor 1,973 sent compare with 2,088; to Java 1,659 compare with 1,559; and to Perak 1,535 sent compare with 887 exported in the previous year.

231. Sheep to the number of 21,829 were imported, an increase of nearly 4,000. From India 21,216 were received, an increase of over 5,000, compared with 1894.

232. Goats to the number of 19,316 were brought in, an increase of nearly 2,700. Of these, India sent 16,903, an increase of over 4,000, compared with 1894, and Kedah 1,238, a decrease of 1,700.

233. Swine were imported to the number of 46,669, an increase of over 6,000 compared with 1894, and there were exported 82,354, an increase of nearly 10,000. From Siam West Coast 20,384 received give an increase of over 3,000; from Saigon 11,780 shew a decrease of 1,000; from China 3,591 imported give a decrease of 1,800; and from Singora 4,266 imported shew an increase of 1,700.

234. To Johore 28,395 were sent, an increase of 6,000; to Perak 26,828, a decrease of 1,400; and to Selangor 18,841 exported, shew an increase of 4,000 over the previous year.

235. The import of Horses and Ponies numbered 2,271, an increase of 381 over 1894. Of the 1895 import, 776 were from Australia, an increase of 336 over 1894; from Java and Bali 199 were imported, a decrease of 75; from Sumatra 648 were imported, an increase of 107 over the 1894 supplies. To Selangor 121 were sent, and to Perak 40, compared with 213 and 159 to these places in 1894, but it is possible that horses accompanying passengers and movements of race-horses have not always been manifested.

236. MALT LIQUORS:—

The imports of Beer and Ale valued \$537,119, a decrease of \$125,000, compared with 1894. The quantity fell from 480,712 gallons in 1894 to 441,661 gallons in 1895. Singapore imported 278,263 gallons, compared with 299,200 gallons last year, and Penang 163,398 gallons, compared with 181,512 gallons in 1894. From Germany 225,984 gallons shew a decrease of 36,000 gallons, and from the United Kingdom 198,374, gallons give a decrease of over 7,000 gallons.

237. To Sumatra 94,225 gallons were sent; to Achinese Ports 18,414 gallons; to Bangkok 18,573 gallons; to Selangor 18,821 gallons; to Perak 26,251 gallons; to Dutch Borneo 8,453 gallons; to British North Borneo 9,508 gallons; and to Australia 6,056 gallons, compared with 80,912 gallons; 28,030 gallons; 13,176 gallons; 18,241 gallons; 17,667 gallons; 5,792 gallons; 5,954 gallons; and 4,180 gallons to these respective countries in 1894.

238. Of Porter and Stout 47,883 gallons imported shew an increase of 1,341 gallons over 1894. The United Kingdom contributed 47,107 gallons of the total, an increase of 747 gallons over last year's imports.

239. MATCHES:—

An increase of nearly \$37,000 is recorded in the value of Matches imported. Out of a total import value of \$1,002,854, Japan and Hongkong contributed \$881,192 and Germany \$113,562, an increase of \$34,000 from the Asiatic country and of over \$6,000 from Germany.

240. To Burma the exports valued \$259,655, an increase of \$37,000 over 1894; to Java \$222,368, an increase of \$39,000; and to Sumatra \$71,018, a decrease of nearly \$45,000, compared with last year.

241. FISH:—

While there was a decrease in quantity of all kinds of Fish received, there was an increase in value, the price of the article having risen. The total import value in 1895 amounted to \$5,762,870, an increase of \$71,000, compared with 1894.

Singapore received to the value of \$5,143,520, an increase of \$67,000, and Penang to the value of \$540,911, a decrease of \$17,000. From Saigon, Singapore imported 253,296 pikuls, a decrease of 10,000 pikuls; from Siam 230,424 pikuls, a decrease of 57,000 pikuls; from Sumatra 107,496 pikuls, an increase of 16,000 pikuls; and from Tringganu 42,084 pikuls, a decrease of 7,500 pikuls, compared with 1894.

242. The exports shew 506,611 pikuls sent to Java, a decrease of 51,000 pikuls; to Burma Ports 133,515 pikuls, an increase of 8,000 pikuls; to Sumatra Ports 48,160 pikuls, an increase of less than 1,000 pikuls; to Selangor 14,589 pikuls were sent, a decrease of 800 pikuls; and to Perak 12,589 pikuls were sent, an increase of 1,800 pikuls, compared with 1894.

243. TOBACCO:—

The imports of Tobacco valued \$3,094,038, of which Cigars accounted for \$508,969, a total increase of \$138,000 on all kinds imported. The total exports shew a value of \$1,459,834, of which, \$153,564 represent Cigars, an increase of over \$58,000 over the 1894 returns.

244. In 1895, of Tobacco Proper 85,822 pikuls were imported, compared with 97,528 pikuls in 1894, and 49,867 pikuls exported, compared with 51,601 pikuls last year. Cigars shew an increase of \$53,000 imported and \$11,000 exported.

245. From Hongkong and China 53,194 pikuls of Tobacco received, compare with 53,752 pikuls, and from Java 12,729 pikuls compare with 15,888 in 1894.

246. Of Cigars the Philippines sent to the value of \$317,000 against \$270,000 in 1894, and India and Burma nearly \$78,000 against \$81,000 value in 1895.

247. SPIRITS:—

Of Arrack and Samsou 211,175 gallons were imported, a decrease of nearly 50,000 gallons, and 107,170 gallons were exported, a decrease of over 38,000 gallons compared with 1894.

248. Singapore imported 92,147 gallons, an increase of 28,000 gallons, and exported 17,734 gallons, an increase of 9,000 gallons, exclusive of what she sent to the other Settlements. Penang imported 119,501 gallons, a decrease of 67,000 gallons and exported 85,727 gallons a decrease of 50,000 gallons.

249. Brandy shews 54,702 cases imported, or 173 cases less than in 1894; and 18,078 cases exported, a decrease of 1,469 cases. From the United Kingdom 17,828 cases received shew a decrease of 9,000 cases; from Germany 22,606 cases shew an increase of over 8,000 cases; from France 13,410 cases imported shew an increase of nearly 3,000 cases. The exports to Bangkok shew 3,920 cases, against 2,560 cases; to Selangor 1,712 cases, against 3,081 cases; to Bali 1,370 cases, against 1,214 cases; to Perak 913 cases, against 2,257 cases; and to Sumatra 2,640 cases, against 3,704 cases during the previous year.

250. Imports of Gins reached 52,223 cases, an increase of nearly 6,000 cases, and exports 34,073 cases, a decrease of over 700 cases. From Holland 41,149 cases give an increased import of 13,000 cases; from Belgium 6,366 cases give a decrease of 3,000 cases; and from the United Kingdom an import of 4,208 cases shew a decrease of over 4,200 cases.

251. To Sumatra 6,031 cases were sent; to Java 5,853 cases; to Perak 3,761 cases; to Selangor 3,153 cases; to the Philippines 1,176 cases; to Sulu Archipelago 1,816 cases; and to Australia 2,388 cases, compared with 6,777 cases; 3,893 cases; 3,842 cases; 3,659 cases; 2,597 cases; 2,705 cases; and 2,188 cases to these respective places in 1894.

252. Imports of Whisky shew 38,735 cases, against 38,843 cases in 1894, and exports 17,255 cases, against 16,202 cases last year. The United Kingdom sent 37,999 cases, an increase of 1,723 cases over last year, and Germany 352 cases only, a decrease of 1,943 cases. To Perak 3,370 cases were sent, a decrease of 682 cases; to Selangor 3,305 cases, an increase of 605 cases; to Bangkok 2,185 cases, an increase of 479 cases; to Java 950 cases, a decrease of 219 cases, and to Sarawak 896 cases, a decrease of 17 cases.

253. APPAREL, HOSIERY, MILLINERY, ETC.:—

Total import value \$2,929,205, an increase of nearly \$59,000, and export value \$1,347,137, a decrease of nearly \$75,000. Of this import value, Hongkong and China supplied, chiefly of sewn Bajus and Trousers, no less than \$1,605,790, compared with \$1,636,929 value in 1894; Germany supplied, largely of Singlets, \$364,112, compared with \$265,331 in 1894; and the United Kingdom \$542,062, compared with \$512,516 last year.

254. SILK PIECE GOODS:—

The number of pieces imported in 1895 was 277,344 of the value of \$2,107,887 compared with 238,549 pieces of the value of \$1,857,890 in 1894. From Hongkong 158,506 pieces received compare with 145,833 pieces in 1894.

255. WOOLLEN GOODS:—

In 1895 the total import of Woollen Blankets amounted to 87,439 pieces, of the value of \$175,268, compared with 68,428 pieces of the value of \$116,795 last year.

256. The imports of Woollen Cloth amounted to 31,566 pieces of the value of \$430,864, compared with 43,340 pieces of the value of \$606,402 in 1894.

257. All other kinds of Cloth and Woollen Yarn, etc., imported valued \$128,550, an increase of \$74,000 over the previous year's returns.

258. MACHINERY:—

Import value \$471,447, compared with \$466,011 in 1894. From the United Kingdom, the value received under this class was \$376,901, an increase of \$67,000 over 1894, and from Germany \$57,060 value was received, a decrease of over \$2,000, compared with 1894.

259. METALS, ETC.:—

The value of Hardware and Cutlery imported shews \$820,217, a decrease of \$25,000, compared with 1894, but a new class—Tools, etc.—has, no doubt, effected this result. From the United Kingdom \$470,178 value were imported, an increase of \$67,000; from Germany \$229,644 value were imported, a decrease of \$58,000; and from Belgium \$55,037 value, a decrease of \$7,000.

260. In 1895 the import of Ironware amounted to \$449,930, a decrease of \$69,000. From the United Kingdom \$228,254 value received shew a decrease of \$47,000 below 1894; from Germany \$63,838 received shew an increase of nearly \$21,000, compared with the previous year.

261. Corrugated Iron imported shews a value of \$165,738, a decrease of \$7,000 compared with 1894. Of Iron Bar and Nail Rod an import value of \$363,717 recorded shews an increase of \$110,000 over the figures for 1894. Of Copperware an import value of \$137,310 is a decrease of \$54,000 below 1894 imports; of Brassware an import value of \$201,103 is a decrease of \$173,000; of Yellow Metal Sheathing the import value of \$89,166, is an increase of \$36,000; of Iron Nails a value of \$154,459 imported is a decrease of \$3,000; of Steel a value of \$206,570 imported gives an increase of \$98,000 over 1894; of Zinc Sheathing an import value of \$72,859 shews a decrease of \$11,000; of Tin Plates an import value of \$192,422 is an increase of \$36,000; and of Zincware a total import of \$80,164 is an increase of \$38,000.

262. Tools, Instruments and Implements, a new class, shew an import value of \$160,475, of which, the United Kingdom sent \$80,180 value and Germany \$60,430.

263.

TRADE WITH OTHER COUNTRIES.

(Exclusive of Treasure.)

[For the causes of the different increases and decreases reference should be made to the Appendices.]

	1894.		1895.	
	Imports.	Exports.	Imports.	Exports.
United Kingdom, ...	20,840,887	31,171,649	20,145,382	29,439,704
Australia, ...	512,162	787,862	888,265	869,530
British India and Burma:—				
Bombay, ...	1,488,501	1,632,401	1,390,023	1,226,541
Calcutta, ...	13,689,372	3,131,632	13,685,430	2,641,811
Madras, ...	2,052,603	856,873	2,491,317	878,126
Burma Ports, ...	10,478,817	2,798,299	11,503,380	3,882,620
British North Borneo, ...	227,985	393,124	317,246	586,296
Hongkong, ...	16,205,126	9,894,032	16,412,706	8,322,538
Labuan, ...	390,986	243,066	531,336	273,296
Austria, ...	634,952	1,308,309	858,303	1,202,487
Belgium, ...	1,044,599	105,615	934,052	301,609
China, ...	3,292,016	3,395,427	3,294,689	3,942,993
France, ...	1,202,311	10,187,121	1,184,312	8,693,429
French Indo-China Colony,	5,738,848	1,842,461	4,889,023	1,532,507
French Indo-China Protec-				
torate, ...	371,093	183,121	397,989	159,387
Germany, ...	3,284,316	3,791,022	3,055,074	4,743,799
Holland, ...	779,891	4,163,809	1,174,424	3,716,223
Italy, ...	223,215	1,627,753	329,855	1,095,939
Japan, ...	3,661,758	774,970	3,737,887	917,186
Philippines, ...	548,710	453,031	625,221	359,117
Russia, ...	265,585	488,991	847,157	447,401
East Malay Peninsula:—				
Kelantan, ...	435,432	236,971	291,825	217,217
Pahang, ...	466,017	295,682	426,933	364,499
Patani, ...	180,746	130,711	129,167	153,520
Singora, ...	190,149	145,600	256,397	192,397
Tringgau, ...	451,332	196,314	380,263	194,707
West Malay Peninsula:—				
Johore, ...	6,152,747	2,280,091	8,210,376	2,566,651
Kedah, ...	506,638	181,086	699,402	216,372
Perak, ...	14,737,566	7,169,285	14,447,771	6,657,042
Selangor, ...	13,013,715	5,602,773	13,283,553	6,040,795
Sungei Ujong, ...	2,144,269	883,957	1,614,745	926,779
Netherlands India:—				
Achinese Ports, ...	2,336,372	1,889,090	1,710,975	2,387,994
Bali, ...	2,434,532	1,728,310	2,015,878	1,780,919
Dutch Borneo, ...	4,077,711	2,677,245	4,292,307	2,386,517
Java, ...	7,678,435	12,328,338	5,932,711	11,205,287
Natus Islands, ...	695,392	261,903	495,461	259,422
Dutch Islands and				
Celebes, ...	3,863,716	3,146,995	4,113,977	3,118,757
Rhio, ...	1,530,636	683,402	1,764,757	861,629
Sumatra, ...	7,087,828	8,765,561	7,569,448	9,513,155
Sarawak, ...	1,814,741	1,172,962	1,856,142	1,032,092
Siam, Proper, ...	10,568,866	7,155,180	10,423,698	7,268,154
Siam, West Coast, ...	3,217,579	1,656,755	3,257,938	1,800,209
United States, ...	776,273	10,290,762	478,538	13,815,038

I have, &c.,

C. Q. G. CRAUFURD, *Retired Commander, R. N.,*
Master Attendant, S. S.

TOTAL VALUE of the Gross IMPORTS including Treasure into the Settlement of SINGAPORE, from each Country, in the year 1895, with Comparative Statement for the five years ended 1895.

Countries whence Imported.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Increase in 1895 over 1894.	Decrease in 1895 under 1894.
SINGAPORE.							
From UNITED KINGDOM, ...	\$ 16,587,753	\$ 17,511,751	\$ 17,728,902	\$ 21,319,824	\$ 17,237,514	\$...	\$ 4,082,310
" BRITISH POSSESSIONS:—							
Australia, ...	\$ 671,162	\$ 720,619	\$ 526,057	\$ 507,602	\$ 850,855	\$ 343,253	\$...
Bombay and Malabar Coast, ...	\$ 825,295	\$ 626,559	\$ 1,108,576	\$ 1,456,778	\$ 3,313,161	\$ 1,856,383	\$...
British North Borneo, ...	\$ 264,810	\$ 185,098	\$ 287,584	\$ 230,742	\$ 319,153	\$ 88,411	\$...
Burma Ports, ...	\$ 4,687,868	\$ 3,636,671	\$ 2,603,927	\$ 5,172,670	\$ 6,297,016	\$ 1,124,346	\$...
Calcutta, ...	\$ 8,437,775	\$ 7,211,749	\$ 9,148,121	\$ 11,146,004	\$ 10,916,340	\$...	\$ 229,664
Ceylon, ...	\$ 30,828	\$ 402,850	\$ 431,759	\$ 144,105	\$ 230,364	\$ 86,259	\$...
Hongkong, ...	\$ 9,905,976	\$ 9,977,404	\$ 11,548,129	\$ 11,380,224	\$ 11,355,877	\$...	\$...
Labuan, ...	\$ 258,518	\$ 381,259	\$ 318,325	\$ 392,896	\$ 536,016	\$ 143,120	\$ 24,347
Madras and Coromandel Coast, ...	\$ 559,727	\$ 683,827	\$ 895,928	\$ 790,898	\$ 1,106,304	\$ 315,406	\$...
Malta, ...	\$ 419	\$ 1,411	\$ 1,061	\$ 838	\$ 795	\$...	\$ 43
Mauritius, ...	\$ 33,466	\$ 64,580	\$ 42,152	\$ 47,303	\$ 34,622	\$...	\$ 12,681
Total, ...	\$ 25,675,844	\$ 23,892,327	\$ 26,911,619	\$ 31,270,060	\$ 34,960,503	\$ 3,957,178	\$ 266,735
" FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—							
Arabia, ...	\$ 30,062	\$ 45,332	\$ 53,672	\$ 50,840	\$ 72,518	\$ 21,678	\$...
Austria, ...	\$ 283,367	\$ 288,153	\$ 270,286	\$ 428,748	\$ 602,487	\$ 173,739	\$...
Belgium, ...	\$ 612,073	\$ 531,161	\$ 599,658	\$ 783,946	\$ 789,449	\$ 5,453	\$...
Brunei, ...	\$ 75,667	\$ 117,343	\$ 121,536	\$ 76,690	\$ 73,916	\$...	\$ 2,744
China, ...	\$ 3,393,884	\$ 4,108,858	\$ 4,156,370	\$ 3,808,306	\$ 2,871,171	\$...	\$ 937,135
Egypt, ...	\$ 44,279	\$ 7,736	\$ 16,442	\$ 19,972	\$ 20,386	\$ 414	\$...
France, ...	\$ 842,172	\$ 982,732	\$ 1,014,297	\$ 1,082,830	\$ 1,100,910	\$ 18,080	\$...
French India, ...	\$ 329,389	\$ 298,736	\$ 302,862	\$ 504,076	\$ 465,577	\$...	\$ 38,499
French Indo-China Colony, ...	\$ 4,308,184	\$ 6,595,725	\$ 6,071,462	\$ 5,789,719	\$ 5,035,283	\$...	\$ 734,436
French Indo-China Protectorate, ...	\$ 446,775	\$ 394,141	\$ 353,611	\$ 348,199	\$ 417,009	\$ 68,810	\$...
Germany, ...	\$ 1,220,546	\$ 1,089,772	\$ 1,583,267	\$ 2,259,821	\$ 2,146,208	\$...	\$ 113,613
German New Guinea, ...	\$...	\$...	\$ 29,455	\$ 15,800	\$ 27,970	\$ 12,170	\$...
Holland, ...	\$ 160,350	\$ 248,881	\$ 359,318	\$ 564,538	\$ 847,337	\$ 322,799	\$...
Italy, ...	\$ 335,230	\$ 273,809	\$ 222,913	\$ 222,415	\$ 316,785	\$ 94,370	\$...
Japan, ...	\$ 916,517	\$ 845,462	\$ 5,216,881	\$ 24,248,274	\$ 16,948,665	\$...	\$ 7,299,609
Malay Peninsula, East:—							
Kelantan, ..	\$ 191,564	\$ 308,619	\$ 319,433	\$ 491,232	\$ 300,650	\$...	\$ 180,582

Pahang	...	150,119	187,372	297,088	556,567	687,493	130,926	...
Patani	...	59,392	62,945	140,181	197,541	144,217	...	53,324
Singora	...	253,302	275,738	253,703	198,819	260,897	62,048	...
Tringgau	...	410,059	391,055	328,180	455,732	381,263	...	74,469
Malay Peninsula, West :—								
Johor	...	4,691,429	5,138,082	5,466,943	6,132,436	8,199,020	2,066,584	...
Kedah	...	6,675	6,655	800	...	...	...	...
Perak	...	1,324,790	2,402,215	2,712,644	3,369,521	4,468,216	1,098,695	...
Selangor	...	4,291,236	6,365,703	8,041,793	11,116,396	10,322,680	...	793,616
Sungei Ujong	...	971,906	1,588,715	2,119,685	1,997,559	1,480,932	...	516,627
Netherlands India :—								
Achinese Ports,	...	1,125	1,440	3,995	14,608	10,287	...	4,321
Bali	...	1,925,045	1,947,455	1,063,746	2,592,297	2,189,882	...	402,455
Celebes,	...	See <i>Netherlands</i>	<i>Archipelago.</i>	1,529,480	2,565,265	2,336,741	...	228,524
Dutch Borneo,	...	1,761,425	2,345,776	3,280,771	4,281,687	4,343,577	61,890	...
Java,	...	7,239,500	5,226,968	5,533,373	7,699,311	5,969,835	...	1,729,476
Natunas Islands,	...	519,055	432,613	435,087	708,227	519,561	...	188,666
Netherlands Archipelago,	...	4,065,251	3,183,116	1,510,086	1,495,608	2,032,702	537,094	...
Rhio,	...	901,900	1,001,652	1,203,199	1,547,536	1,785,257	237,721	...
Sumatra,	...	3,111,928	3,970,178	4,147,653	5,388,711	6,140,504	751,793	...
Persia,	...	1,850	57,594	65,132	92,327	99,950	7,623	...
Philippines,	...	351,587	450,973	489,538	647,172	717,566	70,394	...
Portuguese India,	...	56,638	25,238	32,643	39,289	68,961	29,672	...
Russia,	...	303,698	215,680	374,418	169,010	533,297	364,287	...
Sarawak,	...	1,832,681	1,775,792	1,759,130	1,817,241	1,857,542	40,301	...
Siam Proper,	...	6,784,335	6,691,733	10,683,991	11,093,896	10,947,561	...	152,335
Siam, West Coast,	...	139,073	128,019	94,502	91,380	116,226	24,846	...
Spain,	...	19,375	25,999	21,987	31,753	36,961	5,208	...
Sulu Archipelago,	...	91,436	105,790	135,269	323,364	216,768	...	106,596
Sweden,	...	...	...	...	...	4,128	4,128	...
Turkey, Europe,	...	1,075	760	1,689	40	600	560	...
Turkey, Asia,	...	700	1,322	5,626	4,472	3,500	...	972
United States, Atlantic,	...	461,828	397,621	451,104	477,222	362,247	...	114,975
United States, Pacific,	...	779,307	7,400	1,504,160	98,029	22,953	...	75,076
BETWEEN THE SETTLEMENTS :—								
Penang,	...	\$55,697,729	\$60,448,059	\$74,376,759	\$105,894,402	\$98,357,675	\$6,211,233	13,748,010
Malacca,	...	\$4,020,123	\$4,007,826	3,581,073	3,965,689	5,473,966	1,508,277	...
Total,	...	1,030,757	1,110,099	1,376,289	1,551,368	1,939,171	387,803	...
Total,		\$5,050,885	\$5,117,925	\$4,957,362	\$5,517,057	\$7,413,137	\$1,896,080	...
Grand Total,		\$103,012,211	\$106,970,062	\$123,974,642	\$164,001,343	\$157,968,829	\$12,064,541	\$18,097,055
Grand Total excluding Treasure,		\$92,121,672	\$96,596,926	\$108,243,653	\$133,464,604	\$137,386,209	Gross Decrease.	\$6,032,514
Grand Total excluding Treasure,		<i>Not converted.</i>	<i>Not converted.</i>	£13,878,537	£14,041,750	£14,472,688	Net Increase,	\$3,921,605
							Net Increase	£4,330,092

TOTAL VALUE of the Gross EXPORTS including Treasure from the Settlement of SINGAPORE, to each Country, in the year 1895, with Comparative Statement for the five years ended 1895.

Countries to which Exported.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	Increase in 1895 over 1894.	Decrease in 1895 under 1894.
SINGAPORE.							
To UNITED KINGDOM, ...	\$ 16,994,000	\$ 15,837,929	\$ 18,211,578	\$ 21,198,632	\$ 19,932,474	\$...	\$ 1,266,158
" BRITISH POSSESSIONS:—							
Australia, ...	\$ 765,114	\$ 643,792	\$ 590,589	\$ 778,137	\$ 851,553	\$ 73,416	\$...
Bombay and Malabar Coast, ...	1,038,900	689,363	1,043,131	1,283,677	1,043,580	...	240,097
British North Borneo, ...	695,538	421,376	387,836	480,577	695,579	215,002	...
Burma Ports, ...	2,464,858	2,265,624	2,596,578	2,210,551	2,444,823	234,282	6,788
Canada, ...	5,284	...	26,202	8,800	2,012	...	253,767
Calcutta, ...	705,765	692,122	1,375,057	1,644,796	1,391,029	...	...
Ceylon, ...	26,105	108,824	196,320	73,521	129,509	55,988	...
Hongkong, ...	4,458,497	6,507,487	6,536,120	7,594,303	8,070,636	476,333	...
Iabuan, ...	248,121	279,615	289,666	330,354	403,596	73,242	...
Madras and Coromandel Coast, ...	339,187	419,475	493,097	510,417	543,150	32,703	...
Malta, ...	1,201	1,285	...	...	...	...	...
Mauritius, ...	38,208	110,467	179,520	170,702	74,229	...	96,473
Total, ...	\$10,786,778	\$12,139,430	\$13,714,126	\$15,085,865	\$15,649,706	\$1,160,966	\$597,125
" FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—							
Arabia, ...	\$ 47,396	\$ 88,873	\$ 209,905	\$ 143,706	\$ 197,364	\$ 53,658	\$...
Austria, ...	524,725	528,795	737,406	1,120,079	1,019,068	...	71,011
Belgium, ...	149,279	78,276	51,054	104,515	292,809	188,294	...
Brunei, ...	37,458	80,599	52,290	63,434	75,446	12,012	...
China, ...	2,237,442	2,618,650	3,331,332	2,955,410	2,949,888	...	5,522
Denmark, ...	...	...	...	...	10,666	10,666	...
Egypt, ...	99,417	67,422	57,162	89,299	42,453	...	46,846
France, ...	6,696,596	6,475,961	7,256,662	8,103,598	8,088,832	...	14,766
French India, ...	114,601	135,523	123,161	214,132	127,106	...	87,026
French Indo-China Colony, ...	4,587,790	4,650,609	3,312,466	4,930,494	2,676,220	...	2,254,274
French Indo-China Protectorate, ...	142,972	151,718	161,809	404,231	276,879	...	127,352
Germany, ...	3,473,068	3,992,216	3,718,133	3,666,161	4,663,609	997,448	...
German New Guinea, ...	...	...	109,547	117,329	83,197	...	34,132
Holland, ...	1,120,438	2,361,355	2,117,964	3,705,890	3,467,855	...	238,035
Italy, ...	747,067	952,799	1,264,684	1,572,903	1,027,637	...	545,266
Japan, ...	1,226,134	941,165	454,852	1,053,996	2,416,446	1,362,450	...
Malay Peninsula, East:—							
Kelantan, ...	318,503	318,540	308,517	451,090	322,327	...	128,763

Pahang,	310,760	296,404	424,030	508,766	605,530	96,764	...
Patani,	82,314	134,006	174,693	215,691	244,920	29,229	...
Singora,	135,016	218,927	204,597	170,400	244,497	74,097	...
Tringgau,	343,347	273,565	194,468	423,569	270,307	...	153,262
Malay Peninsula, West:—							
Johor,	2,930,746	3,245,294	3,675,945	4,060,076	4,591,514	531,438	...
Kedah,	5,226	...	221	...	...	...	...
Perak,	80,482	197,015	458,600	879,156	844,642	...	34,514
Selangor,	1,350,035	2,455,556	3,279,691	5,976,796	5,889,344	...	87,452
Sungei Ujong,	561,635	641,012	701,152	911,174	964,617	53,443	...
Netherlands India:—							
Achinese Ports,	6,091	2,776	82,261	157,625	118,276	...	39,349
Bali,	961,094	1,223,398	1,065,249	2,065,467	1,893,939	...	171,528
Celebes,	...	...	1,401,596	1,801,553	1,706,008	...	95,545
Dutch Borneo,	1,170,842	1,541,248	2,361,842	3,320,023	2,991,790	...	328,233
Java,	9,473,444	9,303,568	11,715,161	15,482,986	13,486,141	...	1,996,845
Natunas Islands,	442,385	289,833	331,838	514,668	419,842	...	94,826
Netherlands Archipelago,...	2,669,560	2,322,018	1,385,934	1,557,186	1,649,523	92,337	...
Rhio,	1,581,622	1,490,788	1,344,236	787,442	982,359	194,917	...
Sumatra,	3,446,833	4,283,902	5,174,239	4,828,204	5,289,279	461,075	...
Persia,	317	200	19,006	1,631	851	...	780
Philippines,	586,460	495,520	336,268	487,963	404,417	...	83,546
Portuguese India, ...	42,132	56,765	70,802	87,571	72,567	...	15,004
Russia,	37,550	58,731	194,768	488,991	447,401	...	41,590
Sarawak,	1,305,249	1,365,176	1,350,456	1,305,661	1,166,904	...	138,757
Siam Proper,	4,340,579	4,414,570	7,111,157	10,229,528	10,670,774	441,246	...
Siam, West Coast,...	103,564	75,123	96,461	121,980	141,480	19,500	...
Spain,	2,876	...	916	114,534	2109	...	112,425
Sulu Archipelago,...	122,099	183,705	268,913	450,701	412,902	...	37,799
Turkey, Europe, ...	826	430	...	1,055	...	...	1,055
Turkey, Asia, ...	99,454	136,071	141,521	101,684	81,020	...	20,664
United States, Atlantic,	7,023,380	8,987,438	5,687,661	7,502,559	10,585,729	3,083,170	...
United States, Pacific,	119,268	146,899	109,508	242,772	289,265	46,493	...
BETWEEN THE SETTLEMENTS:—							
Total, ...	\$60,867,152	\$67,285,439	\$72,630,134	\$93,493,679	\$94,235,749	\$7,748,237	\$7,006,167
Penang,	\$2,010,129	\$1,785,934	2,808,738	\$5,958,011	\$3,699,798	...	\$2,258,213
Malacca,	567,425	801,717	1,091,506	1,303,375	1,608,621	305,246	...
Total, ...	\$2,577,554	\$2,587,651	3,900,244	\$7,261,386	\$5,308,419	\$305,246	\$2,258,213
Grand Total, ...	\$91,225,484	\$97,850,449	\$108,456,082	\$137,039,562	\$135,126,348	\$9,214,449	\$11,127,663
							9,214,449
							1,913,214
Grand Total excluding Treasure, \$	\$78,102,460	\$84,353,775	\$92,880,128	\$114,087,709	\$114,733,856	Net Increase,	\$646,147
Grand Total excluding Treasure, £	Not Converted.		\$11,889,813	\$12,005,991	\$12,085,213	Net Increase,	\$79,222

APPENDIX. C.

IMPORTS.

TOTAL VALUE of the Gross IMPORTS into the Settlement of PENANG from each Country, during the year 1895, with Comparative Statement for the years 1894 and 1895.

Countries whence Imported.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
From UNITED KINGDOM, ...	\$ 6,532,538	\$ 4,362,462	\$...	\$ 2,170,076
BRITISH POSSESSIONS :—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Australia, ...	4,560	37,910	33,350	...
Bombay and Malabar Coast, ...	223,119	358,392	135,273	...
Burma Ports, ...	5,316,147	5,257,364	...	58,783
Calcutta, ...	2,593,368	2,855,346	261,978	...
Ceylon, ...	144,947	123,878	...	21,069
Gibraltar, ...	400	840	440	...
Hongkong, ...	6,222,716	6,433,531	210,815	...
Madras and Coromandel Coast, ...	1,267,555	1,385,013	117,458	...
Malta, ...	990	1,150	160	...
Mauritius, ...	7,300	1,000	...	6,300
Total, ...	\$15,781,102	\$16,454,424	\$759,474	\$86,152
FOREIGN COUNTRIES :—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Arabia, ...	63,316	710	...	62,606
Austria, ...	206,204	255,816	49,612	...
Belgium, ...	260,603	144,603	...	116,000
China, ...	948,101	593,737	...	354,364
Egypt, ...	250	125	...	125
France, ...	119,481	85,682	...	33,799
French India, ...	494,199	465,188	...	29,011
French Indo-China Colony, ...	2,751	...	...	2,751
French Indo-China Protectorate	46,598	...	...	46,598
Germany, ...	1,024,495	908,866	...	115,629
Holland, ...	215,353	257,087	71,734	...
Italy, ...	800	13,070	12,270	...
Japan, ...	3,447,340	3,003,222	...	444,118
Malay Peninsula, East :—				
Patani, ...	7,500	...	...	7,500
Malay Peninsula, West :—				
Johor, ...	30	300	270	...
Kedah, ...	506,918	699,402	192,484	...
Perak, ...	11,365,808	10,003,810	...	1,361,998
Selangor, ...	1,973,903	3,164,998	1,191,095	...
Netherlands India :—				
Achinese Ports, ...	2,339,943	1,721,031	...	618,912
Dutch Borneo, ...	...	39	39	...
Java, ...	5,926	2,781	...	3,145
Sumatra, ...	1,787,326	1,601,434	...	185,892
Philippines, ...	8,388	14,483	6,095	...
Russia, ...	96,575	313,860	217,285	...
Siam, West Coast, ...	3,135,599	3,157,629	22,030	...
Sweden, ...	2,062	...	...	2,062
Turkey in Asia, ...	880	525	...	355
United States, Atlantic, ...	195,316	75,317	...	119,999
United States, Pacific, ...	5,706	18,021	12,315	...
Total, ...	\$28,261,371	\$26,531,736	\$1,775,229	\$3,504,864
BETWEEN THE SETTLEMENTS :—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dindings, ...	67,742	82,889	15,147	...
Malacca, ...	118,994	119,047	53	...
Singapore, ...	7,553,766	3,492,068	...	4,066,698
Total, ...	\$7,745,502	\$3,694,004	\$15,200	\$4,066,698
Grand Total ...	\$58,320,513	\$51,042,626	\$2,549,903	\$9,827,790
	51,042,626			2,549,903
Gross Decrease, ...	7,277,887		Gross Decrease,	\$7,277,887
Grand Total Excluding Treasure, \$	47,450,173	45,965,859	Net Decrease, \$	1,484,314
Grand Total Excluding Treasure, £	4,990,108	4,848,416	Net Decrease, £	141,692

APPENDIX. D.

EXPORTS.

TOTAL VALUE of the Gross **EXPORTS** from the Settlement of **PENANG** to each Country, during the year 1895, with Comparative Statement for the years 1894 and 1895.

Countries whence Exported.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
To UNITED KINGDOM:—	\$ 10,560,856	\$ 10,129,598	\$...	\$ 431,258
„ BRITISH POSSESSIONS:—				
Australia, ...	\$ 13,525	\$ 17,977	\$ 4,452	\$...
Bombay and Malabar Coast, ...	383,899	198,161	...	185,738
Burma Ports, ...	932,489	1,661,004	728,515	...
Calcutta, ...	1,682,184	1,293,158	...	389,026
Ceylon, ...	17,007	31,447	14,440	...
Hongkong, ...	3,332,820	2,579,315	...	753,505
Madras and Coromandel Coast	352,221	336,026	...	16,195
Decrease \$597,057				
Total, ...	\$6,714,145	\$6,117,088	\$747,407	\$1,344,464
„ FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—				
Arabia, ...	\$ 7,480	\$ 4,025	\$...	\$ 3,455
Austria, ...	188,230	153,419	...	34,811
Belgium, ...	1,100	8,800	7,700	...
China, ...	2,417,067	1,625,480	...	791,587
Egypt, ...	180	1,259	1,079	...
France, ...	2,085,523	604,597	...	1,480,926
French India, ...	80,285	134,143	53,858	...
French Indo-China Colony, ...	...	11	11	...
French Indo-China Protectorate, ...	125	158	33	...
Germany, ...	124,861	80,190	...	44,671
Holland, ...	527,601	248,368	...	279,233
Italy, ...	54,850	68,302	13,452	...
Japan, ...	120,974	340,740	219,766	...
Malay Peninsula, East:—				
Kelantan, ...	...	81	81	...
Patani, ...	2,000	...	...	2,000
Malay Peninsula West:—				
Johor, ...	...	...	...	...
Kedah, ...	237,057	307,340	70,283	...
Perak, ...	6,833,611	6,345,162	...	488,449
Selangor, ...	1,201,119	1,683,359	482,240	...
Sungei Ujong, ...	2,717	962	...	1,755
Decrease \$4,298				
Netherlands India:—				
Achinese Ports, ...	1,821,691	2,335,606	513,915	...
Celebes, ...	...	5,530	5,530	...
Java, ...	95,960	201,889	105,929	...
Rhio, ...	200	...	...	200
Sumatra, ...	6,058,930	7,154,785	1,095,855	...
Philippines, ...	16,373	...	...	16,373
Sarawak, ...	...	300	300	...
Siam Proper, ...	24	110,932	110,908	...
Siam, West Coast, ...	1,932,317	1,988,478	56,161	...
Turkey in Europe, ...	3,700	11,148	7,448	...
United States, Atlantic,	2,545,431	2,940,044	394,613	...
Total, ...	\$26,359,406	\$26,355,108	\$3,139,162	\$3,143,460
BETWEEN THE SETTLEMENTS:—				
Dindings, ...	\$ 37,151	\$ 23,148	\$...	\$ 14,003
Malacca, ...	117,212	179,177	61,965	...
Singapore, ...	3,759,484	5,309,385	1,549,901	...
Increase \$1,597,863				
Total, ...	\$3,913,847	\$5,511,710	1,611,863	\$14,003
Grand Total, ...	\$47,548,254	\$48,113,504	\$5,498,435	\$4,933,185
		47,548,254	\$4,933,185	...
Gross Increase,		\$565,250	\$565,250	
Grand Total Excluding Treasure, \$	42,546,149	\$43,644,826	Net Increase,	\$1,098,677
Grand Total Excluding Treasure, £	4,477,014	£4,584,666	Net Increase,	£107,652

APPENDIX. E.

IMPORTS.

TOTAL VALUE of IMPORTS into the Settlement of MALACCA from each Country, during the year 1895, with Comparative Statement for the years 1894 and 1895.

Countries whence Imported.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
From FOREIGN COUNTRIES :—				
China, ...	3,735	6,537	2,802	...
„ MALAY PENINSULA, EAST :—				
Patani, ...	705	...	...	705
„ MALAY PENINSULA, WEST :—				
Johor, ...	46,505	41,066	...	5,439
Kedah, ...	120	...	...	120
Perak, ...	4,892	5,667	775	...
Selangor, ...	15,385	15,484	99	...
Sungei Ujong, ...	148,950	138,259	...	10,691
„ NETHERLANDS INDIA :—				
Sumatra, ...	74,634	106,979	32,345	..
Total, ...	\$294,926	\$313,992	\$36,021	\$16,955
BETWEEN THE SETTLEMENTS :—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Penang, ...	159,274	190,097	30,823	...
Singapore, ...	1,375,236	1,531,232	155,996	...
Total, ...	\$1,534,510	\$1,721,329	186,819	...
Grand Total, ...	\$1,829,436	\$2,035,321	\$222,840	\$16,955
	...	1,829,436	16,955	...
		Gross Increase,	205,885	...
Grand Total Excluding Treasure, \$	1,771,252	1,999,422	Net Increase,	\$228,170
Grand Total Excluding Treasure, £	186,108	210,733	Net Increase,	£24,625

APPENDIX F.

EXPORTS.

TOTAL VALUE of EXPORTS from the Settlement of MALACCA to each Country, during the year 1895 with Comparative Statement for the years 1894 and 1895.

Countries to which Exported.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
To FOREIGN COUNTRIES :—				
SIAM, ...	...	1,844	1,844	...
To MALAY PENINSULA, WEST :—				
Johor, ...	26,267	18,465	...	7,802
Perak, ...	6,838	15,071	8,233	...
Selangor, ...	222,280	253,832	31,552	...
Sungei Ujong, ...	158,785	167,786	9,001	...
„ NETHERLANDS INDIA :—				
Sumatra, ...	73,563	98,232	24,669	...
Total, ...	\$487,733	\$555,230	\$75,299	\$7,802
BETWEEN THE SETTLEMENTS :—	\$	\$	\$	\$
Dindings, ...	985	...	...	985
Penang, ...	76,052	117,437	41,385	...
Singapore, ...	1,633,478	1,900,483	267,005	...
Total, ...	\$1,710,515	\$2,017,920	\$308,390	\$985
Grand Total, ...	\$2,198,248	\$2,573,150	\$383,689	8,787
	...	2,198,248	8,787	...
		Gross Increase,	374,902	...
Grand Total Excluding Treasure, \$	2,112,691	2,439,061	Net Increase,	\$326,370
Grand Total Excluding Treasure, £	221,973	257,623	Net Increase,	£35,650

APPENDIX G.
RECAPITULATION
OF

GROSS TOTAL VALUE OF IMPORTS AND EXPORTS FOR THE FIVE YEARS ENDED 1895.

IMPORTS.

Countries whence Imported.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
From UNITED KINGDOM:—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Singapore, ...	16,587,753	17,511,751	17,728,902	21,319,824	17,237,514
Penang, ...	4,913,959	4,636,983	4,397,836	6,532,538	4,362,462
Malacca, ...	...	147,457	...	...	...
	\$21,501,712	\$22,296,191	\$22,126,738	\$27,852,362	\$21,599,976
„ BRITISH COLONIES:—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Singapore, ...	25,675,844	23,892,327	26,911,619	31,270,060	34,960,503
Penang, ...	15,344,461	15,355,274	15,129,496	15,781,102	16,454,424
	\$41,020,305	\$39,247,601	\$42,041,115	\$47,051,162	\$51,414,927
„ FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Singapore, ...	55,697,729	60,448,059	74,376,759	105,894,402	98,357,675
Penang, ...	17,386,620	19,141,342	21,200,462	28,261,371	26,581,736
Malacca, ...	279,851	294,759	403,886	294,926	313,992
	\$73,364,200	\$79,884,160	\$95,981,107	\$134,450,699	\$125,203,403
BETWEEN THE SETTLEMENTS:—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Singapore, ...	5,050,885	5,117,925	4,957,362	5,517,057	7,413,137
Penang, ...	2,696,637	2,287,977	3,182,338	7,745,502	3,691,004
Malacca, ...	1,230,787	1,240,069	1,327,388	1,534,510	1,721,329
	\$8,978,309	\$8,645,971	\$9,467,088	\$14,797,069	\$12,828,470
Gross Total value of Imports into the Colony of the Straits Settlements,	\$144,864,526	\$150,073,923	\$169,616,048	\$224,151,292	\$211,046,776

EXPORTS.

Countries to which Exported.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
To UNITED KINGDOM:—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Singapore, ...	16,994,000	15,837,929	18,211,578	21,198,632	19,932,474
Penang, ...	7,510,509	9,246,674	12,082,871	10,560,856	10,129,598
	\$24,504,509	\$25,084,603	\$30,294,449	\$31,759,488	\$30,062,072
BRITISH COLONIES:—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Singapore, ...	10,786,778	12,139,430	13,714,126	15,085,865	15,649,706
Penang, ...	6,978,851	6,167,980	6,529,465	6,714,145	6,117,088
	\$17,765,629	\$18,307,410	\$20,243,591	\$21,800,010	\$21,766,794
„ FOREIGN COUNTRIES:—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Singapore, ...	60,867,152	67,285,439	72,630,134	93,493,679	94,235,749
Penang, ...	22,385,453	23,659,274	21,131,492	26,359,406	26,355,108
Malacca, ...	283,029	300,981	457,728	487,733	555,230
	\$83,535,634	\$91,245,694	\$94,219,354	\$120,340,818	\$121,146,087
BETWEEN THE SETTLEMENTS:—	\$	\$	\$	\$	\$
Singapore, ...	2,577,554	2,587,651	3,900,244	7,261,386	5,308,419
Penang, ...	4,561,409	4,600,890	3,949,894	3,913,847	5,511,710
Malacca, ...	1,338,410	1,185,719	1,547,450	1,710,515	2,017,920
	\$8,477,373	\$8,374,260	\$9,397,588	\$12,885,748	\$12,838,049
Gross Total value of Exports from the Colony of the Straits Settlements	\$134,282,145	\$143,011,967	\$154,154,982	\$186,786,064	\$185,813,002

APPENDIX. H.

Comparative Statement of the QUANTITY of some of the Principal Articles of IMPORT from other Countries and from other Settlements for the five years ended 1895.

Articles.	Quantity how stated.	SINGAPORE.						PENANG.					
		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1895 compared with 1894.		1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.		Increase.		Decrease.	
Canvas,	6,629	4,937	7,987	6,441	7,401	960	...	2,357	2,285	3,507	2,124	3,380
Cattle,	23,470	22,768	27,130	26,440	24,317	...	2,123	6,875	6,589	6,490	11,238	10,384
Cement,	47,991	33,366	41,482	48,299	38,422	...	9,877	22,119	21,347	17,502	16,510	12,912
Coal,	338,807	328,494	329,459	434,548	460,767	26,219	...	16,238	5,812	5,646	4,189	7,428
Cotton Blankets,	142,325	179,930	523,597	550,617	479,340	...	71,277	20,002	36,391	8,112	30,337	12,677
Cotton Piece Goods, Plain,	2,463,925	2,448,819	1,720,949	2,502,241	2,287,623	...	334,618	498,458	412,833	640,330	1,185,342	715,220
Cotton Piece Goods, Dyed,	479,641	381,733	208,854	521,762	599,209	...	12,553	1,955,798	847,112	736,027	598,467	356,572
Cotton Piece Goods, Printed,	392,246	443,097	497,908	654,695	466,540	...	188,155	148,679	94,151	145,241	268,098	178,245
Cotton Yarn, Grey and Bleached,	9,819	5,209	6,189	11,860	10,976	...	884	70	...	209	274	200
Cotton Yarn, Dyed,	6,245	7,941	4,764	8,995	11,337	2,342	...	314	257	184	1,222	542
Cotton Handkerchiefs,	87,949	65,658	46,463	37,222	104,293	66,081	...	35,607	49,404	60,787	33,707	48,279
Cotton Sarongs and Slendangs,	109,959	148,424	149,151	144,881	187,867	42,986	...	15,785	4,761	63,124	78,446	102,572
Linen Cloth,	15,711	10,726	8,055	6,756	4,029	...	2,727	1,036	1,401	342	...	3,828
Opium,	13,035	9,876	11,693	12,211	9,621	...	2,589	3,619	3,853	4,002	3,826	...
Petroleum,	564,822	351,964	650,737	843,183	657,347	...	185,836	186,864	474,027	382,444	396,458	359,153
Rice,	4,021,288	4,550,021	5,158,742	5,395,994	5,182,871	...	213,123	1,757,082	1,768,442	1,888,592	1,781,583	1,708,173
Silk Piece Goods,	27,364	212,496	304,170	182,254	236,160	53,906	...	29,368	42,995	93,660	61,890	46,964
Brandy,	49,383	45,044	38,233	39,903	42,460	2,557	...	20,023	15,029	15,579	15,329	12,901
Whisky,	15,686	19,946	24,692	24,648	25,191	543	...	12,820	10,739	15,298	14,600	14,741
Tobacco,	47,788	56,793	64,618	67,782	62,876	...	4,906	37,866	22,061	34,641	34,911	27,896
Champagne,	5,915	4,362	3,250	3,841	2,972	...	869	2,089	980	1,509	1,242	1,006
Portwine,	6,286	10,310	12,037	9,549	9,128	...	421	7,706	8,325	9,274	20,646	18,726
Sherry,	1,445	2,590	1,224	2,235	2,130	105	...	949	1,337	890	1,139	1,299
Woolen Cloth,	22,426	19,952	20,298	31,317	18,978	...	12,339	8,468	7,089	23,865	11,211	13,634
Woolen Blankets,	98,692	42,121	92,627	63,921	77,670	13,749	...	4,638	1,190	19,433	9,008	11,045

*Comparative Statement of the QUANTITY of some of the Principal Articles of EXPORT to other Countries
and to other Settlements for the five years ended 1895.*

SINGAPORE.

PENANG.

Articles.	Quantity how stated.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.	1895 compared with 1894.	
							Increase.	Decrease.
Arrecanuts.	...	179,783	208,333	254,202	320,853	323,084	3,131	...
Borneo Rubber,	...	10,990	10,791	15,795	13,598	12,376	...	1,222
Camphor,	3,584	2,968	5,194	4,643	3,432	1,211	...
Cardamums,	...	1,892	2,266	3,595	1,178	1,016	162	...
Cassia,	1,771	835	423	266	1,337	1,071	...
Cinnamon,	...	184	271	109	196	105	91	...
Cloves,	1,296	1,587	1,293	1,886	2,257	371	...
Coffee,	55,768	68,214	50,526	83,957	80,927	3,030	...
Copal,	44,346	49,984	52,101	59,486	65,430	5,944	...
Copra,	826,553	400,860	411,408	835,200	552,733	282,467	...
Cubebs,	1,474	1,819	1,316	2,962	4,580	1,618	...
Cutch,	1,025	150	116	333	408	75	...
Dragon's Blood,	...	233	432	214	455	391	64	...
Gambier,	696,217	843,927	799,516	805,741	857,742	52,001	...
Gambodge,	...	295	394	534	454	238	...	216
Ginger,	84	50	431	1,462	1,884	422	...
Gum Benjamin,	...	13,119	13,437	15,008	15,582	22,004	6,512	...
Gum Dammar,	...	8,218	4,144	5,602	14,098	35,021	20,923	...
Gutta Percha,	...	53,978	41,979	38,087	42,840	43,910	1,070	...
Hides, Raw,	...	29,873	28,641	48,148	45,230	48,757	3,527	...
Hides, Tanned,	...	22,953	33,112	29,301	27,162	27,749	587	...
Horns,	23,013	21,171	21,861	10,594	12,832	2,238	...
India Rubber,	...	96	107	48	294	45	249	...
Mace,	...	689	1,116	758	909	1,043	134	...
Nutmegs,	4,795	6,714	6,028	5,689	6,259	570	...
Pepper, Black,	...	247,505	327,969	290,058	264,660	248,414	16,246	...
Pepper, Long,	...	7,519	6,996	6,490	5,207	5,069	138	...
Pepper, White,	...	55,554	68,673	53,931	48,157	53,664	5,507	...
Rattans,	402,765	446,731	457,370	416,297	442,207	25,910	...
Safflower,	902	319	702	860	264	605	...
Sago, Flour,	...	588,525	680,072	712,810	630,346	651,447	21,101	...
Sago, Pearl,	...	73,170	109,736	93,574	104,459	90,873	13,586	...
Sugar,	103,142	156,019	195,955	274,786	223,787	50,999	...
Sticklac,	1,250	4,294	10,666	16,379	18,015	1,636	...
Tapioca, Flake,	...	172,205	135,013	132,276	106,685	129,852	23,167	...
Tapioca, Flour,	...	114,497	95,399	124,684	108,049	122,293	14,244	...
Tapioca, Pearl,	...	169,233	164,485	161,413	233,616	222,539	11,077	...
Tin,	349,148	354,770	416,136	507,198	553,066	45,868	...

APPENDIX 7.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

<i>Articles.</i>	FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.				
	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Apparel (including Millinery and Hosiery), ...	496,532	473,445	503,860	373,157	418,633
Books and Maps, ...	32,426	31,302	38,473	26,923	27,996
Bread and Biscuits, ...	58,903	76,716	82,562	67,589	66,445
Cabinetware, ...	59,017	60,475	57,902	60,216	32,792
Canvas, ...	51,900	40,493	65,260	60,965	76,120
Cement, ...	157,590	85,474	130,599	173,001	124,261
Chemicals, ...	18,177	19,504	42,534	70,692	<i>see Drugs</i>
Coal, ...	1,975,374	1,577,974	1,336,986	2,132,451	1,645,440
Cotton Goods (plain, coloured and printed), ...	5,696,624	5,355,294	4,128,453	7,030,066	6,209,037
Cotton Blankets, ...	33,479	50,001	185,192	195,029	161,922
„ Dyed Yarn, ...	420,789	465,521	269,668	689,254	847,372
„ Thread, ...	290,460	264,927	263,266	356,811	403,948
„ Twist, ...	410,353	256,136	164,634	422,498	420,623
„ Handkerchiefs (coloured and plain), ...	34,185	22,492	19,442	18,287	53,568
„ Sarongs and Slendangs, ...	79,248	80,371	77,692	57,315	194,983
Drugs and Chemicals, ...	44,553	30,790	35,113	54,040	108,606
Dynamite, ...	37,780	42,800	147,695	117,000	37,964
Earthenware, ...	93,324	84,228	116,441	98,859	64,784
Fireworks, ...	16,601	39,335	169,540	37,480	18,386
Glass and Glassware ...	65,786	36,523	51,800	59,952	56,539
Gunpowder, ...	15,385	11,470	53,873	10,100	16,300
Hats and Caps, ...	30,635	25,937	65,467	56,576	96,272
Linen Cloth, ...	56,863	50,447	58,526	35,011	37,611
Machinery, ...	188,557	132,052	120,282	198,237	283,554
Malt Liquor, ...	133,707	137,847	154,244	206,360	187,259
Matches, ...	121,308	85,871	20,345	1,953	...
Milk, Condensed, ...	64,972	92,035	85,968	74,031	24,028
METALS:—					
Brassware, ...	85,148	72,539	75,312	90,743	101,407
Ironware, ...	231,725	298,995	328,257	203,708	139,503
Hardware & Cutlery, ...	334,063	275,594	310,564	236,987	373,423
Iron Nails (Wire and Rose), ...	20,534	13,177	6,900	28,545	11,095
Iron Bar and Nail Rod, ...	180,593	122,999	144,950	179,172	257,095
Iron, Corrugated, ...	30,792	95,886	10,450	128,527	106,069
Steel, ...	38,589	51,962	40,701	76,349	165,807
Tin Plates, ...	47,395	38,597	111,825	134,709	150,492
Tools Instruments and Implements, ...	<i>See Hardware & Ironware.</i>			...	70,801
Yellow Metal Sheathing, ...	65,968	60,423	67,778	40,370	78,447
Oilman's Stores, ...	122,858	159,882	212,115	188,628	221,827
Paints, ...	93,855	83,342	94,159	133,204	139,454
Paper, ...	16,733	13,900	19,566	29,642	22,934
Provisions (including Butter and Cheese), ...	156,242	172,551	138,205	127,122	86,332
Soap, ...	22,157	50,889	61,926	78,624	89,089
Specie, ...	3,132,988	5,076,000	6,146,470	5,016,236	1,271,894
SPIRITS:—					
Brandy, ...	166,547	182,878	158,544	208,996	110,613
Gin, ...	59,528	63,553	6,160	8,369	12,732
Whisky, ...	85,680	113,250	147,781	171,947	192,968
Stationery, ...	80,877	71,834	70,496	79,767	100,312
Tobacco, ...	90,444	84,968	122,601	130,793	175,526
Umbrellas, ...	115,585	87,853	38,653	2,115	9,097
Woollen Cloth, ...	152,694	104,599	163,168	221,710	161,240
„ Blankets, ...	109,842	47,880	116,442	60,143	96,172

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
OF IMPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

FROM UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

<i>Articles.</i>	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Petroleum, ...	622,260	345,500	373,300	281,727	282,203
Provisions, ...	2,195	1,737	875	3,690	655
Specie, ...	554,000	...	1,498,000	...	...
Wheat Flour, ...	...	...	...	82,924	3,225

FROM AUSTRIA.

Apparel (including Millinery and Hosiery), ...	50,578	50,687	64,340	75,211	75,365
Cotton Piece Goods, ...	21,142	15,230	6,300	51,929	77,879
Glass and Glassware, ...	17,121	13,558	15,399	21,720	10,495
Hardware and Cutlery, ...	16,253	18,570	24,810	26,295	11,290
Sarongs and Slendangs, ...	40,749	47,850	49,782	68,315	171,780
Yarn, Dyed, ...	330	20,880	7,680	41,590	70,860

FROM AUSTRALIA.

ANIMALS:—					
Cattle, ...	15,548	74,707	79,883	...	100
Horses, ...	85,363	33,760	22,662	69,721	145,485
Sheep, ...	19,026	11,238	13,164	7,140	1,655
Coal, ...	479,946	481,836	235,788	279,317	363,150
Sandalwood, ...	33,171	101,894	140,277	94,961	230,959

FROM BRITISH INDIA (EXCLUDING MADRAS).

ANIMALS:—					
Cattle, ...	13,447	21,658	51,537	36,448	46,912
Horses, ...	4,940	3,840	7,331	3,314	3,515
Sheep and Goats, ...	64,520	105,317	105,488	85,618	127,269
Apparel (including Millinery and Hosiery), ...	25,404	29,073	33,424	31,208	32,431
Bees' Wax, ...	217,440	111,352	166,899	218,238	179,388
Books and Maps, ...	49,295	44,120	48,939	67,370	69,437
Coal, ...	67,014	5,000	115,693	44,558	156,859
Coriander Seeds, ...	11,398	40,460	77,643	43,259	18,273
Ghee, ...	79,455	80,895	94,528	91,935	104,093
Gunnies, ...	1,214,938	973,623	1,827,005	1,837,347	2,424,608
Oil, Castor, ...	150,617	133,275	155,289	117,924	127,567
Oil Cakes, ...	1,510	1,364	2,341	5,233	24,071
Opium, Benares, ...	5,367,554	3,972,233	4,063,010	5,473,653	6,031,861
Do., Patna, ...	563,062	1,081,952	1,990,920	2,699,041	897,240
Onions and Garlic, ...	74,569	56,732	60,858	102,437	102,327
Precious Stones, ...	53,684	66,110	52,400	81,019	57,000
Rice, ...	180,360	273,905	102,587	10,221	90,255
Twine, ...	33,183	64,917	77,392	71,772	84,618
Twist, Cotton ...	401,948	191,770	389,051	760,991	644,468

FROM BRITISH BURMA.

Bran, ...	96,767	67,659	3,008	47,282	219,173
Cotton, ...	3,570	3,766	1,200	216	...
Gram and Dhol, ...	16,475	8,792	16,716	18,302	14,733
Hides, ...	135,937	105,496	49,564	71,593	217,008
Horns, ...	119,801	107,165	59,376	11,470	26,422
Precious Stones, ...	242,325	123,625	180,700	100,350	59,960
Rice, ...	3,914,708	3,070,644	2,149,159	4,757,539	5,502,066

FROM CHINA.

Apparel, ...	29,715	41,129	64,087	59,008	41,067
Earthenware, ...	97,068	104,629	216,898	178,464	203,809
Fresh Fruits, ...	63,693	53,132	81,915	114,527	108,880
Horns, ...	5,725	10,049	67,152	8,990	1,654

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
OF IMPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

FROM CHINA,—*Continued.*

<i>Articles.</i>	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Joss Sticks and Joss Paper,	193,954	126,059	188,320	169,355	200,883
Lard,	33,287	37,839	113,888	132,792	49,125
Medicines,	85,035	50,841	52,741	65,832	56,047
Paper,	165,338	108,765	139,196	172,501	135,390
Provisions,	146,396	134,523	156,837	167,535	189,680
Silk, Raw,	85,050	144,955	244,370	54,550	104,730
Silk Piece Goods,	133,611	110,688	210,166	356,865	347,519
Specie,	1,022,900	2,320,000	1,420,178	1,110,146	166,805
Seeds, Teel,	280	...	72,654	...	2,307
Swine,	38,357	8,778	118,670	65,556	38,951
Tea,	360,826	232,613	236,706	267,084	248,947
Vegetables, Preserved,	260,871	161,713	205,978	216,462	220,378

FROM FRENCH INDO-CHINA COLONY.

Copra,	180,262	41,812	170,182	184,899	118,697
Fish, Salted,	1,184,363	1,224,235	1,593,383	1,810,621	1,794,412
Hides,	55,857	57,459	55,153	55,831	104,822
Horns,	7,501	5,523	13,288	4,823	...
Lard,	95,931	103,448	111,216	169,681	160,156
Padi,	2,765	24,017	34,990	10,470	2,844
Peas and Beans,	73,800	127,340	57,621	94,266	162,201
Rice,	2,095,547	4,394,667	3,200,734	2,472,547	1,632,563
Salt,	53,373	31,704	66,487	8,550	510
Silk, Raw,	243,272	304,752	461,089	345,205	484,339
Specie,	37,665	106,175	14,578	53,622	166,260
Swine,	80,259	54,259	112,609	172,492	162,076

FROM FRENCH INDO-CHINA PROTECTORATE.

Fish, Salted,	90,780	60,416	150,097	87,430	108,970
Hides,	17,624	5,842	12,119	8,905	13,437
Pepper, Black,	107,548	3,700	1,500	...	...
Provisions,	950	4,096	1,858	250	...
Rice,	21,659	60,862	41,440	25,090	43,350
Salt,	42,343	77,676	68,680	134,695	82,747
Silk, Raw,	12,510	6,850	600	1,380	...
Swine,	82,175	86,600	8,226	6,591	51,251
Specie,	42,250	52,150	25,981	23,704	19,020

FROM EAST MALAY PENINSULA.

Copra,	53,795	33,410	92,280	281,914	136,906
Fish, Salted,	314,690	329,356	320,913	400,497	383,592
Gutta Percha,	74,220	65,924	56,514	56,059	45,215
Hides,	9,230	17,986	103,067	73,257	32,297
Poultry,	5,487	3,564	7,381	10,573	8,474
Rattans,	64,046	88,271	93,058	53,535	70,183
Specie,	31,700	47,320	52,273	77,900	29,375
Swine,	157,069	135,503	80,422	39,546	61,117
Tin,	116,367	135,470	177,247	168,807	159,055
Tin Ore,	53,489	47,834	76,402	232,920	236,329

FROM FRANCE.

Apparel (including Millinery and Hosiery),	46,803	61,230	65,095	46,606	46,245
Brandy,	45,545	27,269	36,897	74,336	135,248
Champagne,	34,162	12,752	25,238	26,059	15,374
Claret,	26,752	28,007	24,403	25,440	30,637
Cotton Piece Goods,	57,123	65,205	75,238	77,768	112,346
Provisions (including Butter and Cheese),	21,099	32,719	33,916	38,060	20,047

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
OF IMPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

FROM FRANCE,—*Continued.*

<i>Articles.</i>	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Sarongs and Slendangs, ...	333,906	468,355	424,511	384,561	277,911
Silk Piece Goods, ...	51,673	73,092	86,658	135,938	92,394
Umbrellas, ...	52,610	35,795	62,115	46,599	66,510
Woollen Cloth, ...	12,300	8,107	6,520	18,060	13,460

FROM BELGIUM.

Apparel (including Millinery and Hosiery), ...	33,963	22,500	21,760	22,419	16,280
Arms and Ammunition, ...	30,459	29,421	18,370	43,241	16,066
Candles, ...	11,536	22,204	28,315	51,210	42,529
Champagne, ...	15,560	27,630	14,330	17,939	30,140
Earthenware, ...	75,227	69,120	64,205	75,865	135,533
Gin, ...	33,265	20,195	29,310	41,307	25,409
Glassware, ...	57,099	59,106	89,568	71,861	76,652
Hardware and Cutlery, ...	76,443	48,655	64,264	54,690	45,882
Machinery, ...	54,400	305	320	3,230	910
Mineral Waters, ...	18,510	9,951	8,453	13,790	2,850
Paints, ...	20,250	33,723	29,560	45,010	59,745
Sarongs and Slendangs, ...	18,968	37,388	22,155	19,480	23,635
Woollen Cloth, ...	2,315	3,515	6,430	6,300	6,155
Zinc Sheathing, ...	3,765	3,959	35,745	37,255	44,852

FROM GERMANY.

Apparel (including Millinery and Hosiery) ...	173,012	166,616	211,375	233,407	308,905
Brassware, ...	32,694	28,629	58,008	100,023	3,691
Bread and Biscuits, ...	29,170	62,089	78,190	88,311	115,654
Brandy, ...	38,331	32,986	30,333	22,181	44,338
Candles, ...	5,710	25,445	20,677	13,134	43,550
Chinaware, ...	13,091	14,905	10,159	20,101	45,541
Cotton Piece Goods, ...	54,777	7,970	35,489	110,078	12,780
Glassware, ...	84,681	76,919	88,245	120,268	129,393
Hardware and Cutlery, ...	113,524	112,192	171,389	218,241	159,344
Ironware, ...	19,473	14,423	26,883	37,936	52,403
Tools Instruments and Im- plements, ...	<i>See Hardware & Ironware.</i>			...	55,130
Malt Liquor, ...	180,304	138,629	155,089	204,055	150,827
Matches, ...	47,980	44,865	132,601	70,065	110,942
Milk, Condensed, ...	18	5,617	31,835	134,918	83,309
Provisions, ...	5,515	5,080	8,547	7,489	11,332
Woollen Cloth, ...	102,954	103,252	130,974	229,613	133,454

FROM HONGKONG.

Apparel, ...	152,607	104,261	274,597	911,332	887,603
Bees' Wax, ...	33,331	33,055	21,338	21,219	24,427
Boots and Shoes, ...	252,112	349,167	266,566	300,516	338,783
Bullion, Gold, ...	336,050	162,260	200,700	217,565	342,350
Cabinetware, ...	35,537	18,020	36,564	52,592	58,281
Camphor, ...	97,379	91,968	128,519	131,985	150,623
Cigars, ...	60,888	27,232	63,267	42,997	44,918
Copperware, ...	78,411	157,415	82,761	117,001	41,882
Cotton Piece Goods, ...	33,352	25,237	50,139	93,181	70,118
Earthenware, ...	172,230	236,199	399,546	283,968	331,820
Fireworks, ...	253,580	358,674	380,247	411,364	378,192
Fish. Salted and Dried, ...	398,611	236,240	300,607	265,031	325,093
Fishmaws, ...	53,148	42,017	58,314	34,345	50,474
Fruits, Dried & Preserved, ...	73,559	62,761	88,063	82,101	87,481
„ Fresh, ...	24,773	29,299	22,012	28,534	17,442
Japanware, ...	46,727	42,755	62,812	34,767	15,032
Lard, ...	134,157	183,692	197,638	316,491	296,471
Mats and Matting, ...	95,553	99,787	98,936	124,198	115,024
Oilman's Stores, ...	43,245	36,088	45,200	41,492	40,006
Opium, Benares, ...	39,153	179,370	159,825	31,375	164,888
Opium, Patna, ...	121,411	245,727	205,109	24,310	...
Opium, Persian, ...	...	37,335	107,420	23,100	51,280

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
OF IMPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

FROM HONGKONG,—*Continued.*

<i>Articles.</i>	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Hides, ...	149,543	199,118	310,015	304,078	304,049
Horns, ...	191,945	179,545	191,564	74,949	40,371
Joss Sticks and Joss Paper, ...	121,665	87,318	116,290	104,940	143,724
Matches, ...	354,563	386,372	228,112	177,474	165,066
Medicines, ...	520,433	404,921	550,649	527,519	521,263
Onions and Garlic, ...	135,782	100,523	100,563	94,947	115,919
Paper, ...	573,952	536,982	493,233	473,707	435,626
Peas and Beans, ...	303,883	227,983	227,222	362,120	280,674
Provisions, ...	487,537	515,571	579,663	525,393	534,659
Sewing Thread (Cotton), ...	52,715	40,260	27,273	2,191	4,335
Silk Piece Goods, ...	804,930	881,090	1,076,537	724,154	987,093
Silk, Raw, ...	443,147	291,096	203,880	163,950	99,171
Specie, ...	227,445	373,000	1,043,243	777,151	318,818
Sugar, ...	28,933	70,577	52,590	99,248	38,334
Tea, ...	277,238	262,168	310,499	321,919	323,008
Tobacco, ...	939,117	934,963	1,078,232	1,147,624	1,162,406
Umbrellas, ...	12,709	118,587	119,862	121,007	101,968
Vegetables, Preserved, ...	53,904	49,195	65,453	71,388	134,710
Wheat Flour, ...	707,037	723,159	739,885	679,583	884,889
Woodenware, ...	78,764	83,425	99,403	53,609	61,297
Rice, ...	256,832	279,776	82,901	116,636	111,225
FROM JAPAN.					
Apparel (Hosiery and Millinery), ...	3,625	7,582	43,325	191,341	182,570
Carriages and Carriage Materials, ...	37,983	39,263	12,180	47,351	92,286
Coal, ...	389,474	323,175	795,110	1,616,176	1,583,859
Cotton Goods (plain, coloured and printed), ...	2,000	1,520	105,014	380,050	128,239
Earthenware, ...	34,762	16,554	106,552	72,410	41,850
Japanware, ...	163,403	296,033	507,141	212,760	389,720
Matches, ...	31,268	96,303	356,987	450,955	534,344
Specie, ...	200,736	540	3,034,000	20,668,268	13,326,000
Umbrellas, ...	1,665	320	74,843	268,666	233,103
Provisions (Fresh & Salted), ...	1,904	9,239	5,503	8,462	7,446
Cabinetware, ...	5,495	760	12,613	38,759	58,310
Clocks and Watches, ...	...	...	5,060	12,213	18,630
Glass and Glassware, ...	72	...	10,590	23,416	29,139
Hats and Caps, ...	...	...	2,390	10,034	12,620
Silk Piece Goods, ...	1,680	8,136	17,575	46,365	46,191
Handkerchiefs (Coloured and Plain, ...)	590	210	5,134	12,620	180
Sarongs Slendangs & Kains, ...	...	...	3,626	10,160	...
FROM LABUAN.					
Birds' Nests, ...	12,487	3,200	640	...	200
Coal, ...	30,776	47,000	21,796	62,806	180,403
Gutta Percha, ...	19,454	31,917	16,245	7,378	14,780
Rattans, ...	49,629	32,509	27,502	27,827	26,960
Sago Flour, ...	98,637	215,630	236,217	222,611	224,508
FROM NETHERLANDS INDIA.					
Areca-nuts, ...	138,290	138,615	156,601	405,188	268,087
Beche-de-mer, ...	298,520	318,937	303,374	279,872	259,044
Bees' Wax, ...	17,991	19,810	22,753	7,808	22,472
Birds' Nests, ...	193,279	218,716	166,769	255,531	289,873
Canes and Sticks, ...	88,339	32,794	55,735	20,534	14,549
Cattle, ...	167,474	98,376	45,668	4,860	584
Cardamums, ...	45,776	54,676	58,401	34,503	35,447
Chocolate and Cocoa, ...	15,839	54,794	72,934	98,896	95,078
Charcoal, ...	37,586	51,850	108,132	64,435	99,087
Coffee, ...	1,289,453	2,263,886	1,277,895	3,062,942	2,843,283
Copra, ...	2,166,278	569,647	1,100,419	3,260,579	1,757,899

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
OF IMPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

FROM NETHERLANDS INDIA,—*Continued.*

<i>Articles.</i>	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Cotton, Raw, ...	107,424	281,571	238,898	174,079	382,735
Cubebs, ...	57,780	65,037	44,924	31,636	72,601
Fish, Salted, ...	297,699	405,173	442,269	511,183	589,848
Gambier, ...	772,106	772,564	964,832	1,367,383	1,649,928
Gum Benjamin, ...	204,494	185,242	204,111	233,075	286,456
Gum Copal, ...	193,432	236,034	287,047	621,783	629,945
Ground Nuts, ...	24,844	45,820	47,003	30,318	49,071
Gum Dammar, ...	16,560	25,135	24,551	17,959	34,598
Gutta Percha, ...	2,049,942	1,268,961	1,680,420	2,150,878	1,887,507
Hides, Raw, ...	95,416	129,108	140,788	185,935	230,636
Horses and Ponies, ...	38,666	67,812	76,110	31,019	55,224
Lime, ...	1,172	3,070	720	...	1,476
Mats and Matting, ...	104,614	92,723	142,112	153,946	154,406
Mace, ...	52,981	95,965	51,021	68,704	85,918
Mother-o'-Pearl Shells, ...	38,178	28,186	69,357	74,909	65,982
Medicines, ...	41,365	71,582	54,459	84,374	71,934
Nutmegs, ...	269,444	453,051	381,531	316,251	426,361
Oil, Coco-nut, ...	483,884	232,102	283,315	563,875	344,738
Oil, Kachang, ...	510,777	514,826	717,106	733,436	676,492
Pepper, Black, ...	402,963	608,488	428,884	553,140	548,721
Pepper, White, ...	281,393	330,934	237,576	295,722	261,187
Petroleum, ...	200	56,872	255,189	775,344	568,033
Planks, ...	131,499	131,514	137,566	81,144	148,509
Provisions, ...	62,310	84,852	86,701	16,758	8,974
Rattans, ...	1,748,564	1,555,693	1,952,245	1,914,032	2,503,343
Rice, ...	278,622	177,624	30,047	64,766	227,831
Rubber, Borneo, ...	37,324	6,440	13,131	350,571	541,075
Rubber, India, ...	12,541	9,681	6,835	24,540	8,062
Sago, Flour, ...	88,199	134,812	139,337	193,170	198,341
Sago, Raw, ...	348,048	523,148	551,797	384,357	437,056
Specie, ...	2,703,306	884,184	435,355	624,175	644,670
Sugar, ...	1,052,616	1,673,239	2,251,166	2,865,124	2,088,987
Sarongs, Slendangs & Kains, ...	219,398	248,984	370,342	385,962	376,666
Seeds, Teel, ...	62,613	94,280	89,681	72,172	65,882
Swine, ...	39,991	13,287	44,284	428	1,296
Timber, ...	57,047	130,202	121,890	118,992	180,719
Tin, ...	9,417	31,961	237,540	205,628	480,246
Tobacco, ...	487,730	487,133	504,136	463,798	485,849
Tapioca Flour, ...	149,085	129,570	262,610	215,986	245,427
Tortoise Shell, ...	52,603	42,995	55,699	87,684	70,772

FROM NATUNAS ISLANDS.

Beche-de-mer, ...	1,446	2,840	22,330	1,734	2,675
Coco-nuts, ...	977	1,551	2,568	812	1,101
Copra, ...	365,214	225,264	339,157	656,356	440,294
Oil, Coco-nut, ...	9,205	2,488	3,586	3,608	80
Sago, Raw, ...	11,356	22,302	33,340	15,442	27,405

FROM THE PHILIPPINES.

Cigars, ...	120,284	185,045	186,979	267,669	312,725
Coffee, ...	25,045	5,603	...	6,215	290
Copra, ...	83,996	80,512	88,912	171,772	146,836
Cordage, Manila, ...	26,390	25,848	26,360	36,233	45,167
Hides, ...	10,960	14,656	35,010	13,532	45,628
Indigo, ...	26,551	21,595	10,294	12,450	15,162
Oil, Coco-nut, ...	3,084	50,703	8,265	13,116	1,782

FROM SIAM PROPER.

Cattle, ...	429,439	408,877	535,740	647,504	585,070
Fish, Salted, ...	789,406	644,949	1,315,638	1,664,367	1,595,414
Gambodge, ...	6,435	17,543	17,219	26,146	18,261
Hides, ...	163,680	160,587	188,914	237,891	293,397
Horns, ...	63,247	59,478	58,814	44,170	37,806

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
OF IMPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

<i>Articles.</i>	FROM SIAM PROPER,— <i>Continued.</i>				
	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Provisions, ...	57,978	55,210	116,047	113,359	139,673
Rice, ...	3,754,666	4,655,599	7,504,861	6,989,511	6,660,948
Seeds, Teel, ...	22,624	150,757	66,717	78,305	75,430
Silk Piece Goods, ...	25,330	23,228	96,536	97,171	176,697
Specie, ...	1,128,040	168,304	413,016	522,377	502,763
Sticklac, ...	31,836	80,693	133,894	289,673	393,039
FROM SIAM WEST COAST.					
Dammar Torches, ...	16,340	8,960	1,260	7,352	11,602
Specie, ...	2,100	20,000	6,000	2,000	8,000
Tin, ...	67,040	39,680	26,390	39,953	27,465
Swine, ...	33,633	20,711	13,564	4,040	5,800
FROM SARAWAK.					
Birds' Nests, ...	39,094	40,914	46,902	65,743	68,130
Coal, ...	78,006	58,133	43,186	81,248	121,455
Fish, Salted, ...	17,091	9,529	30,701	10,657	2,430
Gambier, ...	38,957	54,556	101,538	112,180	131,834
Gutta Percha, ...	349,536	191,638	174,075	174,829	206,297
Pepper, Black, ...	204,106	156,073	139,094	112,729	58,377
Pepper, White, ...	31,600	93,508	77,095	108,228	165,880
Rattans, ...	335,991	298,909	292,913	259,440	182,003
Rubber, Borneo, ...	27,569	31,246	26,720	46,167	79,584
Rubber, India, ...	27,294	17,948	24,841	40,779	5,644
Sago Flour, ...	577,621	738,613	719,791	690,239	708,653
FROM HOLLAND.					
Cotton Goods (plain, col- oured and printed), ...	15,700	24,470	13,157	33,084	56,133
Dyed Yarn, ...	5,200	18,750	25,460	27,380	30,230
Gin, ...	15,220	13,881	82,961	109,227	168,960
Sarongs and Slendangs, ...	50,323	112,303	175,378	275,428	503,667
FROM MALACCA.					
Areca-nuts, ...	6,941	7,482	13,290	14,021	10,002
Copra, ...	35,821	11,441	59,909	46,882	46,019
Fish, Salted, ...	8,267	5,559	8,670	5,633	10,114
Gambier, ...	27,944	104,404	89,904	118,521	142,463
Gutta Percha, ...	1,157	3,726	5,175	1,336	2,972
Pepper, Black, ...	14,831	19,299	35,290	27,505	26,770
Sago, Flour, ...	43,765	} <i>See Tapioca.</i>	32	...	...
Sago, Pearl, ...	52,470		...	...	...
Specie, ...	10,580	11,553	3,735	2,825	32,032
Tapioca, Flake, ...	247,994	273,481	427,417	577,610	684,263
„ Flour, ...	50,516	224,839	201,800	138,283	192,492
„ Pearl, ...	430,247	297,758	285,932	412,766	545,501
Tin, ...	24,815	57,569	118,895	86,900	67,772
Tin Ore, ...	6,900	6,128	12,493	11,881	22,628
FROM PENANG.					
Areca-nuts, ...	30,499	3,655	12,632	14,957	19,994
Cotton Goods (plain, col- oured and printed), ...	67,956	103,005	111,943	142,376	188,971
Curry Stuff, ...	99,996	99,088	205,849	259,749	200,853
Fish, Salted, ...	97,864	34,138	41,169	26,346	45,352
Gutta Percha, ...	58,158	275,745	107,976	161,245	196,444
Opium, Benares, ...	28,850	116,170	93,350	46,400	37,330
Pepper, White, ...	132,472	128,937	52,840	21,905	66,077
Rattans, ...	77,317	131,188	105,494	84,637	110,090
Rice, ...	145,152	395,570	118,532	100,691	140,290
Sharks' Fins, ...	5,791	2,653	7,550	12,470	8,571
Specie, ...	1,229,065	897,422	828,530	732,294	814,130
Sugar, ...	144,882	216,834	155,574	248,930	183,190
Tin, ...	1,667,447	1,210,959	1,385,947	1,690,595	2,967,089

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
OF IMPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

FROM WEST MALAY PENINSULA.

<i>Articles.</i>	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Areca-nuts, ...	270,200	266,178	259,598	527,110	620,252
Bark, Mangrove, ...	3,489	8,830	4,631	3,531	4,613
Coffee, ...	26,169	77,608	160,351	309,509	417,693
Copra, ...	68,501	16,198	47,945	86,226	70,226
Fish, Salted, ...	59,055	87,534	82,490	92,604	64,465
Gambier, ...	2,634,463	2,913,765	3,328,474	3,712,727	5,288,817
Gutta Percha, ...	37,924	56,734	16,525	12,988	14,585
Pepper, Black, ...	1,748,519	1,759,311	1,776,675	1,525,766	1,887,378
Pepper, White, ...	46,517	143,544	44,467	63,976	119,591
Rattans, ...	27,049	55,320	73,240	71,168	80,482
Sago, Flour, ...	6,744	8,642	9,707	33,000	20,057
Specie, ...	11,470	26,510	14,200	112,276	83,228
Tapioca, Flake, ...	60,509	78,462	80,067	59,037	109,539
„ Flour, ...	48	12,663	25,395	23,129	22,252
„ Pearl, ...	65,567	27,854	34,914	87,562	127,139
Tin, ...	3,652,319	5,086,896	6,206,752	9,504,109	6,088,659
Tin Ore, ...	2,415,990	4,675,839	5,985,094	6,021,863	8,902,401

FROM MADRAS.

Oil Cakes, ...	21,468	4,638	14,029	26,661	163,999
Bees' Wax, ...	3,654	350	610	23,225	440
Cattle, ...	13,382	8,935	8,990	10,751	19,815
Cotton Goods (plain, col- oured and printed), ...	90,467	118,849	137,030	140,510	260,568
Yarn, ...	7,280	5,315	3,280	...	600
Goats' Skins, ...	230,146	315,577	255,935	275,311	264,392
Hides, Tanned, ...	5,720	33,453	...	...	...
Indigo, ...	...	15	170,773	37,150	57,570
Sarongs and Slendangs, ...	27,481	36,295	45,681	76,982	137,908

FROM RUSSIA.

Petroleum, ...	303,698	215,342	373,718	168,600	530,597
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FROM ITALY.

Cotton Piece Goods, ...	72,315	52,655	38,562	38,917	22,470
Dyed Yarn, ...	26,800	33,910	62,620	10,000	18,640
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains, ...	83,375	76,940	25,973	24,770	36,745

FROM BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

Gum Copal, ...	11,233	5,933	62,234	7,799	23,758
Gutta Percha, ...	147,142	52,999	36,688	29,985	43,248
Rattans, ...	36,991	44,068	60,836	54,468	34,226

FROM FRENCH INDIA.

Cotton Goods (Plain Dyed and Printed, ...	80,757	76,974	47,600	120,130	85,704
Oil Cakes, ...	48,992	17,473	75,120	185,579	229,938
Sarongs Slendangs and Kains, ...	114,407	123,930	119,341	10,4001	51,414

APPENDIX K.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

TO THE UNITED KINGDOM.

<i>Articles.</i>	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Bullion, Gold, ...	63,863	45,467	283,327	415,355	573,768
Coffee, ...	162,440	215,957	124,807	153,962	78,757
Copra, ...	613,071	288,640	127,077	122,351	169,540
Cloves, ...	8,960	4,147	7,415	3,370	8,372
Cubebs, ...	13,149	10,925	10,138	7,850	11,234
Fishmaws, ...	76,614	61,165	63,131	99,795	125,888
Fruits, Preserved, ...	322,813	319,476	381,546	445,962	703,302
Gambier, ...	2,155,963	2,166,333	2,293,621	2,413,092	2,821,809
Gambodge, ...	14,263	26,179	27,960	32,359	15,751
Gum Benjamin, ...	29,508	58,893	29,853	34,426	66,505
Gum Copal, ...	107,874	61,472	154,809	241,553	365,409
Gum Dammar, ...	17,382	14,580	18,750	8,304	15,816
Gutta Percha, ...	3,293,681	2,514,930	1,870,052	3,052,069	2,304,846
Hides, ...	461,296	635,076	769,728	772,597	933,713
Horns, ...	1,840	15,646	26,314	10,351	23,336
Nutmegs, ...	54,320	28,742	62,900	35,575	60,642
Pepper, Black, ...	971,708	733,384	558,739	437,257	536,328
Pepper, Long, ...	4,490	8,831	6,550	583	2,694
Pepper, White, ...	472,724	494,514	366,666	319,753	407,677
Rattans, ...	293,653	258,735	267,066	204,665	168,150
Rubber, Borneo, ...	184,844	165,059	134,185	215,465	218,134
Rubber, India, ...	3,614	5,790	2,320	11,463	...
Sago, Flour, ...	1,251,494	1,579,727	1,559,922	1,188,122	1,334,148
Sago, Pearl, ...	105,287	199,284	184,329	214,207	149,623
Shells, Green Snail, ...	8,460	6,954	13,005	2,930	1,000
Shells, Mother-o'-Pearl, ...	126,447	122,186	147,320	126,268	128,876
Shells, Tortoise, ...	2,301	200	2,152	63,278	68,414
Tapioca, Flake, ...	436,810	316,276	352,836	303,724	354,866
Tapioca, Flour, ...	258,833	232,649	250,347	178,980	231,424
Tapioca, Pearl, ...	337,071	283,761	282,257	419,289	407,746
Tin, ...	4,850,471	4,717,643	7,549,166	9,274,309	7,244,284

TO AUSTRIA.

Coffee, ...	52,175	196,892	187,350	304,837	297,747
Fruits, Preserved, ...	5,373	2,255	6,942	2,608	2,395
Gambier, ...	20,469	4,820	30,798	11,117	27,413
Hides, ...	3,949	1,533	1,290	4,545	14,010
Horns, ...	...	3,696	...	25	...
Pepper, Black, ...	243,888	177,077	217,424	240,544	270,593
Pepper, White, ...	11,288	12,980	15,075	13,822	12,196
Shells, Green Snail, ...	9,700	...	1,610	...	...
Shells, of Sorts, ...	1,505	1,600	725	1,450	550
Sago, Flour, ...	...	10,700	...	...	...
Tin, ...	130,815	94,454	263,185	511,781	329,842
Vegetable Tallow, ...	36,558	18,480	...	...	...

TO ARABIA.

Coffee, ...	12,529	1,695	27,639	14,107	9,972
Cotton Goods, ...	7,010	41,020	68,020	46,061	95,950
Gum Benjamin, ...	4,438	9,290	15,262	5,754	10,631
Pepper, Black, ...	3,912	234	1,138	660	1,017
Planks, ...	8,121	20,720	44,844	7,113	16,916
Wood, Garroo, ...	825	2,233	16,920	22,694	23,988

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
OF EXPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

TO AUSTRALIA.

<i>Articles.</i>	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Chandu, ...	134,000	21,000	...	551	100
Cloves, ...	5,125	2,378	2,559	2,697	2,667
Coffee, ...	24,032	14,363	6,654	12,724	14,772
Fruits, Preserved, ...	3,404	7,720	6,207	17,041	26,747
Gin, ...	10,672	13,964	15,093	13,400	15,474
Mace, ...	10,936	12,349	8,874	10,101	13,014
Nutmegs, ...	54,430	48,850	38,585	41,830	53,608
Pepper, Black, ...	31,230	26,279	22,279	22,242	24,932
Pepper, White, ...	120,097	88,911	62,939	85,181	105,294
Provisions, Fresh & Salted, ...	2,067	3,789	4,046	7,189	2,789
Rattans, ...	16,882	12,984	8,152	17,311	19,456
Rice, ...	109,070	155,345	134,741	203,471	200,406
Sago, Flour, ...	2,816	3,085	2,402	1,936	3,094
Sago, Pearl, ...	618	2,421	902	4,877	1,216
Sugar, ...	8,284	4,845	4,728	4,862	6,842
Tapioca, Flake, ...	31,445	21,050	37,108	22,214	16,044
Tapioca, Flour, ...	6,081	17,552	7,161	2,669	4,163
Tapioca, Pearl, ...	128,435	105,637	147,666	182,121	174,582

TO BRITISH INDIA (EXCLUDING MADRAS).

Areca-nuts, ...	293,405	172,964	349,436	748,122	559,805
Camphor, ...	22,334	22,935	29,748	19,417	16,323
Coffee, ...	394,778	116,186	248,168	447,473	239,484
Cubebs, ...	12,044	9,900	7,988	6,688	9,251
Gambier, ...	120,230	116,287	159,014	180,672	214,778
Gum Benjamin, ...	87,114	67,963	77,533	74,346	114,783
Gum Dammar, ...	13,925	3,154	4,341	19,319	42,002
Mace, ...	33,023	41,848	23,137	26,635	38,817
Nutmegs, ...	63,150	87,327	92,823	62,431	40,816
Pepper, Black, ...	147,581	101,095	284,205	71,222	7,841
Pepper, White, ...	665	2,910	2,373	2,691	830
Pepper, Long, ...	19,248	12,358	10,416	13,264	5,908
Planks, ...	55,203	44,317	107,011	90,941	90,738
Rattans, ...	33,763	36,291	73,312	54,031	63,111
Rice, ...	...	...	118,561	172,851	57,491
Sago, Flour, ...	20,028	42,389	22,345	15,182	36,960
Sago, Pearl, ...	38,463	36,608	32,017	24,621	26,859
Specie, ...	14,775	40,439	277,526	74,723	54,876
Sticklac, ...	3,173	345	117,749	264,134	288,784
Tapioca, Flake, ...	379	1,592	6,321	1,824	2,328
Tapioca, Flour, ...	4,167	15,637	6,025	2,175	5,298
Tapioca, Pearl, ...	7,949	9,005	13,855	5,604	1,736
Tin, ...	164,438	222,386	214,061	285,503	395,200

TO BRITISH BURMA.

Coffee, ...	34,982	41,909	36,784	52,954	37,729
Cotton Goods (plain, coloured and printed), ...	149,015	127,753	144,131	166,283	101,027
Earthenware, ...	39,633	68,285	78,263	59,064	94,792
Fish, Salted, ...	1,060,961	568,630	762,187	647,556	663,372
Matches, ...	125,156	139,073	163,276	187,728	187,538
Oil, Coco-nut, ...	4,594	2,981	...	...	17
Oil, Kachang, ...	7,694	25,315	966	6,711	12,815
Provisions, Fresh & Salted, ...	70,274	128,402	87,381	51,216	108,821
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains, ...	400	6,480	72,260	64,856	41,648
Seeds, Teel, ...	54,777	174,946	198,241	137,356	148,565
Silk Piece Goods, ...	22,485	18,354	27,705	12,750	12,205
Silk, Raw, ...	583,361	620,731	662,910	219,087	418,109
Sugar, ...	7,019	24,127	30,559	12,476	1,789
Tea, ...	16,368	11,789	3,898	7,383	3,896
Tobacco, ...	17,197	12,509	8,212	13,244	11,978
Umbrellas, ...	33,668	17,087	6,355	32,565	46,599

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
OF EXPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

<i>Articles.</i>	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Cloves, ...	1,540	9,500	1,621	63	980
Coffee, ...	122,910	217,693	262,804	690,099	1,209,927
Cubebs, ...	15,425	31,144	2,930	19,090	30,727
Gambier, ...	758,620	1,183,435	910,866	1,506,793	1,769,986
Gum Copal, ...	161,638	373,685	269,228	405,323	346,917
Gum Dammar, ...	875	6,238	1,150	7,466	14,591
Gutta Percha, ...	56,064	87,647	44,557	64,973	81,253
Hides, ...	5,950	11,270	17,480	2,095	28,590
Mace, ...	3,975	9,075	8,605	...	7,762
Nutmegs, ...	176,638	244,125	147,138	119,905	96,704
Pepper, Black, ...	486,124	791,602	780,981	944,255	760,099
Pepper, White, ...	49,879	68,235	57,375	49,626	78,102
Rattans, ...	1,002,244	965,278	409,897	598,112	643,180
Rubber, Borneo, ...	39,447	63,111	130,011	103,140	77,639
Sago, Flour, ...	49,515	112,193	93,538	116,016	120,359
Tapioca, Flake, ...	74,029	112,110	23,793	11,683	75,794
Tapioca, Flour, ...	8,605	5,946	5,124	27,824	20,459
Tapioca, Pearl, ...	125,093	177,192	124,676	358,135	195,215
Tin, ...	3,971,573	4,640,056	2,476,972	2,667,725	5,137,800

TO CHINA.

Bark, Mangrove, ...	17,768	25,355	31,573	...	13,832
Beche-de-mer, ...	109,118	140,091	176,484	166,038	168,757
Birds' Nests, ...	71,739	155,295	133,160	175,256	173,305
Cotton, ...	16,040	18,202	1,988	3,087	3,688
Cotton Goods (plain, col- oured and printed), ...	45,377	35,022	13,681	19,378	16,637
Fish, Salted, ...	116,298	85,197	116,373	121,321	153,134
Gunnies, ...	100,245	68,332	304,755	160,484	565,190
Opium, Benares, ...	627,924	603,690	416,973	233,930	44,522
Opium, Patna, ...	366,839	628,712	852,740	85,103	19,500
Planks, ...	71,780	39,675	61,937	90,037	99,108
Rattans, ...	172,259	135,965	139,051	190,523	154,956
Seaweed, ...	20,187	34,243	38,908	59,923	52,562
Specie, Silver, ...	64,150	95,119	349,350	966,850	496,267
Timber, ...	116,410	176,956	256,103	117,424	234,399
Tin, ...	72,736	102,349	101,304	161,395	182,810
Wood, Sandal, ...	6,776	1,925	43,205	12,132	5,176

TO FRENCH INDO-CHINA COLONY.

Apparel (including Milli- nery and Hosiery), ...	12,760	21,037	19,668	18,416	8,866
Areca-nuts, ...	5,157	1,425	52,757	70,944	71,273
Bees' Wax, ...	28,755	39,848	28,282	12,085	23,536
Bread and Biscuits, ...	5,202	4,209	5,880	11,315	10,682
Coffee, ...	19,455	17,687	25,241	29,118	9,302
Cotton Goods (plain, col- oured and printed), ...	1,115,298	961,831	253,306	112,869	84,185
Cotton Thread, ...	16,554	7,325	2,300	7,840	22,258
Dyed Yarn, ...	17,125	9,564	9,879	23,226	25,402
Gunnies, ...	399,318	323,674	456,608	681,460	675,082
Hardware and Cutlery, ...	2,847	4,697	3,095	3,487	2,600
Iron Bars and Bolt, ...	3,781	3,663	5,025	6,487	11,281
Gambier, ...	21,189	25,964	50,185	40,131	53,195
Ironware, ...	8,563	11,609	15,801	16,724	14,433
Opium, Benares, ...	381,020	57,600	...	...	...
Paints, ...	60,396	99,700	20,331	3,869	4,986

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
OF EXPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

TO FRENCH INDO-CHINA COLONY,—*Continued.*

<i>Articles.</i>	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Specie, ...	2,175,090	2,701,894	2,024,900	3,088,033	1,143,724
Umbrellas, ...	13,282	6,875	630	3,431	335
Woollen Cloth, ...	8,128	12,696	3,800	11,115	4,743
Yarn, Grey, ...	16,215	53,825	26,672	164,591	162,995

TO FRENCH INDO-CHINA PROTECTORATE.

Areca-nuts, ...	1,032	438	2,090	2,143	2,874
Cotton Goods (plain, coloured and printed), ...	30,859	46,978	50,793	83,469	76,032
Iron, Old, ...	2,660	3,608	4,935	952	12,748
Specie, ...	75,670	62,220	72,550	221,235	117,650

TO HONGKONG.

Areca-nuts, ...	102,522	106,367	85,444	187,666	133,779
Beche-de-mer, ...	487,756	522,641	521,902	358,772	433,073
Birds' Nests, ...	123,050	214,681	262,381	323,615	256,108
Bullion, Gold, ...	92,700	126,570	173,347	185,351	146,680
Camphor, ...	16,823	...	7,643	4,299	26,367
Cardamums, ...	78,285	95,887	89,397	40,164	39,154
Coffee, ...	124,672	127,794	53,243	63,751	92,382
Cotton, Raw, ...	97,023	302,508	265,225	123,888	372,304
Cotton Goods (plain, coloured and printed), ...	54,704	30,556	48,576	42,023	35,372
Fish, Salted, ...	90,490	97,152	85,889	55,768	30,516
Gambier, ...	36,566	50,615	60,211	22,156	26,153
Goats' Skins, ...	162,963	223,935	108,412	107,672	149,535
Hides, ...	70,881	109,031	95,611	84,968	117,277
Medicines, ...	375,140	466,878	419,022	327,259	255,325
Opium, Benares, ...	387,752	409,440	343,070	797,316	610,364
Opium, Patna, ...	24,050	113,234	382,285	1,273,955	486,078
Pepper, Black, ...	73,304	233,667	55,643	171,582	196,913
Planks, ...	29,213	22,395	18,315	26,593	10,258
Precious Stones, ...	258,048	124,010	180,500	80,000	56,000
Prepared Opium, ...	...	302,982	412,768	255,290	...
Rattans, ...	392,516	402,415	422,461	458,253	541,723
Rice, ...	44,974	3,070	10,921	28,469	33,399
Sharks' Fins, ...	70,823	77,832	34,139	28,000	30,202
Specie, ...	107,261	972,100	398,625	156,540	1,945,646
Sugar, ...	238,997	576,168	711,549	1,136,418	575,486
Sugar Candy, ...	74,849	204,320	356,110	379,447	382,450
Tapioca Flour, ...	59,066	73,802	81,418	93,678	149,694
Timber, ...	157,564	76,363	111,102	88,807	116,308
Tin, ...	56,492	24,933	69,619	138,554	102,023
Wood, Sandal, ...	82,212	105,352	168,854	91,252	210,955

TO GERMANY.

Canes, ...	34,660	29,139	35,899	25,340	22,609
Coffee, ...	292,868	313,718	337,932	322,320	125,401
Copra, ...	459,700	289,822	216,148	465,131	294,824
Gambier, ...	588,498	553,351	555,784	396,004	616,583
Gum Copal, ...	35,210	32,246	46,331	61,770	75,448
Gutta Percha, ...	124,082	278,524	112,089	167,372	365,415
Horns, ...	18,141	33,376	35,255	48,358	74,233
Pepper, Black, ...	494,981	674,876	466,372	333,111	381,217
Pepper, White, ..	208,527	191,593	144,056	145,158	172,340
Rattans, ...	822,149	964,393	1,264,443	1,033,168	1,562,948
Rice, ...	...	...	34,100	...	...

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
OF EXPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

TO GERMANY,—*Continued.*

<i>Articles.</i>	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Rubber, Borneo, ...	23,236	9,064	24,921	78,432	44,990
Sago, Flour, ...	10,627	11,690	21,360	9,540	6,864
Sago, Pearl, ...	41,106	137,361	98,977	99,464	113,317
Shells, Tortoise, ...	29,274	8,478	29,178	19,843	60,612
Sticklac, ...	6,986	52,909	40,067	36,290	63,944
Tapioca, Flake, ...	15,967	15,004	12,300	24,600	22,872
Tapioca, Pearl, ...	72,655	86,992	102,617	73,422	135,135
Tin, ...	83,914	184,910	76,656	243,772	413,661

TO FRANCE.

Canes, ...	23,135	26,092	26,802	19,747	6,779
Coffee, ...	143,200	726,593	242,983	912,201	1,133,337
Copra, ...	2,349,611	890,414	1,542,412	2,846,348	1,931,726
Fruits, Preserved, ...	49,880	55,156	28,379	47,105	27,979
Gambier, ...	421,875	483,280	351,868	540,947	703,753
Gum Benjamin, ...	16,704	21,625	11,844	16,120	39,266
Gum Copal, ...	48,255	22,104	71,128	60,458	79,539
Gum Dammar, ...	7,230	7,881	18,323	2,929	30,192
Gutta Percha, ...	480,264	431,856	120,758	189,126	316,703
Hides, ...	57,201	54,259	67,748	25,470	59,155
Horns, ...	431,439	380,061	326,633	131,341	88,913
Nuts, Illipi, ...	37,350	70,588	42,300	80,550	142,489
Pepper, Black, ...	227,236	113,644	127,221	102,280	49,419
Pepper, White, ...	266,280	235,163	193,970	153,987	186,576
Rattans, ...	180,468	112,543	149,165	131,161	146,704
Rubber, Borneo, ...	175,177	180,949	219,383	358,943	407,880
Sago, Flour, ...	100,501	92,556	15,000	27,840	11,308
Shells, Green Snail, ...	17,616	14,081	7,248	9,695	24,050
Tapioca, Flake, ...	147,753	96,557	159,754	114,419	128,962
Tin, ...	1,437,660	2,352,702	3,474,572	2,282,068	2,510,180

TO ITALY.

Copra, ...	72,184	84,999	165,774	447,268	106,220
Gambier, ...	59,961	83,765	76,614	103,233	101,459
Hides, ...	3,613	...	800	...	...
Nutmegs, ...	450	1,500	4,100	...	1,800
Pepper, Black, ...	161,119	163,164	291,972	114,374	106,688
Rattans, ...	9,795	8,635	15,077	16,724	12,958
Sago, Flour, ...	144,913	244,638	260,530	147,226	121,874
Tin, ...	209,958	381,950	412,163	693,907	505,060

TO LABUAN.

Brandy, ...	2,157	3,575	1,650	1,764	1,691
Cotton Goods (plain, coloured and printed), ...	21,198	16,352	17,758	16,695	35,705
Gin, ...	1,417	1,437	1,581	2,744	2,476
Opium, Benares, ...	12,009	20,884	17,649	19,807	20,852
Rice, ...	35,337	83,952	75,615	84,507	73,299
Sugar, ...	3,084	3,444	4,555	7,162	9,407

TO MAURITIUS.

Coffee, ...	8,266	25,138	9,354	11,103	13,122
Fireworks, ...	3,151	200	300	...	...
Lard, ...	1,276	6,200	59,040	59,518	...
Pepper, Black, ...	990	370	1,300	1,800	943
Planks, ...	6,391	48,923	73,269	64,443	36,360
Rattans, ...	1,020	4,352	9,506	7,840	2,512
Tea, ...	...	140	1,410	1,220	...
Timber, ...	...	5,672	600	3,560	...
Tobacco, ...	365	1,435	290	875	490

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
OF EXPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

TO BRITISH NORTH BORNEO.

<i>Articles.</i>	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Rice, ...	177,895	134,095	124,928	133,463	157,226
Silver Coin, ...	151,665	89,800	66,000	87,453	109,200

TO BELGIUM.

Tortoise Shell, ...	17,000	39,500	20,700	43,700	20,750
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TO THE NATUNAS ISLANDS.

Cotton Goods (plain, coloured and printed), ...	46,012	30,621	16,228	32,846	23,156
Earthenware, ...	2,093	1,689	732	1,231	1,643
Opium, Benares, ...	2,778	6,732	2,364	9,701	6,717
Petroleum, ...	4,528	6,991	7,215	5,591	5,416
Rice, ...	140,617	98,941	124,915	140,889	152,017
Sarongs and Slendangs, ...	25,223	15,662	13,657	29,255	32,308
Specie, ...	166,385	100,705	141,200	252,765	159,790
Sugar, ...	5,630	5,278	6,206	14,825	12,153
Tobacco, ...	6,566	8,752	9,751	7,957	8,761

TO NETHERLANDS INDIA.

Apparel (including Millinery and Hosiery), ...	79,640	127,712	208,703	288,754	225,058
Beads, ...	2,223	6,676	9,366	13,775	13,075
Beans and Peas, ...	89,154	151,579	77,899	223,786	168,108
Bees' Wax, ...	151,933	91,326	148,248	187,574	99,010
Books and Maps, ...	30,710	28,132	31,381	55,942	53,250
Boots and Shoes, ...	2,784	4,506	5,924	10,085	14,239
Brandy, ...	27,936	31,817	30,745	35,128	33,735
Brassware, ...	12,037	15,318	14,352	44,604	18,141
Bread and Biscuits, ...	24,691	24,514	29,413	60,743	65,529
Cabinetware, ...	38,661	20,739	11,294	39,550	24,311
Cattle, ...	83,113	156,052	321,500	249,733	199,721
Cigars, ...	45,250	30,109	58,962	59,439	34,327
Copperware, ...	12,518	63,460	17,827	35,716	14,981
Cotton Goods (plain, coloured and printed), ...	970,487	1,076,985	1,464,170	2,139,504	2,018,702
Cotton Thread, ...	24,193	41,900	47,972	67,931	74,076
Cotton Twist, ...	270,564	195,830	217,329	357,494	292,516
Curry Stuffs, ...	163,198	196,534	374,519	573,977	455,939
Dyed Yarn, ...	44,807	28,812	33,101	59,239	85,954
Dynamite, ...	73,300	29,237	89,400	71,150	43,650
Earthenware, ...	131,161	113,827	304,828	375,501	388,347
Fireworks, ...	94,397	134,189	195,372	148,776	147,730
Fish, Salted, ...	1,892,381	1,950,121	2,887,261	3,392,044	3,563,263
Gambier, ...	735,271	790,470	924,798	1,164,366	990,603
Gin, ...	32,763	36,023	27,364	44,611	51,824
Glass and Glassware, ...	20,862	23,023	41,998	87,910	77,940
Gold Thread, ...	5,667	8,640	6,974	8,132	6,467
Gunnies, ...	238,899	235,600	201,546	359,307	313,059
Hardware and Cutlery, ...	13,900	13,103	37,534	13,140	4,551
Ironware, ...	40,901	33,988	57,464	94,958	65,162
Japanware, ...	79,213	109,522	195,907	210,991	98,620
Joss Sticks and Joss Paper, ...	38,807	27,976	34,036	48,850	45,249
Matches, ...	261,496	292,108	404,819	283,780	328,232
Medicines, ...	129,813	187,978	240,387	273,977	219,052
Oil Cakes, ...	45	10,826	63,176	162,982	378,385
Onions and Garlic, ...	72,130	87,523	94,459	148,041	162,384
Opium, Benares, ...	1,416,519	1,169,799	1,215,904	1,325,788	1,855,111
Opium, Patna, ...	9,490	1,204	170,098	248,694	40,256
Paper, ...	100,374	88,832	74,198	124,223	89,510

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
OF EXPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

TO NETHERLANDS INDIA,—*Continued.*

<i>Articles.</i>	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Petroleum, ...	259,722	242,160	257,964	323,961	327,535
Planks, ...	44,529	36,527	71,537	118,704	127,411
Provisions, ...	204,778	214,182	315,306	308,725	302,083
Rice, ...	3,837,597	5,557,881	5,494,024	7,072,861	5,983,576
Salt, ...	49,863	55,329	81,846	99,540	103,795
Sarongs and Slendangs, ...	127,887	161,140	201,229	385,101	432,388
Seeds, Corriander, ...	31,579	31,807	60,539	75,858	35,176
Silk Piece Goods, ...	103,263	134,694	118,722	125,392	123,936
Silk, Raw, ...	24,091	25,000	25,875	33,774	30,178
Silk Thread, ...	4,300	8,491	7,167	11,004	18,790
Specie, ...	5,293,172	3,696,868	5,402,592	5,409,876	4,702,407
Sugar, ...	88,475	95,885	123,665	176,346	191,235
Swine, ...	5,596	3,240	2,044	10,742	5,446
Tea, ...	213,727	227,954	244,574	274,641	183,911
Tobacco, ...	210,120	215,077	290,524	411,475	404,511
Umbrellas, Cotton and Silk, } ...	54,543	70,629	64,383	114,318	93,903
Umbrellas, Paper, ...					
Vegetable, Salted, ...	17,755	13,305	22,659	61,620	78,022
Wheat Flour, ...	194,237	192,209	135,260	170,309	230,948
Oil, Coco-nut, ...	47,696	323,157	218,246	67,885	123,053

TO THE PHILIPPINES.

Chocolate and Cocoa, ...	21,718	105,233	92,527	125,409	96,127
Fish, Salted, ...	6,765	4,838	6,807	19,477	12,715
Gin, ...	11,862	4,060	6,466	16,370	7,293
Mats and Matting, ...	11,063	13,368	13,716	12,829	4,702
Opium, Patna, ...	258,814	70,455	5,111	4,242	...
Pepper, Black, ...	930	2,550	1,068	1,162	221
Rice, ...	163,240	120,842	52,743	82,845	28,951
Specie, ...	9,824	6,416	37,674	34,932	45,300

TO THE EAST MALAY PENINSULA.

Apparel (including Millinery and Hosiery), ...	6,382	4,024	18,483	2,772	2,168
Cotton Goods (plain, coloured and printed), ...	112,104	156,292	84,007	119,486	189,242
Cotton Thread, ...	750	1,670	1,180	6,827	2,388
Cotton Twist, ...	50,400	77,208	63,735	92,450	99,634
Dyed Yarn, ...	97,442	126,953	98,209	122,029	173,394
Earthenware, ...	5,102	2,070	6,780	9,063	9,758
Hardware and Cutlery, ...	160	1,303	482	339	293
Ironware, ...	4,089	2,513	3,607	6,385	2,906
Opium, Benares, ...	110,008	98,247	140,820	132,762	176,672
Provisions, ...	4,589	12,157	13,059	14,508	14,552
Rice, ...	94,823	136,226	87,632	138,790	102,344
Sarongs and Slendangs, ...	12,992	11,588	5,996	3,927	7,082
Silk, Raw, ...	48,012	60,472	26,685	71,871	21,985
Specie, ...	453,086	398,382	507,350	763,488	565,241
Tobacco, ...	35,069	26,383	37,931	47,138	46,099

TO THE WEST MALAY PENINSULA.

Apparel (including Millinery and Hosiery), ...	18,173	51,348	28,320	62,253	26,953
Beans and Peas, ...	22,871	24,983	51,599	74,506	107,028
Cotton Goods (plain, coloured and printed), ...	21,721	23,993	47,556	63,598	77,566
Earthenware, ...	20,087	19,206	30,051	54,078	80,726
Fish, Dry and Salted, ...	104,505	139,002	106,653	184,242	181,980

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
OF EXPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

TO THE WEST MALAY PENINSULA,—*Continued.*

<i>Articles.</i>	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Hardware and Cutlery, ...	562	2,725	2,017	619	115
Ironware, ...	8,154	7,384	57,464	49,244	28,330
Joss Sticks and Joss Paper, ...	14,572	10,717	15,625	56,484	52,136
Lard, ...	80,473	83,034	121,991	174,104	190,094
Oil, Coco-nut, ...	45,869	66,948	111,291	167,115	59,795
Oil, Kachang, ...	135,423	143,874	196,163	283,622	360,216
Opium, Benares, ...	652,232	903,795	748,071	889,519	1,044,723
Opium, Patna, ...	...	23,552	89,058	387,197	45,484
Petroleum, ...	54,230	23,327	55,031	89,371	132,014
Provisions, ...	43,652	18,971	121,945	418,137	171,942
Rice, ...	1,607,292	2,037,700	2,903,154	3,355,018	3,544,887
Specie, ...	1,597,944	2,312,382	2,462,922	3,728,375	3,994,915
Sugar, ...	38,788	53,308	66,506	125,792	171,787
Swine, ...	123,370	177,823	249,354	345,343	462,323
Tobacco, ...	58,508	61,348	123,902	219,509	272,286

TO HOLLAND.

Coffee, ...	28,088	65,070	19,200	68,619	29,984
Copra, ...	78,722	32,329	72,938	337,458	191,607
Gambier, ...	169,600	304,396	341,422	486,168	705,714
Gum Copal, ...	9,580	7,725	11,790	17,092	4,890
Pepper, Black, ...	4,137	26,725	8,610	3,370	3,097
Pepper, White, ...	6,090	3,831	3,998	4,208	...
Rattans, ...	39,450	69,950	76,175	40,790	57,452
Sago Flour, ...	52,243	57,800	64,822	78,236	66,018
Specie, ...	321,917	1,157,000	390,500	...	...
Tin, ...	298,604	613,579	1,070,798	2,640,928	2,321,606

TO MALACCA.

Cattle, ...	1,130	1,875	20,059	29,947	10,090
Cotton Goods (plain, coloured and printed), ...	12,428	5,990	25,976	38,561	87,007
Earthenware, ...	8,672	12,523	10,772	9,374	8,868
Fish, Salted, ...	9,791	10,959	24,915	34,142	35,889
Oil, Kachang, ...	5,706	7,736	18,482	24,670	24,477
Opium, Benares, ...	10,265	57,334	78,705	94,563	114,672
Provisions, ...	3,945	7,465	16,769	26,169	26,418
Rice, ...	232,487	294,179	568,617	552,637	685,635
Specie, ...	72,925	207,600	33,625	45,244	70,530
Tobacco, ...	19,815	15,049	31,158	49,184	68,734

TO PENANG.

Beans and Peas, ...	13,932	12,198	16,422	14,503	18,180
Cotton Goods (plain, coloured and printed), ...	86,722	117,384	162,396	188,868	182,264
Fish, Salted, ...	26,095	46,902	61,158	46,905	51,107
Lard, ...	29,241	26,818	30,583	61,341	36,410
Oil, Kachang, ...	59,968	68,978	80,679	73,105	104,856
Opium, Benares, ...	40,131	47,820	47,405	475,747	462,710
Provisions, ...	9,360	27,629	28,564	33,345	21,088
Rice, ...	253,341	596,468	907,781	491,386	477,112
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains, ...	30,668	82,506	121,043	150,763	177,029
Specie, ...	824,150	21,302	446,750	3,084,642	718,860
Sugar, ...	29,246	27,967	76,032	49,348	33,616
Tobacco, ...	86,696	128,662	118,203	124,463	161,230

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
OF EXPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

<i>Articles.</i>	TO SIAM PROPER.				
	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Apparel (including Millinery and Hosiery), ...	59,001	107,057	142,465	110,483	125,248
Areca-nuts, ...	75,573	96,353	63,577	58,912	92,165
Bees' Wax, ...	48,551	42,038	39,256	62,989	68,265
Blankets, Cotton, ...	50,505	91,709	142,055	153,691	128,520
Blankets, Woollen, ...	4,330	200	15,065	8,220	12,203
Brandy, ...	17,835	13,185	14,636	17,796	27,014
Bread and Biscuits, ...	33,581	27,363	33,803	35,847	44,267
Coco-nuts, ...	9,166	101,551	32,034	18,832	121,998
Cotton Goods (plain, coloured and printed), ...	1,056,735	1,187,439	1,369,332	2,057,798	2,260,849
Cotton Thread, ...	24,401	23,809	29,438	23,633	35,125
Cotton Twist, ...	95,261	95,880	137,056	287,859	269,991
Dyed Yarn, ...	280,597	232,904	208,427	504,035	417,626
Glassware, ...	36,636	13,050	37,061	91,647	75,067
Gunnies, ...	144,633	211,775	538,175	552,007	524,272
Hardware and Cutlery, ...	21,760	35,470	27,250	26,207	18,180
Hats and Caps, ...	53,258	34,521	53,007	41,859	37,602
Iron, Corrugated, ...	25,546	21,792	33,046	52,197	77,298
Iron Bar and Nail Rod, ...	35,950	23,327	26,606	31,292	47,779
Iron Nails and Rod, ...	<i>See above.</i>				
Ironware, ...	16,793	16,026	23,123	62,794	49,762
Mats and Matting, ...	50,413	37,813	71,435	77,736	84,030
Medicines, ...	5,229	7,118	7,083	14,256	10,030
Oil, Coco-nut, ...	93,377	81,770	104,439	141,282	170,648
Oil, Kachang, ...	56,387	69,413	85,015	50,744	51,915
Opium, Benares, ...	539,960	245,950	270,025	599,050	742,212
Planks, ...	25,142	36,031	45,394	67,242	75,491
Petroleum, ...	64,078	53,452	101,400	251,963	99,133
Provisions, ...	13,172	11,856	9,521	11,476	7,637
Sarongs and Slendangs, ...	235,051	202,175	214,862	248,867	235,209
Silk Piece Goods, ...	3,000	5,204	51,060	10,383	9,310
Soap, ...	12,346	15,536	19,225	29,401	24,678
Specie, ...	314,910	292,853	2,033,982	3,074,372	3,405,396
Sugar, ...	261,885	315,368	178,776	313,641	253,996
Woollen Cloth, ...	16,898	11,789	24,104	50,415	27,158
Iron Nails (Wire and Rose), ...	18,240	19,384	23,932	27,318	27,975
Opium, Patna, ...	...	...	185,630	107,175	...

TO RUSSIA.

Tin, ...	...	...	19,359	89,342	43,503
Black Pepper, ...	57,091	38,064	74,262	46,243	59,547
Copra, ...	...	14,910	96,021	334,392	325,304

TO SIAM WEST COAST.

Dyed Yarn, ...	34,700	17,254	19,426	24,058	30,742
Opium, Benares, ...	13,504	2,330	11,985	7,744	16,974
Specie, ...	23,250	16,250	32,350	53,950	39,450
White Twist, ...	5,180	8,592	4,858	6,730	15,311

TO SARAWAK.

Apparel (including Millinery and Hosiery), ...	22,843	34,643	57,821	54,791	40,894
Brassware, ...	6,356	39,954	45,299	14,868	7,844
Cotton Goods, (plain, coloured and printed), ...	180,854	161,834	138,414	119,651	108,029
Earthenware, ...	17,492	18,585	25,467	15,312	10,818
Fish, Dry and Salted, ...	53,431	45,738	31,140	39,582	32,568
Opium, Benares, ...	58,243	66,749	50,465	34,822	16,882
Petroleum, ...	35,002	50,034	42,410	44,879	56,101
Provisions, ...	31,530	33,786	45,301	41,494	9,879

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE OF THE PRINCIPAL ARTICLES
OF EXPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF SINGAPORE.

TO SARAWAK,—*Continued.*

<i>Articles.</i>	1891. \$	1892. \$	1893. \$	1894. \$	1895. \$
Rice, ...	261,840	276,368	244,101	305,527	319,852
Silk Piece Goods, ...	6,640	2,615	2,954	200	1,993
Specie, ...	91,100	77,500	97,900	132,699	135,112
Sugar, ...	38,882	41,601	42,708	34,234	20,381
Tobacco, ...	71,296	88,569	83,596	50,801	48,524
Vegetables, Preserved, ...	4,350	5,738	6,126	7,494	4,892

TO MADRAS.

Areca-nuts, ...	95,907	93,961	104,560	139,302	147,145
Camphor, ...	55,924	61,570	124,043	116,124	92,954
Fireworks, ...	9,947	13,081	21,785	16,456	14,359
Gum Benjamin, ...	22,302	28,412	25,810	37,617	38,868
Cotton Piece Goods, ...	48,161	38,526	30,594	35,557	34,758
Goats' Skins, ...	11,275	19,050	38,180	29,947	27,493
Medicines, ...	2,284	45,169	7,151	5,898	52,775
Tin, ...	6,460	13,987	14,285	9,611	11,485

TO JAPAN.

Goats' Skins, ...	64,974	100,648	114,817	139,656	94,133
Hides, Tanned, ...	34,810	19,485	33,851	45,632	107,281
Indigo, ...	...	3,975	147,046	51,511	66,528
Coffee, ...	4,000	3,955	6,980	10,847	15,021
Rice, ...	955	...	4,611	52,647	154,699
Oil, Coco-nut, ...	2,299	351	6,847	9,674	8,587
Oil, Other Sorts, ...	186	1,211	6,291	7,013	3,734
Woolen Blankets, ...	...	...	...	11,040	...
Paints, ...	...	374	5,793	7,215	2,093
Tin, ...	1,100	2,589	14,850	128,475	140,982
Coal, ...	...	...	...	111,396	89,868
Gambier, ...	1,047	3,139	5,357	15,806	8,874
Borneo Rubber, ...	...	...	406	10,645	12,461

APPENDIX L.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE IN DOLLARS OF THE
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

SETTLEMENT OF PENANG.

FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM.

<i>Articles.</i>	1894. \$	1895. \$	<i>Increase.</i> \$	<i>Decrease</i> \$
Drugs, ...	17,938	26,481	8,543	...
Bread and Biscuits, ...	21,192	24,730	3,538	...
Butter and Cheese, ...	8,652	14,139	5,487	...
Beer, ...	88,691	38,196	...	50,495
Sout, ...	28,251	15,265	...	12,986
Medicines, ...	30,952	16,495	...	14,457
Milk, Condensed, ...	20,182	15,628	...	4,554
Minerals Waters, ...	6,165	12,133	5,968	...
Oilman's Stores, ...	59,422	42,674	...	16,748
Provisions, Fresh & Salted	106,904	71,145	...	35,759
Hams and Brans, ...	18,100	10,087	...	8,013
Brandy, ...	116,518	79,720	...	36,798
Gin, ...	43,130	14,851	...	28,279
Whisky, ...	112,335	120,522	8,187	...
Tobacco, ...	52,499	83,175	30,676	...
Champagne, ...	7,972	11,755	3,783	...
Coal, ...	50,616	87,256	36,640	...
Portwine, ...	5,967	14,893	8,926	...
Apparel ...	139,359	123,429	...	15,930
Canvas, ...	20,173	32,470	12,297	...
Gold Coin, ...	...	23,400	23,400	...
COTTON GOODS :—				
Plain, ...	1,891,450	1,253,466	...	637,984
Dyed, ...	236,875	208,719	...	28,156
Printed, ...	549,874	280,350	...	269,155
Yarn Dyed, ...	23,576	17,746	...	5,830
Handkerchiefs Coloured and Plam, ...	11,605	18,970	7,365	...
Sarongs, Slendangs and Kains, ...	57,530	146,574	89,044	...
Hats and Caps, ...	22,209	34,513	12,304	...
Woollen Cloth, ...	70,726	68,431	...	2,295
Machinery, ...	111,497	93,347	...	18,150
Brassware, ...	8,760	11,578	2,818	...
Hardware and Cutlery, ...	166,801	96,755	...	70,046
Iron Bar and Nail Rod, ...	51,821	76,957	25,136	...
Iron, Corrogated, ...	43,488	57,279	13,831	...
Iron Nail, ...	5,167	19,160	13,993	...
Ironware, ...	71,631	88,751	17,120	...
Steel, ...	3,614	13,121	9,507	...
Tin Plates, ...	19,745	25,430	5,685	...
Yellow Metal Sheathing, ...	7,403	10,599	3,199	...
Cement, ...	64,510	47,710	...	16,800
Zincware, ...	14,167	22,944	88,777	...

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE IN DOLLARS OF THE PRINCIPAL
ARTICLES OF IMPORT,—

SETTLEMENT OF PENANG.

FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM,—*Continued.*

<i>Articles.</i>	1894. \$	1895. \$	<i>Increase.</i> \$	<i>Decrease.</i> \$
Earthenware, ...	30,866	23,387	...	7,479
Glass and Glassware, ...	31,827	26,498	...	5,329
Boxes and Trunks, ...	16,836	1,015	...	15,821
Manure other Kinds, ...	27,650	162,690	135,040	...
Dynamite, ...	4,500	13,500	9,000	...
Paint, ...	47,943	52,617	4,674	...
Perfumery, ...	44,022	25,662	...	18,360
Stationery, ...	39,586	32,921	...	6,665
Carriages and Carriage Materials, ...	4,264	12,709	8,445	...
Saddlery, ...	11,235	13,050	1,815	...
Silver Coin, ...	1,840,239	159,300	...	1,680,939
Sewing Thread, ...	67,580	76,022	8,442	...
Hides Cutting, ...	...	12,491	12,491	...

FROM BOMBAY.

Fruits Dried and Preserved, ...	13,591	9,419	...	4,172
Wheat Flour, ...	13,144	17,724	4,580	...
Hats and Caps, ...	10,906	13,535	2,629	...
Printed Cotton Goods, ...	24,580	16,950	...	7,630
Sarong Slendang and Kains, ...	13,855	30,224	16,369	...
Silver Coin, ...	78,049	180,000	101,951	...

FROM FRENCH INDO-CHINA PROTECTORATE.

Salt, ...	33,063	33,063
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FROM BURMA PORTS.

Curry Stuff, ...	54,637	92,064	37,427	...
Fish Dry and Salted, ...	5,823	20,478	14,655	...
Fishmaws, ...	75,992	71,701	...	4,291
Sharks Fins, ...	13,289	23,558	10,269	...
Tallow, ...	6,015	10,434	4,419	...
Fruits Dried and Preserved, ...	11,275	130	...	11,145
Beans and Peas, ...	30,726	45,422	14,696	...
Bran, ...	278,688	266,166	...	12,522
Gram, ...	25,329	13,442	...	11,887
Cutch, ...	2,699	23,837	21,138	...
Padi, ...	66,082	18,638	...	47,444
Rice, ...	4,352,638	4,259,183	...	93,455
Planks, ...	13,235	15,398	2,163	...
Cigars, ...	39,752	38,413	...	1,339
Vegetables Preserved, ...	180	23,808	23,628	...
Cotton Raw, ...	22,020	12,060	...	9,960
India Rubber, ...	21,705	320	...	21,385
Precious Stones, ...	104,250	124,790	20,540	...
Hides Raw, ...	23,755	49,510	25,755	...

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE IN DOLLARS OF THE PRINCIPAL
ARTICLES OF IMPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF PENANG.

FROM CALCUTTA.

<i>Articles.</i>	1894. \$	1895. \$	<i>Increase.</i> \$	<i>Decrease.</i>
Cattle, ...	13,470	30,971	17,501	...
Goats, ...	19,660	38,560	18,900	...
Horses and Ponies, ...	23,125	16,705	...	6,420
Beche demer, ...	12,310	6,600	...	5,710
Sheep, ...	42,627	43,202	575	...
Fishmaws, ...	21,530	13,485	...	8,045
Fruits Dried and Preserved, ...	11,985	1,672	...	10,313
Ghee, ...	58,955	56,567	...	2,388
Crushed Food, ...	19,734	25,588	5,854	...
Dholl, ...	22,887	36,024	13,137	...
Rice, ...	414	11,675	11,261	...
Opium, Benares, ...	1,817,412	2,146,905	329,493	...
Opium, Patna, ...	89,390	...	...	89,390
Castor Oil, ...	37,587	35,400	...	2,187
Apparel ...	22,812	15,915	...	6,897
Gunnies, ...	99,687	79,959	...	19,728
Twine, ...	34,314	42,088	7,774	...
Copperware, ...	20,311	24,420	4,109	...
Oil Cakes, ...	37,827	20,903	...	16,924
Specie Copper Coin, ...	40,000	51,200	11,250	...

FROM CEYLON.

Fish, Dry and Salted, ...	41,940	17,575	...	24,365
Salt, ...	12,640	...	...	12,640
Coco-nut Oil, ...	54,240	68,080	13,840	...
Cordage Coir, ...	20,346	19,271	...	1,075

FROM HONGKONG.

Confectionery, ...	33,876	21,512	...	12,364
Fish, Dry and Salted, ...	147,803	178,425	30,622	...
Fishmaws, ...	17,139	15,603	...	1,536
Fruits, Fresh of Sorts, ...	34,229	36,325	2,096	...
Do., Preserved of Sorts, ...	100,574	89,388	...	11,186
Beans and Peas, ...	165,960	169,209	3,249	...
Wheat Flour, ...	367,527	399,212	31,685	...
Lard, ...	280,758	295,870	15,112	...
Medicines, ...	203,918	224,704	20,786	...
Onions and Garlic, ...	19,292	20,417	1,125	...
Persian Opium, ...	26,050	10,035	...	16,015
Prepared (Chandoo,) ...	20,300	...	...	20,300
Opium, Turkey, ...	12,760	...	...	12,760
Provisions, Fresh and Salted, ...	401,736	378,378	...	23,358
Hams and Beacon, ...	9,402	14,095	4,693	...
Arrack and Samsoo, ...	14,273	8,468	...	5,805
Sugar, ...	79,070	57,662	...	21,408
Tea, ...	353,356	302,946	...	50,410
Tobacco, ...	308,103	342,882	34,779	...
Vegetables, Fresh, ...	18,926	25,457	6,531	...
Do., Preserved, ...	49,989	56,687	6,698	...
Silk Raw, ...	129,900	159,550	29,650	...
Hides Raw, ...	42,999	80,428	37,429	...

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE IN DOLLARS OF THE PRINCIPAL
ARTICLES OF IMPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF PENANG.

FROM HONGKONG,—*Continued.*

<i>Articles.</i>	1894. \$	1895. \$	<i>Increase.</i> \$	<i>Decrease.</i> \$
Kachang Oil, ...	60,511	53,786	...	6,725
Seeds of Sorts, ...	46,985	38,674	...	8,311
Apparel, ...	642,201	640,204	...	1,997
Cotton Goods Dyed, ...	129,363	105,861	...	23,502
Hats and Caps, ...	12,763	10,275	...	2,488
Silk Piece Goods, ...	377,196	293,658	...	83,538
Silk Thread, ...	22,599	18,519	...	4,080
Umbrellas, &c., ...	97,012	134,439	37,427	...
Woollen Goods Blankets, ...	22,799	33,322	10,523	...
Brassware, ...	20,793	20,186	...	607
Bamboo and Rattanware, ...	58,573	67,353	8,780	...
Carriages and Carriage Materials, ...	21,979	29,449	7,470	...
Earthenware, ...	74,296	68,406	...	5,890
Fireworks, ...	198,229	182,039	...	16,190
Glass and Glassware, ...	22,207	8,325	...	13,882
Japaneseware, ...	28,663	2,047	...	26,616
Joss Sticks and Joss Paper, ...	81,459	100,709	19,250	...
Boots and Shoes, ...	105,242	93,620	...	11,622
Matches, ...	174,418	125,108	...	49,310
Mats and Mattings, ...	41,368	31,687	...	9,681
Paper, ...	397,239	345,613	...	51,626
Woodenware, ...	52,250	42,809	...	9,441
Bullion. Gold, ...	216,782	326,965	110,183	...
Gold Coin, ...	16,325	26,210	9,885	...
Silver Coin, ...	169,991	362,359	192,368	...

FROM ARABIA.

Fruits Dried and Prserved, ...	10,255	...	...	10,255
Salt, ...	49,093	10	...	49,083

FROM AUSTRIA.

Cotton Goods Plain, ...	5,575	19,400	13,825	...
Do., Goods Dyed, ...	62,007	49,645	...	12,362
Sarongs, Slendangs & Kains, ...	47,665	69,655	21,990	...
Paper, ...	66,179	35,205	...	30,974
Yarn Dyed, ...	4,140	14,540	10,400	...

FROM BELGIUM.

Cotton Goods Plain, ...	46,105	...	...	46,105
Sarongs, Slendangs & Kains	27,555	24,810	...	2,745
Earthenware, ...	26,630	15,410	...	11,220
Mineral Waters, ...	22,265	12,440	...	9,825
Glass and Glassware, ...	5,755	11,397	5,642	...
Paper, ...	21,275	7,000	...	14,275

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE IN DOLLARS OF THE PRINCIPAL
ARTICLES OF IMPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF PENANG.

FROM PERAK.

<i>Articles.</i>	8194.	1895.	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coffee, ...	30,607	45,558	14,951	...
Fish Dry and Salted, ...	33,503	5,533	...	27,970
Sugar, ...	578,056	409,191	...	168,865
Rum, ...	...	12,633	12,633	...
Tin, ...	10,487,470	9,262,239	...	1,225,231
Gutta Percha, ...	28,524	28,195	...	329
Hides Raw, ...	23,620	27,373	3,753	...
Rattans, ...	20,309	31,039	10,730	...
Firewood, ...	58,298	50,073	...	8,225
Silver Coin, ...	2,655	16,830	14,175	...

FROM SELANGOR.

Fish Dry and Salted, ...	13,221	15,038	1,817	...
Tin, ...	1,903,172	3,071,543	1,168,371	...
Areca-nuts, ...	15,605	24,321	8,716	...

FROM ACHINESE PORTS.

Areca-nuts, ...	422,913	288,490	...	134,423
Horses and Ponies, ...	10,860	7,410	...	3,450
Pepper Black, ...	1,659,166	1,115,679	...	543,487
Copra, ...	67,983	54,025	...	13,958
Gutta Percha, ...	53,930	102,840	48,910	...
Hides Raw, ...	20,657	17,010	...	3,647
Rattans, ...	47,462	90,848	43,386	...

FROM SUMATRA.

Horses and Ponies, ...	24,945	16,020	...	8,925
Fish, Dry and Salted, ...	72,414	48,375	...	24,039
Sharks Fins, ...	10,526	6,953	...	3,573
Padi, ...	25,741	2,742	...	22,999
Medicines, ...	120,150	62,564	...	57,586
Arecanuts, ...	23,138	28,016	4,878	...
Mace, ...	54,260	29,969	...	24,291
Nutmegs, ...	220,905	163,809	...	57,096
Black Pepper, ...	53,153	89,605	36,452	...
Tobacco, ...	233,198	189,166	...	44,032
Copra, ...	96,329	85,879	...	10,450
Gambier, ...	23,538	18,827	...	4,711
Gum Benjamin, ...	22,390	17,935	...	4,455
Gutta Percha, ...	128,173	195,397	67,224	...
Hides and Raw, ...	7,290	10,382	3,092	...
Petroleum Oil, ...	386,073	355,540	...	30,533
Rattans, ...	70,977	72,796	1,819	...
Silver Coin, ...	88,327	146,558	58,231	...

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE IN DOLLARS OF THE PRINCIPAL
ARTICLES OF IMPORTS,—*Continued*

SETTLEMENT OF PENANG.

FROM MADRAS.

<i>Articles.</i>	1894. \$	1895. \$	<i>Increase.</i> \$	<i>Decrease.</i> \$
Cattle, ...	125,230	107,700	...	17,530
Currystuff, ...	27,283	47,306	20,023	...
Goats, ...	14,380	6,810	...	7,570
Sharks Fins, ...	13,432	4,968	...	8,464
Ghee, ...	32,386	25,259	...	7,127
Onions and Garlic, ...	62,283	57,749	...	4,534
Salt, ...	76,387	69,185	...	7,202
Corriander Seeds, ...	27,689	12,341	...	15,348
Cigars, ...	25,694	20,947	...	4,747
Tobacco, ...	56,345	39,492	...	16,853
Goats' Skins, ...	44,933	28,788	...	16,145
Ground Nuts, ...	12,015	14,830	2,815	...
Cotton Goods Plain, ...	50,311	46,881	...	3,430
Do., Dyed, ...	278,373	175,553	...	102,820
Do., Printed, ...	31,400	5,900	...	25,500
Sarongs Slendangs & Kains, ...	274,660	612,936	338,276	...
Oil Cake, ...	11,181	17,162	5,981	...

FROM HOLLAND.

Butter and Cheese, ...	12,076	6,894	...	5,182
Gin, ...	56,395	79,665	23,270	...
Tobacco, ...	5,655	23,267	17,612	...
Claret, ...	22,744	24,118	1,374	...
Sarongs, Slendangs & Kains	29,187	38,980	9,793	...

FROM JAPAN.

Matches, ...	44,306	56,674	12,368	...
Silver Coins, ...	3,365,588	2,888,000	...	477,588

FROM KEDAH.

Cattle, ...	147,420	247,520	100,100	...
Goats, ...	10,178	4,390	...	5,788
Poultry, ...	87,288	68,469	...	18,819
Provisions Fresh & Salted	12,394	16,148	3,754	...
Padi, ...	49,229	99,533	50,304	...
Rice, ...	124,416	123,017	...	1,399
Fish, Dry and Salted, ...	47,179	79,164	31,985	...
Firewood, ...	3,820	17,296	13,476	...
Timber, ...	5,855	14,079	8,224	...

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE IN DOLLARS OF THE PRINCIPAL
ARTICLES OF IMPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF PENANG.

FROM SINGAPORE.

<i>Articles.</i>	1894. \$	1895. \$	<i>Increase.</i> \$	<i>Decrease.</i> \$
Horses And Ponies, ...	17,305	19,465	2,160	...
Coffee, ...	17,573	33,396	15,823	...
Fish Dry and Salted, ...	54,540	48,644	...	5,896
FRUITS:—				
Fresh of Sorts, ...	40,554	21,636	...	18,918
Preserved of Sorts, ...	19,422	12,178	...	7,244
Beans and Peas, ...	15,346	17,737	2,391	...
Bran, ...	67,481	22,50	...	65,231
Padi, ...	16,888	15,498	...	1,390
Rice, ...	392,163	390,382	...	1,781
Lard, ...	58,486	27,395	...	31,091
Medicines, ...	25,144	28,244	3,100	...
Mineral Waters, ...	39,094	41,127	2,033	...
Opium, Benares, ...	479,678	457,740	...	21,938
Opium Patna, ...	135,100	...	...	135,100
Prepared Chandoo, ...	...	44,950	44,950	...
Provisions Fresh and Salted	15,395	13,007	...	2,388
Salt, ...	18,853	31,00	...	15,753
Areca-nuts, ...	26,258	3,651	...	22,607
Nutmegs, ...	25,555	69,215	43,660	...
Sugar, ...	58,376	30,646	...	27,730
Tobacco, ...	110,820	130,124	19,304	...
Vegetables, Fresh, ...	36,577	43,873	7,296	...
Coco-nut Oil, ...	58,979	31,626	...	27,353
Kachang Oil, ...	116,635	104,179	...	12,456
Seeds, Teel, ...	26,230	32,689	6,459	...
Apparel, ...	41,131	44,711	3,580	...
COTTON GOODS:—				
Plain, ...	174,013	147,790	...	26,223
Dyed, ...	100,781	35,544	...	65,237
Printed, ...	26,698	26,623	...	75
Sarongs, Slendangs & Kains, ...	166,095	181,169	15,074	...
Gunnies, ...	71,792	55,406	...	16,386
Silk Piece Gds ...	22,943	20,990	...	1,953
Umbrellas, ...	22,113	12,409	...	9,704
Gum Benjamin, ...	77,98	12,977	5,179	...
Woollen Cloth, ...	31,091	32,982	1,891	...
Ironware, ...	17,646	16,128	...	1,518
Copper Coin, ...	30,000	...	...	30,000
Silver Coin, ...	4,606,158	813,100	...	3,793,058
Matches, ...	14,188	33,438	19,250	...

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE IN DOLLARS OF THE PRINCIPAL
ARTICLES OF IMPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF PENANG.

<i>Articles.</i>	FROM CHINA.		<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
	1894. \$	1895. \$		
Bamboo and Rattanware,...	6,220	10,890	4,670	...
Fruits Fresh of Sorts, ...	17,720	7,204	...	10,516
Do., Dried and Preserved	12,291	13,202	911	...
Onions and Garlic, ...	11,410	10,595	...	815
Provisions Fresh and Salted	78,447	64,876	...	13,571
Arrack and Samsou, ...	112,023	94,415	...	17,608
Tea, ...	10,804	12,630	1,826	...
Vegetables Preserved, ...	20,885	28,233	...	7,378
Apparel, ...	24,388	26,916	2,528	...
Glassware, ...	16,255	14,364	...	1,891
Joss Sticks and Joss Paper,	32,229	41,867	9,638	...
Paper, ...	123,344	110,972	...	12,372
Silver Coin, ...	354,970	4,330	...	350,640
Earthenware, ...	17,301	24,669	7,368	...
Twine, ...	18,497	42,913	24,416	...
FROM FRANCE.				
Brandy, ...	23,543	19,276	...	4,267
Sarongs Slendangs & Kains,	53,840	31,600	...	22,240
FROM FRENCH INDIA.				
Curry Stuffs, ...	3,792	23,842	20,050	...
Rice, ...	26,095	31,775	5,680	...
Onions and Garlic, ...	23,616	22,142	...	1,474
Grounds Nuts, ...	56,950	53,930	...	3,020
Cotton Goods, ...	34,970	33,699	...	1,271
Sarongs Slendangs & Kains,	302,542	250,856	...	51,686
Oil Cakes, ...	14,916	14,774	...	142
FROM GERMANY.				
Bread and Biscuits, ...	15,960	14,930	...	1,030
Butter and Cheese, ...	11,570	3,870	...	7,700
Beer, ...	188,065	201,896	13,831	...
Milk Condensed ...	100,456	89,069	...	11,387
Provisions Fresh & Salted	46,168	30,620	...	15,548
Brandy, ...	24,791	18,783	...	6,008
Wine other Sorts, ...	70,045	10,557	...	59,488
Port Wine, ...	71,213	54,701	...	16,452
Guano, ...	40,900	...	...	40,900
Apparel, ...	31,924	55,207	23,283	21,871
Cotton Goods, Plain	41,271	19,400	...	...
Do., Dyed, ...	9,075	15,261	6,186	...
Woollen Cloth, ...	38,740	18,689	...	20,051
Machinery, ...	13,705	39,985	26,280	...
Hardware and Cutlery, ...	69,194	70,300	1,106	...
Glass and Glassware, ...	36,045	32,874	...	3,171
Matches, ...	37,105	2,620	...	34,485
Butter and Cheese, ...	11,570	3,870	...	7,700

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE IN DOLLARS OF THE PRINCIPAL
ARTICLES OF IMPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF PENANG.

FROM RUSSIA.

<i>Articles.</i>	1894. \$	1895. \$	<i>Increase</i> \$	<i>Deerease.</i> \$
Petroleum Oil,	... 96,575	313,860	217,285	...

FROM SIAM WEST COAST.

Cattle,	... 60,865	137,525	76,650	...
Poultry,	... 15,387	14,181	...	1,206
Swine,	... 218,392	278,150	59,758	...
Fish Dry and Salted,	... 13,313	5,992	...	7,321
Padi,	... 16,888	31,033	14,145	...
Black Pepper	... 195,687	141,078	...	54,609
Tin,	... 2,432,087	2,357,205	...	74,882
Hides Raw,	... 43,594	6,860	...	36,734
Mangrove Bark,	... 34,828	53,931	19,103	...
Planks,	... 27,580	30,967	3,387	...

FROM UNITED STATES ATLANTIC.

Petroleum Oil,	... 57,660	74,967	17,307	...
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FROM MALACCA.

Arecanuts,	... 7,641	20,953	13,312	...
Silver, Coin,	... 20,532	38,564	18,032	...

FROM DINDING.

Fish Dry and Salted,	... 2,623	12,866	10,243	...
Planks,	... 29,023	46,543	17,520	...
Timber	... 16,034	14,847	...	1,187

FROM AUSTRALIA.

Horses,	... 4,500	35,400	30,900	...
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APPENDIX M.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE IN DOLLARS OF THE
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

SETTLEMENT OF PENANG.

To UNITED KINGDOM.

Articles.	1894.	1895.	Increase.	Decrease.
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coffee, ...	1,595	14,995	13,400	...
Fishmaws, ...	185,153	148,620	...	36,533
Cloves, ...	50,123	23,715	...	26,408
Mace, ...	66,787	88,550	21,763	...
Nutmegs, ...	227,530	453,984	226,454	...
Black Pepper, ...	566,263	408,747	...	157,516
White Pepper, ...	638,244	497,716	...	140,528
Sugar, ...	425,756	577,592	151,836	...
TAPIOCA :—				
Flake, ...	181,882	259,407	77,525	...
Flour, ...	329,762	397,300	67,538	...
Pearl, ...	7,580	24,860	17,280	...
Tin, ...	7,291,633	6,540,521	...	751,112
Tin Ore, ...	27,153	14,426	...	12,727
Copra, ...	85,635	34,100	...	51,535
Borneo Rubber, ...	16,405	39,350	22,945	...
India Rubber, ...	242,004	278,620	36,616	...
Gutta Percha, ...	1,698	14,150	12,452	...
Hides, Raw, ...	170,884	216,136	45,252	...
SHELLS :—				
Green Snail, ...	17,585	15,470	...	2,115
Mother-o'-Pearl, ...	5,170	15,780	10,610	...
Bullion Gold, ...	4,300	48,600	44,300	...

To BOMBAY AND MALABAR COAST.

Areca-nuts, ...	34,260	34,647	387	...
Tin, ...	278,182	103,500	...	174,682
Nutmegs, ...	20,864	16,840	...	4,024

To BURMA PORTS.

Coco-nuts, ...	40,672	123,527	82,855	...
Fish, Dried and Salted, ...	117,842	102,591	...	15,251
Provisions, Fresh & Salted, ...	33,106	43,863	10,757	...
Areca-nuts, ...	126,194	48,135	...	78,059
Black Pepper, ...	12,089	13,941	1,852	...
Sugar, ...	36,570	72,785	36,215	...
Tea, ...	40,123	55,169	15,046	...
Tobacco, ...	26,632	39,788	13,156	...
SILK :—				
Raw, ...	125,450	221,700	96,250	...
Apparel, ...	27,745	109,112	81,367	...
Cotton Goods, Dyed, ...	16,004	36,811	20,807	...
Umbrellas, ...	24,030	122,995	98,965	...
Matches, ...	34,919	72,117	37,198	...
Paper, ...	16,243	39,544	23,301	...
Silver Coin, ...	83,900	29,705	...	54,195

To CALCUTTA.

Sago, Pearl, ...	22,286	50,401	28,115	...
Areca-nuts, ...	527,078	102,361	...	424,717
Mace, ...	17,582	21,700	4,118	...
Nutmegs, ...	22,529	32,268	9,739	...
Black Pepper, ...	328,800	306,775	...	22,025
Sugar, ...	113,748	240,893	127,145	...
Tapioca, Pearl, ...	14,480	3,000	...	11,480
Tin, ...	522,422	436,580	...	85,842
Copra, ...	4,098	18,505	14,407	...
Matches, ...	23,305	11,363	...	11,942

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE IN DOLLARS OF THE PRINCIPAL
ARTICLES OF EXPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF PENANG.

To CEYLON.

<i>Articles.</i>	1894.	1895.	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Coffee, ...	10,780	17,550	6,770	...

To MADRAS AND COROMANDEL COAST.

Areca-nuts, ...	57,648	113,743	56,095	...
Tin, ...	138,686	115,530	...	23,156
Cotton Goods, Plain, ...	114,160	12,460	...	101,700
Fireworks, ...	23,336	16,607	...	6,729
Goats Skin, ...	728	11,325	10,597	...

To HONGKONG.

Beche-de-mer, ...	33,730	16,633	...	17,107
Birds' Nests, ...	15,630	29,100	13,470	...
Curry Stuff, ...	10,692	112,879	102,187	...
Fish, Dry and Salted, ...	47,227	78,664	31,437	...
Beans and Peas, ...	7,166	27,899	20,733	...
Bran, ...	85,938	93,053	7,115	...
Sharks Fins, ...	51,520	43,419	...	8,101
Fishmaws, ...	7,418	22,212	14,794	...
Rice, ...	248,345	202,238	...	46,107
Medicines, ...	52,530	56,300	3,770	...
Areca-nuts, ...	75,336	102,235	26,899	...
Nutmegs, ...	27,450	10,490	...	16,960
Black Pepper, ...	238,697	121,209	...	117,488
White Pepper, ...	20,021	33,746	13,725	...
Sugar, ...	626,467	465,856	...	160,611
Cotton, Raw, ...	34,500	2,204	...	32,296
Tin, ...	365,355	317,763	...	47,592
Mangrove Bark, ...	80,283	134,712	...	54,429
Cutch, ...	5,270	21,005	...	15,735
Precious Stones, ...	113,050	150,400	37,350	...
Rattans, ...	22,500	15,510	...	6,990
Apparel, ...	11,990	33,025	21,035	...
Bullion, Gold, ...	194,160	94,200	...	99,960
Charcoal, ...	...	13,965	13,965	...
Silver Coin, ...	495,000	140,784	...	354,216
Opium, Benares, ...	68,525	...	...	68,525
Do., Patna, ...	52,550	...	...	52,550
Petroleum, ...	123,550	...	...	123,550
Mother-o'-Pearl, ...	24,710	17,430	...	7,280
Cotton Goods Dyed, ...	13,080	16,470	3,390	...

To AUSTRIA.

Rice, ...	...	18,009	18,009	...
Black Pepper, ...	42,650	36,007	...	6,643
White Pepper, ...	15,080	22,019	6,939	...
Tin, ...	128,300	74,822	...	53,478

To CHINA.

Rice, ...	88,263	185,438	97,175	...
Black Pepper, ...	174,294	43,500	...	130,794
Tin, ...	1,050,766	1,187,348	136,582	...
Tin Ore, ...	21,163	11,534	...	9,629
Silver Coin, ...	1,010,000	135,058	...	874,942

To FRANCE.

White Pepper, ...	6,674	11,200	4,526	...
Tapioca Flake, ...	...	19,937	19,937	...
Tin, ...	1,475,880	271,388	...	1,204,492
Copra, ...	553,631	278,510	...	275,121

To FRENCH INDIA.

Areca-nuts, ...	47,599	73,422	25,823	...
Black Pepper, ...	13,037	19,397	6,360	...

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE IN DOLLARS OF THE PRINCIPAL
ARTICLES OF EXPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF PENANG.

To GERMANY.

<i>Articles.</i>	1894.	1895.	<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Copra, ...	45,550	...	...	45,550
Rattans, ...	12,550	6,358	...	6,192
Black Pepper, ...	1,500	11,064	...	9,564
White Pepper, ...	26,231	52,755	...	26,524

To HOLLAND.

Tin, ...	429,750	242,668	...	187,082
Silver Coin, ...	69,682	...	...	69,682

To ITALY.

Tin, ...	16,500	29,850	13,350	...
Black Pepper, ...	25,685	11,055	...	14,630
Copra, ...	9,300	23,200	13,900	...

To KEDAH.

Rice, ...	33,564	8,260	...	25,304
Opium, Benares, ...	37,333	46,404	9,071	...
Cotton Goods, Plain, ...	20,986	12,809	...	8,177
Do., Dyed, ...	4,764	58,591	43,827	...
Silver Coin, ...	50,963	90,778	39,815	...

To PERAK.

Cattle, ...	19,470	48,032	28,562	...
Horses and Ponies, ...	18,999	12,644	...	6,355
Poultry, ...	132,311	112,557	...	20,754
Swine, ...	406,729	400,314	...	6,415
Confectionery, ...	41,467	33,277	...	8,190
Fish, Dry and Salted, ...	71,944	83,335	11,391	...
Fruits, Fresh of Sorts, ...	18,930	14,865	...	4,065
Beans and Peas, ...	80,393	67,104	...	13,289
Bran, ...	48,697	28,621	...	20,076
Rice, ...	1,553,818	1,453,426	...	100,392
Wheat Flour, ...	96,612	92,194	...	4,418
Lard, ...	80,487	87,522	7,035	...
Beer, ...	18,675	35,488	16,813	...
Medicines, ...	67,269	41,698	...	25,571
Opium, Benares, ...	1,064,764	1,181,878	117,114	...
Opium, Patna, ...	114,334	1,510	...	112,824
Provisions, Fresh and Salted, ...	343,989	249,477	...	94,512
Arrack and Samsoo, ...	30,802	17,050	...	13,752
Brandy, ...	28,757	10,379	...	18,378
Gin, ...	23,093	22,504	...	589
Whisky, ...	35,207	29,671	...	5,536
Sugar, ...	193,734	178,691	...	15,043
Tea, ...	91,193	76,119	...	15,074
Tobacco, ...	183,799	166,205	...	17,594
Vegetables, Preserved, ...	26,131	31,805	5,674	...
Wine, Port, ...	52,179	32,257	...	19,922
Dammar Torches, ...	36,183	17,443	...	18,740
Ground Nuts, ...	15,711	18,545	2,834	...
Coco-nut Oil, ...	27,776	37,093	9,317	...
Kachang Oil, ...	67,182	52,857	...	14,325
Petroleum Oil, ...	87,224	132,395	45,171	...
Apparel, ...	353,611	246,244	...	107,367
Cotton Goods, Plain, ...	39,909	36,317	...	3,592
Do., Dyed, ...	95,699	149,161	53,462	...
Ironware, ...	44,490	32,966	...	11,524
Candles, ...	24,235	15,850	...	8,385
Cement, ...	45,256	40,170	...	5,086
Earthenware, ...	29,742	26,940	...	2,802
Fireworks, ...	29,872	26,054	...	3,818
Joss Sticks and Joss Paper, ...	33,513	35,526	2,013	...
Matches, ...	36,769	27,437	...	9,332
Paper, ...	78,766	55,040	...	23,726
Copper Coin, ...	48,038	5,890	...	42,148
Silver Coin, ...	500,282	509,678	9,396	...

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE IN DOLLARS OF THE PRINCIPAL
ARTICLES OF EXPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF PENANG.

<i>Articles.</i>	To SELANGOR.		<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
	1894.	1895.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Cattle, ...	50,804	58,558	7,754	...
Poultry, ...	52,552	72,541	19,989	...
Swine, ...	17,163	7,724	...	9,339
Rice, ...	549,297	772,763	223,466	...
Opium, Benares, ...	108,078	190,847	82,769	...
Arrack and Samsoo, ...	18,027	16,211	...	1,816
Brandy, ...	16,694	4,500	...	12,194
Petroleum Oil, ...	45,308	13,272	...	32,036
Cotton Goods, Dyed, ...	34,697	95,441	60,744	...
Silver Coin, ...	33,675	32,940	...	735
Cattle, ...	40,298	38,394	...	1,904

To SUMATRA.

Cattle, ...	73,436	172,861	99,425	...
Poultry, ...	44,007	56,891	12,884	...
Swine, ...	50,882	55,192	4,310	...
Confectionery, ...	136,957	173,208	36,251	...
Fish, Dry and Salted, ...	131,075	136,219	5,144	...
Beans and Peas, ...	34,837	28,779	...	6,058
Rice, ...	1,341,026	1,478,361	137,290	...
Wheat Flour, ...	33,813	27,918	...	5,895
Lard, ...	51,879	37,885	...	13,994
Beer, ...	100,456	132,440	31,984	...
Milk, Condensed, ...	14,723	14,912	189	...
Mineral Waters, ...	12,615	13,056	441	...
Onions and Garlic, ...	21,967	28,386	6,419	...
Opium, Benares, ...	232,505	213,374	...	19,131
Do., Persian, ...	22,063	8,540	...	13,523
Provisions, Fresh and Salted, ...	204,765	229,276	24,511	...
Arrack and Samsoo, ...	32,905	32,548	...	357
Brandy, ...	32,566	28,848	...	3,718
Gin, ...	35,597	33,687	...	1,910
Sugar, ...	130,413	109,360	...	21,053
Tea, ...	53,158	80,869	27,711	...
Tobacco, ...	59,861	69,684	9,823	...
Dammar Torches, ...	16,594	5,785	...	10,809
Guano, ...	45,260	27,822	...	17,438
Coco-nut Oil, ...	51,181	69,621	18,440	...
Kachang Oil, ...	14,738	11,581	...	3,157
Petroleum Oil, ...	43,763	42,854	...	909
Planks, ...	35,876	48,262	12,386	...
Apparel, ...	308,782	296,565	...	12,217
COTTON GOODS :—				
Plain, ...	149,715	175,016	25,301	...
Dyed, ...	467,654	549,800	82,146	...
Printed, ...	36,029	28,415	...	7,614
Sarongs, Slendangs and				
Kains, ...	85,034	79,315	...	5,722
Ironware, ...	21,378	40,121	18,743	...
Earthenware, ...	19,286	25,085	5,799	...
Fireworks, ...	30,410	26,698	...	3,712
Glass and Glassware, ...	18,699	13,800	...	4,899
Matches, ...	83,559	42,521	...	41,038
Paper, ...	28,919	34,406	5,487	...
Woodenware, ...	24,379	40,962	16,583	...
Silver Coin, ...	1,205,679	1,636,022	430,343	...

To JAVA.

Silver Coin, ...	89,872	199,710	109,838	...
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To JAPAN.

Rice, ...	50,350	47,507	...	2,843
Sugar, ...	56,544	1,500	...	55,044
Silver Coin	280,000	280,000	...

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE IN DOLLARS OF THE PRINCIPAL
ARTICLES OF EXPORT,—*Continued.*

SETTLEMENT OF PENANG.

<i>Articles.</i>	To SIAM WEST COAST.		<i>Increase.</i>	<i>Decrease.</i>
	1894.	1895.		
	\$	\$	\$	\$
Fish, Dry and Salted, ...	23,196	27,425	4,229	...
Bran, ...	33,370	40,649	7,279	...
Rice, ...	249,512	255,098	5,586	...
Wheat Flour, ...	23,064	23,714	650	...
Medicines, ...	27,670	32,013	4,343	...
Opium, Benares, ...	333,813	367,159	...	16,654
Provisions, Fresh & Salted, ...	99,740	98,334	...	1,446
Arrack and Samsoo, ...	20,365	10,690	...	9,675
Sugar, ...	88,624	82,789	...	5,835
Tobacco, ...	68,740	89,149	20,409	...
Petroleum Oil, ...	20,196	21,795	1,599	...
Apparel, ...	85,656	76,632	...	9,024
Cotton Goods, Dyed, ...	151,025	170,117	19,092	...
Sarongs, Slendangs & Kains, ...	36,132	31,564	...	4,568
Joss Sticks & Joss Paper, ...	25,344	13,641	...	11,703
Silver Coin, ...	332,198	288,251	...	43,947
To UNITED STATES ATLANTIC.				
Mace ...	61,842	41,782	...	20,060
Nutmegs, ...	379,134	245,147	...	133,987
Black Pepper, ...	98,466	50,295	...	48,171
White do., ...	48,340	17,072	...	31,268
Tin, ...	1,954,719	2,572,988	618,269	...
To MALACCA.				
Cattle, ...	24,664	35,275	10,611	...
Rice, ...	47,789	69,498	21,709	...
To SINGAPORE.				
Fish, Dry and Salted, ...	224,332	33,127	...	191,205
Rice, ...	64,873	135,175	70,302	...
Opium, Benares, ...	65,250	36,300	...	28,950
Black Pepper, ...	25,153	123,209	98,056	...
White Pepper, ...	11,648	88,170	76,522	...
Sugar, ...	222,979	138,573	...	84,406
Tin, ...	1,743,302	3,042,691	1,299,389	...
Copra, ...	29,620	32,700	3,080	...
Gutta Percha, ...	155,920	212,800	56,880	...
Rattans, ...	82,284	97,124	14,840	...
Cotton Goods, Plain, ...	39,830	59,255	19,425	...
Silver Coin, ...	742,650	761,580	18,930	...
Cotton Goods, Dyed, ...	66,907	73,972	7,065	...
Curry Stuff, ...	13,390	146,648	33,258	...
Indigo, ...	25,800	12,238	...	13,512
To ACHINESE PORTS.				
Cattle, ...	56,935	81,880	24,945	...
Horses and Ponies, ...	24,304	450	...	23,854
Swine, ...	45,041	70,149	25,108	...
Confectionery, ...	28,164	27,089	...	1,075
Fish, Dry and Salted, ...	65,318	77,596	12,278	...
Rice, ...	364,057	539,630	175,573	...
Wheat Flour, ...	23,178	26,575	3,397	...
Beer, ...	40,533	27,087	...	13,446
Opium, Benares, ...	119,656	163,300	43,644	...
Provisions, Fresh & Salted, ...	42,493	59,205	16,712	...
Sugar, ...	44,233	56,600	12,367	...
Tobacco, ...	33,889	36,871	2,982	...
Petroleum Oil, ...	49,379	79,644	30,265	...
Planks, ...	47,450	81,567	34,117	...
COTTON GOODS:—				
Plain, ...	102,685	129,454	26,769	...
Dyed, ...	204,440	218,617	14,177	...
Printed, ...	42,800	36,950	...	5,850
SPECIE:—				
Copper Coin, ...	36,312	1,850	...	34,462
Silver Coin, ...	52,714	61,538	8,824	...
To SIAM PROPER.				
Silver Coin, ...	...	110,000	110,000	...
To FRENCH INDO CHINA COLONY				
Sharks Fins, ...	...	14,627	14,627	...

APPENDIX N.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE IN DOLLARS OF THE
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

SETTLEMENT OF MALACCA.

<i>Articles.</i>	1894.	1895.
	\$	\$
Animals, ...	82,884	74,070
Cotton Goods, ...	105,711	103,309
Fish, ...	107,933	126,393
Grains, ...	693,476	818,606
Metals, Manufactured, ...	16,620	28,372
Oils, excluding Kerosine, ...	31,649	36,387
Opium, ...	96,370	128,069
Petroleum, ...	42,864	72,332
Specie, ...	58,184	35,899
Spices, ...	17,385	16,914
Spirits, ...	30,379	25,313
Sugar, ...	42,596	47,235
Tobacco, ...	70,344	73,460
Wood, ...	18,309	18,460

APPENDIX O.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT OF THE VALUE IN DOLLARS OF THE
PRINCIPAL ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

SETTLEMENT OF MALACCA.

<i>Articles.</i>	1894.	1895.
	\$	\$
Coco-nuts, ...	8,636	18,452
Copra, ...	44,405	45,368
Fruits, Fresh, ...	16,767	16,903
Gambier, ...	137,545	160,250
Gums, ...	29,487	42,320
Metals, Unmanufactured, ...	82,461	81,000
Spices, ...	49,918	61,919
Tapioca, ...	1,238,633	1,432,050
Sugar, ...	29,954	31,030
Vegetables, ...	9,353	5,800
Coffee, ...	3,487	1,762

ANNUAL MEDICAL REPORT ON THE CIVIL HOSPITALS OF THE
STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, FOR THE YEAR 1895.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The general health of the Straits Settlements cannot be said to have been good during 1895. In Singapore the death-rate, leaving out of consideration the outbreak of cholera which occurred in the middle of the year, was exceptionally high; in Penang it was also higher than usual, and in Malacca still more so; in Province Wellesley alone was it somewhat lower than the rate for the previous year. All the Colonial Surgeons report unusual prevalence of sickness during the year.

2. The death-rate in Singapore rose so high in the second quarter of the year, before the outbreak of cholera, as to cause suspicion that there might be some undiscovered cause of death, of epidemic character, at work among the population, but careful search failed to discover any such cause, and evidence only was obtained of unusual increase in the numbers of deaths from ordinary causes. Under the present system of registration it is of course very difficult to ascertain the true causes of death of persons whose deaths are not certified by medical practitioners, but it was found that the number of deaths occurring in the Pauper Hospital (the population of which is drawn from the classes which supply the largest numbers of deaths outside, and may, therefore, be taken as an index of the diseases prevalent among these classes), kept pace proportionately with the numbers of deaths outside, and, of course, the causes of death in the Hospital are all known; so it was very justly inferred, especially as no signs of any epidemic could be found, that if a very considerable increase in the Hospital death-rate could occur from increased numbers of deaths from the usual causes, so also could a similar rise in the death-rate occur outside. The diseases which were chiefly responsible for the higher mortality in Hospital were found to be fevers, beri-beri, dysentery and diarrhœa.

3. There was a considerable outbreak of cholera in Singapore in the middle months of the year, though the disease never became really epidemic; there were a few cases in Penang, but none in Malacca or Province Wellesley. The cases in Penang are dealt with in the report from that Settlement by Dr. KERR; a few of them originated in the place, but some were imported among coolies from Singapore; the distribution of the cases, and the way in which they occurred among distinct batches of coolies, can be well seen from the ingenious diagram which accompanies Dr. KERR'S report. The Singapore outbreak was made the subject of a special report, so it is unnecessary to say more than a few words about it here. There were in all 430 cases reported, 30 of these occurring among women; 279 of the men and all the women died. Outbreaks of the disease took place in the Pauper Hospital and in the Lunatic Asylum, details of which will be found in the special reports on those institutions; only two cases occurred in the Gaol. With regard to the origin of the outbreak, I am of opinion that, in consequence probably of some unusual meteorological conditions, the poison which may have lain dormant in parts of the town for an indefinite time, became awakened into life, and that the disease was thus temporarily endemic here; and I am convinced that, had it not been for our excellent water supply, the outbreak would have assumed far more alarming proportions. Only one European

died of the disease—an Officer of the 5th Fusiliers—the great bulk of the cases occurred among the coolie population. The outbreak commenced about the second week in June, and the last case was reported on the 18th October. I may here state that during parts of the year cholera was reported as prevalent at Bangkok, Saigon, Amoy, and Swatow; and there was, of course, the epidemic outbreak of the disease in Japan, though this latter did not affect this port as regards any necessity for special precaution.

4. Through the courtesy of the Municipal Health Officer I am able to state that only 17 cases of small-pox are known to have occurred, within Municipal limits, during 1895, as against 43 in 1894. Of these, 11 were properly reported, and 6 were not reported. Of the 17 cases, 7 had been protected by vaccination, and of these, 1 died; 10 had not been protected, and of these, 3 died. Six of the cases—two Europeans and four natives—were treated in the Hospital for Contagious Diseases. Five of the cases, including those of the two Europeans, were imported. No cases were reported as occurring outside Municipal limits.

5. I am glad to be able to note a great diminution in the number of cases of small-pox occurring in the Northern District of Province Wellesley, only 63 cases were reported during 1895, as against 764 in 1894, and 734 in 1893. The numbers of cases began to decline from about August, 1895, a proof, I think, that vaccination has been more efficiently carried out than it was formerly, not only on our side of the boundary but also in Kedah. No cases are reported from the South of the Province, only one from Malacca, and very few from Penang. Dr. KERR reports that he found the Quarantine Camp of great use during the year, and that it fulfilled its purpose admirably. I am glad to state that it is in contemplation to erect a similar institution in Singapore this year, to take the place of the present Hospital for Contagious Diseases at Balestier Plain.

6. Adverting to the general high mortality rate for the year, this was most marked in Singapore and Malacca, and it is to be noted that there was not a single case of cholera reported in the latter Settlement during the whole year. Dr. FREER reports, as the chief factor in causing the high rate in Malacca, prevalence of fevers, beri-beri and respiratory complaints, and this pretty well agrees with the Singapore experience. I am confident that phthisis is greatly on the increase in the Straits, though the Hospital statistics, with the exception of those of Malacca and the Gaol Hospital here, do not shew much difference in this respect in comparison with former years: in Malacca there were 75 cases treated in the Pauper Hospital with 54 deaths, as against 39 cases with 21 deaths in 1894, and 44 cases with 24 deaths in 1893. Dr. KERR thinks over-crowding has a good deal to do with the increase in sickness, and quotes the difference between the urban and rural death-rates in Penang in support of his opinion. In Singapore the same difference is also found, and is considerably more marked in 1895 than it was in 1894, thus supporting Dr. KERR'S views. I am also of opinion, and the opinion is shared by Dr. KERR and Dr. MIDDLETON, Municipal Health Officer in Singapore, that a considerable factor in the high death-rate for the year is to be found in the rather unusual meteorological conditions which prevailed. The rainfall, which was generally somewhat heavier than that of last year, was not evenly distributed, but there were long dry periods followed by periods of comparatively heavy rains causing abrupt alterations in the level of the sub-soil water. No observations were taken as to this water in Singapore, but in Penang, after having been very low, it was rising through May, June and July, and in these months there occurred the most deaths compared with the other months of the year.

7. The only zymotic disease which there is some reason to fear may be more prevalent than is supposed, is enteric or typhoid fever, a disease distinctly related to over-crowding with insanitary conditions. Thirty-two cases of this disease were treated in the hospitals in Singapore with 12 deaths, as against 15 cases with 11 deaths in 1894. Though the number is not large, it must be remembered that all these cases were diagnosed by medical men and were, in fatal cases, all verified by *post mortem* examination, and that, such is the eccentricity of the behaviour of this fever both as regards its temperature variations and other symptoms in the East, it is very often extremely difficult for a medical man to make sure that a case is or has been one of typhoid unless he can verify his opinion after death. It can hardly be expected that cases not attended by medical men can be recognised and correctly registered.

8. The reports from the various Settlements are attached in Appendices A to H. Those from the General and Pauper Hospitals shew, for the most part, an increase in the number of patients treated over that of 1894, this increase is especially noticeable in the case of the General Hospital, Singapore, both as regards Europeans and Natives.

9. The number of cases of venereal disease treated in the various hospitals continues to be immense, and is slightly greater for 1895 than it was for 1894. The deaths from secondary and tertiary syphilis shew a marked increase—111 patients having died in hospital from this disease in 1895, against 76 in 1894.

10. There were 1,594 admissions from beri-beri into all hospitals in 1895, as against 1,203 in 1894, and this disease is responsible for 435 deaths. The percentages of deaths to total cases treated at the three large Pauper Hospitals were for Singapore 48.44, for Penang 20.52, and Malacca 14.53—in all cases higher than the rates for 1894. The rate of mortality in Singapore is exceptionally high, and this is attributed by the Colonial Surgeon in charge of the hospital partly to the very advanced, or rather very critical condition of disease in which many of the patients were admitted, and also to meteorological conditions to which I have referred above. There were during the year several more than usually long periods of wet weather, and it was found that during these periods the beri-beri mortality invariably increased. The numbers of admissions for malarial fevers and malarial cachexia are also for 1895 considerably in excess of those for 1894, and the numbers of deaths from these diseases are in excess of those from all kinds of fever for 1894. These facts support the views I have expressed above as to the diseases which appear to have been especially prevalent in the Settlements generally.

11. The report by Dr. LEASK on the Gaol shews a very high rate of mortality among the prisoners, but I am quite of his opinion that the cause of this is to be found in the prisoners themselves rather than in any condition within or connected with the Gaol and its discipline and diet. There is no doubt that the class of men now admitted as prisoners are of inferior physique to those formerly admitted, and also it is obvious that as time goes on the number of men with previous convictions must increase, at least as regards the class of regular criminals, and it has been shewn that these men deteriorate rapidly in health.

12. The report on the Lunatic Asylum by Dr. BOWMAN shews, in common with most of the other hospitals, a higher death-rate than usual. Thirty deaths were caused by cholera, the outbreak of which is fully described in the report. A special Commission was appointed to enquire into the cause of the cholera outbreak in the Asylum, and the Municipal water supply was the subject of close criticism, which it bore satisfactorily. After deducting the deaths due to cholera, the mortality rate was only very slightly higher than that for 1894; in fact, the actual number of deaths was less in 1895, but the daily average of patients also being less (in consequence, in great part, of the fact that it was found possible, during the year, to restore to their country a considerable number (57) of Chinese, and 4 Indian patients), the higher percentage rate was thus produced.

13. The report of the Maternity Hospital shews a smaller number of admissions, but an increase in the revenue. It is perhaps possible that the increase in the charges may have kept some people away, but the Honorary Surgeon and I, after very careful consideration, are unable to think that the present charges are in any way too high. They do not prevent the admission free of patients who are really unable to pay, nor are the higher rates so low as to cause private practitioners to think that the institution interferes with their practice.

14. The reports from Province Wellesley as regards the health of the Indian immigrants are satisfactory.

15. The Saigon pulp has been used for vaccination throughout the Settlements during the year, and has, as heretofore, yielded excellent results. The percentage of successful cases in Singapore, Penang and Malacca was over 97 in each Settlement, which leaves nothing to be desired. In Province Wellesley alone a less high percentage was obtained, and there were complaints on one or two occasions that certain portions of the supply had failed altogether to give successful results. I made inquiries throughout the Settlements and in Selangor as to whether any deterioration in the quality of the lymph had been noticed, and found that, with the exception of one small quantity which had been found useless in Malacca, there had been no deterioration noticed, but that the quality had always given satisfaction. It is, of course, conceivable that by some accident a small part of the large quantity supplied may occasionally be inferior.

16. The report of the Government Analyst, Appendix I, shews that a large amount of work has been done in his department during the year, and his remarks on analyses and adulteration of milk, the quality of spirits and wines, counterfeit coins, and petroleum will be read with interest. I cannot, however, subscribe to his evidently implied suggestion that the Municipal water supply had something to do with the

dissemination of cholera either in the Lunatic Asylum or elsewhere. I have given my opinion on this subject in the special report alluded to above, and the Commission of which Dr. BOTT was a member, also sent in their report to Government. The results of chemical analysis of water, in the tables attached to Dr. BOTT'S report, are, no doubt, in some cases, not satisfactory, but there is no evidence in them of sewage or filth contamination of the water, nor, in my opinion, can any such inference, or in fact any inference, of danger be drawn from the perhaps somewhat imperfect bacteriological examination of the water, the results of which Dr. BOTT gives in his report. The only bacterium identified—*sarcina lutea*—is not pathogenic, the other forms mentioned by Dr. BOTT are fresh water infusoria and not bacteria at all, and their presence in the Municipal water, given any imperfection in the filter beds, is by no means wonderful. The meaning supplied by Dr. BOTT to the word saprophytes, viz., filth and sewage bacteria, is utterly erroneous and calculated to mislead. It is perhaps not surprising that KOCH'S comma bacillus was not found in any of the samples of water examined. The subject of the increasing practice of the use of morphia by injection among the Chinese, to which Dr. BOTT devotes some remarks, is engaging the notice of Government.

17. As regards the staff of the Medical Department, Dr. ELLIS, Medical Superintendent of the Lunatic Asylum, was absent on leave during the whole year, his place being filled by Dr. BOWMAN. Dr. HOAD, Resident Surgeon of the General Hospital, Singapore, went on leave in February, and remained away for the rest of the year, and during his absence Dr. LEASK, from Penang, was in charge of the Singapore General Hospital and Gaol, Dr. LEASK'S duty in Penang being taken by Dr. BARKER, a private practitioner in that Settlement. In August, Dr. A. J. MCCLOSKY, one of the House Surgeons at the General Hospital, Singapore, resigned his appointment, and a new House Surgeon, Dr. H. WALKER, was sent out from England to take his place. Dr. MCCLOSKY subsequently received an appointment in Selangor. Messrs. ANGUS and GIBBS, Singapore Apothecaries, returned from leave during the year, and Mr. O'KEEFE, a Penang Apothecary, went away on six months' leave and returned in November. Mr. REARDON, in Singapore, Mr. NORRIS, in Penang, and Messrs. SCRIVEN and WRAY, in Malacca, passed the examination entitling them to draw the second highest rate of salary permitted to the Apothecary Grade.

18. From the General Return of Sick, appended, it will be seen that the total number of cases treated in hospital in all the Settlements in 1895 was 25,177—875 Europeans and 24,302 Natives—the largest number ever treated in hospital in one year.

19. The number of deaths among Europeans was 61, among Natives 3,564, equivalent, respectively, to death-rates on total treated of 6.97 and 14.66 per cent.: the death-rate for Europeans and Natives together was 14.40 per cent. on total number treated, as against 10.65 per cent. for 1894. The European death-rate was only slightly higher for 1895, but that for Natives considerably so, and was caused by the increased rates of mortality in all the large Pauper Hospitals as compared with the rates of the previous year.

20. The number treated in the different Settlements and the mortality, are shewn in the following table:—

	Singapore.		Penang and the Dindings.		Province Wellesley.		Malacca.		Total.		Grand Total.
	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	Europeans.	Natives.	
Treated,	651	10,389	214	6,913	...	2,403	10	4,597	875	24,302	25,177
Died,	41	1,861	20	908	...	391	...	404	61	3,564	3,625

21. The diseases which caused the greatest number of admissions were as follows, and the deaths from them as compared with the corresponding diseases for 1894:—

I.—General Diseases.

		1895.		1894.	
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Anæmia,	...	921	311	699	184
Beri-beri,	...	1,598	435	1,203	161
Debility,...	...	686	267	746	232
Dysentery,	...	1,101	392	739	250
Fevers, ...	...	2,524	158	2,154	109
Phagedæna,	...	405	55	389	29
Rheumatism (Acute and Chronic),	...	1,232	1	1,133	2
Venereal Diseases, ...	...	2,021	111	2,002	76
Tubercle and Chronic Pneumonic Phthisis,	...	617	382	519	296

II.—Local Diseases.

		1895.		1894.	
		Admissions.	Deaths.	Admissions.	Deaths.
Diseases of the Nervous System (including Lunatic Asylum),...	...	1,081	206*	777	80
„ Respiratory System (not including Phthisis),	...	527	66	442	46
„ Digestive System ...	...	1,785	469	1,497	385
„ (including Diarrhœa, ...	...	1,024	380	838	305)
„ Skin, ...	...	3,505	19†	3,362	4†

Some of the deaths were, of course, of patients who remained in hospital from 1893—the above lists only give the admissions during the year, and deaths during the year, from the diseases causing the majority of both or either. Inspection of the above figures shews that, so far as admissions are concerned, the main increase in 1895 was due to beri-beri, dysentery and fevers, and, to a less extent, to anæmia, diseases of nervous and digestive systems, and diseases of skin. As regards deaths, the increase was due chiefly to beri-beri, anæmia, dysentery, and diseases of nervous system. The deaths from venereal diseases shew also a marked increase, and both admissions and deaths from phthisis are in considerable excess over the corresponding figures for 1894.

III.—Poisons.

22. One hundred and forty-five (145) cases were admitted under the heading “Poisons” during the year, of which, 11 were fatal: the poisons were as follows:—

	Cases.	Deaths.
Alcohol, ...	112	2
Opium, ...	13	8
Morphia habit, ...	1	...
Carbolic acid, ...	1	...
Stramonium, ...	7	...
Corrosive, unknown, ...	1	1
Irritant, unknown, ...	1	...
Mercury, ...	3	...
Poisoned wound, ...	4	...
Dog-bite, ...	1	...
Snake-bite, ...	1	...
Total,...	145	11

IV.—Injuries.

23. One thousand seven hundred and eighteen (1,718) cases of injury were admitted during the year, and there were 36 deaths from this cause.

V.—Surgical Operations.

24. One hundred and fifty-eight (158) surgical operations, according to the return, were performed during the year, with 3 deaths. This, however, as I have pointed out on many previous occasions, gives no idea of the amount of surgery done in the various hospitals.

25. I attach reports from the several Settlements, and report of the Government Analyst, Appendices A to I, and the General Return of Sick for 1895.

MAX. F. SIMON, M. D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer, S. S.

* Thirty from intercurrent disease (cholera) in Lunatic Asylum.

† One from carbuncle, two from gangrene, and one from intercurrent disease.

‡ One from bedsore, one from gangrene and seventeen from intercurrent disease.

APPENDIX A. SINGAPORE. GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Report by Dr. LEASK, Acting Resident Surgeon :—

“ 1. *Buildings.*—There have been a number of small alterations made during the year. The ceilings of the four upstairs Officers' wards and the passage between have been boarded and painted, the strong-room floor, hitherto of wood, has been replaced by a brick cemented one; a number of wooden beams destroyed by white ants or dry rot have been replaced; and the range in the European kitchen has been thoroughly repaired.

2. At the Native ward an attendants' quarters has been converted into a Sikh kitchen, and two brick and cement tanks built between the wards. The servants have now fully occupied the new quarters behind the Female Hospital.

3. The House Surgeons' quarters have again proved unhealthy, Dr. CROUCHER having been attacked by fever this year. Every House Surgeon who has occupied them has had fever, and as the house is an old hospital, steps should be taken to have the whole place re-built.

4. *Grounds.*—The grounds were as well kept as it was possible for four grass-cutters to keep them. As noticed before, the cattle and goats of the surrounding milkmen are always somewhere on the grounds, and swarm there at night. The goats are particularly destructive to young plants as they gnaw away the bark, and the plants wither and die. This, in a great measure, accounts for the barren appearance of the grounds, as all attempts at floriculture are futile. The presence of these animals in the grounds at night has proved objectionable in a much more serious way in that it interferes with the sleep of the patients, and many complaints have been addressed to me by them about it without my being able to afford them any permanent relief. What with the barking of dogs, bellowing of cattle, jingling of bells, and firing of crackers, it is, at times, hardly possible for a healthy person to obtain sleep, and much less so for a sick one.

5. The whole compound should undoubtedly be walled in, and one step in that direction has already been taken in the form of a new gate on the western side, near the Nurses' quarters. A slight structural alteration in the Golf Club turnstile would prevent the entrance of cattle, and a gate across the road at the covered way between European and Native blocks would go far to stop this nuisance, or, if that were inadvisable, an efficient hedge round the Colonial Surgeon's quarters.

6. *The Water Supply.*—The tanks have continued to act well during the year.

7. *Staff.*—I took over charge on 12th February from Dr. HOAD, and during my absence on leave, from 23rd July to 2nd November, Dr. SIMON was good enough to take charge for me. I have, therefore, only been a little over seven months in charge, during 1895.

8. Dr. A. J. McCLOSKEY left on 22nd August on appointment to the Selangor Medical Service, and Dr. WALKER replaced him as House Surgeon on his arrival from England on 17th September. In the interval, Mr. GIBBS from the Lunatic Asylum gave his assistance. Dressers D'ROZARIO and R. M. NUNIS were on duty at the European and Native wards, respectively, and did their work very satisfactorily. The want of a third Dresser has been very much felt as the work has been retarded and frequently thrown into confusion owing to the want of a Dresser or Compounder in the Dispensary, when the two were doing their routine duty in the wards. This, I understand, will soon be rectified.

9. One Nursing Sister died of phthisis during the year.

10. The dieting of Sikh Constables by the Hospital was commenced on 2nd November, and promises to work well when the easy means of communication with their barracks has been cut off.

II.

Work Done.

	Remaining from 1894.	Admitted 1895.	Total treated.	Discharged.	Transferred.	Absconded.	Died.	Remaining end of 1895.	Percentage of Death to total treated.
Europeans, ...	19	604	623	554	1	1	38	29	6.099
Natives, ...	43	1,687	1,730	1,432	87	50	108	53	6.24
Police, ...	13	498	511	479	...	14	3	15	0.587
Total, ...	75	2,789	2,864	2,465	88	65	149	97	5.202

Table shewing the number treated yearly since 1888:—

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Europeans,	566	636	567	597	551	686	515	623
Natives,	1,308	1,339	1,322	1,742	1,549	1,529	1,526	1,730
Police,	858	913	563	562	534	509	275	511
Total,	2,732	2,888	2,452	2,901	2,634	2,724	2,316	2,864

From the above it will be seen that in 1891 the greatest number of patients during the last eight years were treated, *i.e.*, 2,901; in 1889, 2,888; while 1895 comes third with 2,864. The largest number of Europeans (686) was treated in 1893 when there was a large number of naval patients. The largest number of Natives (1,742) in 1891, the year of the greatest total patients; and the largest number of Police Constables (913) in 1889. The smallest number of Europeans was in 1894 (515), of Natives in 1888 (1,308) and of Native Police in 1894 (275).

12. The year 1895 was noted for the variations in daily number of patients in hospital, this ranging between 129 and 71: the wards at one time being full to overflowing, at other times comparatively empty in the Europeans' block. The Native wards have been fully occupied nearly all the year.

13. *Europeans.*

Remaining from 1894,	19
Admitted, 1895,	604
Total treated,	623
Discharged,	554
Transferred,	1
Absconded,	1
Died (9 within 24 hours),	38
Remaining end of 1895,	29
Percentage of deaths to total treated,	6.099

14. Of the 38 deaths, nine died within 24 hours of admission, or, in other words, were in a dying state on admission. Intestinal diseases take the first place in the mortality, dysentery being the cause of eight deaths and cholera of one. The case of cholera was admitted in a state of collapse and little could be done. Lung diseases hold the second place with eight deaths. Three cases of remittent and two of enteric fever ended fatally. One case of malignant small-pox was admitted from a ship coming from Shanghai, and died within a short time of admission.

15. The large number of naval patients kept the seamen's wards occupied during the year.

16. *Natives.*

Remaining from 1894,	43
Admitted 1895,	1,687
Total treated,	1,730
Discharged,	1,432
Transferred,	87
Absconded,	50
Died (13 died within 24 hours),	108
Remaining end 1895,	53
Percentage of deaths to total treated,	6.24

Beri-beri was the cause of the greatest number of deaths, 19; then follow intestinal diseases of various kinds, dysentery, diarrhoea, etc., 19; and then lung diseases with 14 deaths. Six cases of cholera were admitted during the outbreak in the middle of the year, and three died. Two died within 24 hours of admission. Twenty-one surgical cases died, most of these being cases of fracture of bones, nine alone from fracture of skull and spine.

17. A noticeable feature of the year has been the large increase in the number of Native patients who come to hospital as paying patients, as distinguished from those sent in by the various Firms and Companies. These patients generally deposit three dollars, a payment in advance for one fortnight, and renew the deposit from

time to time. There were 480 such patients during 1895, as against 294 in 1894. These were mostly Chinese, but there was also a fair number of Klings and Japanese. Few Malays were voluntary patients.

18. Fifty patients absconded during the year, and as they nearly always carried away the hospital clothing with them, a considerable loss was sustained by the hospital. This will continue until the hospital is properly enclosed. Bed-ridden cases even disappear during the night, so no doubt their friends from outside come and carry them away. One man with a fractured thigh was caught in the act of crawling away with a splint attached to his leg.

19.

Native Police Constables.

Remained from 1894,	...	...	13
Admitted 1895,	...	...	498
Total treated,	...	...	511
Discharged,	...	...	479
Absconded,	...	...	14
Died,	...	...	3
Remaining at end of 1895,	...	...	15
Percentage of deaths to total treated,	...	...	0.587

Of the three deaths, one was the result of remittent fever, one sprue or psilosis, and one intestinal obstruction.

As usual, there were a good number of men sent to hospital who had reported sick just before going on duty. These men said they had either headache, giddiness, colic or pains in various parts of the body, and in such cases it was difficult to detect malingerers. Others who reported sick for fever or diarrhœa or cough were more easily dealt with, and a few were reported for malingering. Fourteen absconded. This is easy under present conditions, as there are roads all round the hospital by which an easy escape can be effected."

PRISON HOSPITAL.

Report by Dr. LEASK, Acting Surgeon in charge :—

"1. The sanitary condition of the Prison has been good, and further improvements have been effected during the year. With the exception of the European Block *E*, all the inside walls of the Prison have been scraped, and the accumulation of limewash which had been taking place for years has been removed, and fresh lime-wash applied, thus removing one possible source of infection. Latrines have been altered so that they are now of a cleaner form and more convenient. A disinfecting chamber has also been erected in which all prisoners' clothes are exposed to a high temperature before being washed.

2. Every precaution was taken to prevent the introduction of infectious diseases—the drains were frequently flushed out and had disinfectants passed through them, and sulphur was burnt in the living blocks when the prisoners were away at work, with such success that only two cases of cholera and one of small-pox occurred.

3. The health of the prisoners has not been good, and the number of deaths has almost doubled that of 1894, being 81 to 44.

4. During a continuous investigation, extending over six months, into the cause of this remarkable increase in mortality, I have been unable to find any condition within the Prison to which it can be reasonably attributed.

5. It has been remarked, year by year, that the condition of prisoners coming into Jail is steadily deteriorating, and the cause of this deterioration is easily explainable by the rapid increase of Native population which is taking place without proportionate increase in accommodation or increase of means of subsistence. Their food, clothing, cleanliness and environments have become of the worst, and the means of obtaining a livelihood more difficult year by year.

6. Out of 2,039 long and short-sentence prisoners admitted in 1895, 584 were found on admission unfit for penal hard labour, and 94 were passed for penal hard labour without tread-wheel. Besides these, many others had to be taken off doing penal hard labour after a month or two whose healths were unsatisfactory.

7. To over-crowding of the lowest classes may be traced the bulk of the vice and disease to be met with among them.

8. One disease I must mention as itself a most important factor in the production of disease, in that, though it is seldom immediately fatal, it induces a low vitality in its victims, and predisposes them to other diseases, which they would not otherwise

contract; in short, lessens their power of resistance to disease. This disease is syphilis, the increase in the virulence and in the number of cases of which, has been the subject of report for many years. No less than 1,692 prisoners were admitted into Prison in 1895 with, or showing marks of having had, venereal disease, as against 597 in 1894, and 33 cases were treated in hospital.

9. The disease which is the direct cause of the greatest number of deaths is phthisis; of these cases, there were 74 treated in hospital.

Remained from 1894,	...	...	4
Admitted during the year,	...	...	70
Total treated,	...	...	74
Discharged,	...	...	35
Died,	...	...	28
Remaining 31st December, 1895,	...	...	11
Percentage of deaths to total treated,	...	...	37.83

10. Table A attached * is a table showing the cases of phthisis treated in the Prison Hospital during 1895, and also showing the re-admissions for the same disease. It is to the advance of phthisis (almost unknown 15 or 20 years ago), among the Native population, together with the bad sanitary surroundings before mentioned, that I ascribe the increased number of deaths in the Prison. A glance at Table A will show that whereas at the end of 1894 only 4 cases of phthisis remained in hospital, at the end of 1895, 11 remained. This state of affairs results in an accumulation of bad cases.

11. The table below will also show the steady increase in the number of deaths in Prison from this disease, and also the increase in deaths from intestinal complaint in 1895 :—

Deaths from	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Phthisis, ...	...	3	4	5	7	21	14	28
Diarrhœa, ...	6	2	5	3	3	...	2	10
Dysentery, ...	3	7	3	5	4	6	7	17

12. Further evidence of the low vitality of prisoners admitted—which cannot be connected with the diet—is the appearance of several diseases which have shown themselves of late; all pointing to malnutritious and bad sanitary surroundings out of Prison :—

(A)—A papular skin eruption consisting of dark purple papules on a rectangular base, in connection with the hair follicles and having either flat shining tops, or being acuminate, distributed chiefly over the extremities.

(B)—A dark pigmentation of the lower palpebral conjunction.

(C)—A hæmorrhagic skin disease resembling scurvy, manifesting itself in the form of extensive hæmorrhages into the skin and subcutaneous tissues especially in the lower extremities. This was accompanied by bleeding gums and a few ulcers in the mouth, but there was no ulceration of the skin. Tonic treatment and rest only were needed to effect a cure.

These diseases, which are comparatively new here, demand lighter labour, or even in the case of (C) absolute rest, as they indicate a long vitality.

13. *Post mortem* examinations shewed, in addition to the usual appearances to be expected in deaths from phthisis, chronic diarrhœa and dysentery, anæmia and debility, in many cases a form of intestinal ulceration with great thickening of the large intestine, and lower part of small intestine with congested patches over the rest of the small intestine and stomach; this shows that a considerable number of prisoners may suffer from intestinal irritation who never showed any signs of it during their Prison life.

14. I have not discovered the cause of this, but the few bacteriological investigations show, so far, that tubercle bacilli only are found in ulcers in the intestines of phthisical cases the others being due to some other cause, probably numerous previous attacks of diarrhœa and dysentery. In this connection it was suggested by me in a separate report that the fine granite dust in the stone-breaking yards might be a factor in the causation of phthisis and intestinal ulceration by inhalation or swallowing, but as yet no specimen of lung or intestine has been found to contain the sharp speculæ of granite.

* Not printed.

15. Considerable attention has been given to the diet during the year. The chupatties were pointed out as a likely cause of indigestion, and I have recommended that the dough be chopped up into small pieces so that it may be thoroughly boiled. The black beans are now stripped of their skins and boiled until soft, thus making them more digestible. Dhal was sometime ago found to cause looseness of the bowels in some of the Pauper Hospitals, and, in consequence, was removed from the Chinese diet in these institutions, with satisfactory results. It occurred to me that this might also be a factor in the diarrhoea prevalent throughout the Jail, but if this is boiled until soft and passed through a fine sieve, or ground into a flour and then cooked, it is not likely to be deleterious.

16. The number of prisoners admitted into Prison is as follows :—

	In Prison on 31st December, 1894.	Received during the year.	Discharged, Died, &c., during the year.	Remaining on 31st December, 1895.
<i>Criminal Prison.</i>				
Europeans and Eurasians, ...	40	145	161	24
Natives, ...	767	3,063	3,034	796
Total,...	807	3,208	3,195	820
<i>Civil Prison.</i>				
Europeans and Eurasians, ...	1	107	104	4
Natives, ...	48	2,695	2,698	45
Total,...	49	2,802	2,802	49

Daily average in Prison 1895 :—

Criminal,	... 797
Civil,	... 45
	<u>842</u>

The ratio of deaths per mille of the population for 1895 was 96.19.

17. Besides those admitted into hospital, large numbers of prisoners are treated every day as out-patients, and diarrhoea and cough were the symptoms most frequently complained of.

18. *Work done.*—Europeans and Natives :—

Criminal and Civil.

Remained in Hospital 31st December, 1894, ...	30
Admitted during 1895, ...	1,132
Total treated, ...	1,162
Discharged, ...	1,022
Died (of disease 81 and 1 suicide), ...	82
Remaining 31st December, 1895, ...	58
Percentage of deaths from disease to total treated, ...	6.97
Average daily sick, Europeans and Natives, ...	48.39

Europeans only.

Remained in Hospital, 31st December, 1894, ...	...
Admitted during 1895, ...	15
Total treated, ...	15
Discharged, ...	14
Died, ...	1
Remaining 31st December, 1895, ...	...
Percentage of deaths to total treated, ...	6.6

The admissions to hospital were for the following diseases.—Fever 101, dysentery 99, phthisis 70, lung diseases other than phthisis 36, debility 42, anæmia 41, eye diseases 54, diarrhoea 165, dyspepsia 23, colic 40, abscess 50, cellulitis 16, ulcers 42, boils 39, injuries 34, other diseases 280.

19. Of the 81 deaths, phthisis accounted for 28, dysentery 17, diarrhœa 10, anæmia and debility 8, pneumonia 5, fevers 3, cholera 2, apoplexy 2, other causes 6. There was also one suicide in Hospital. Death-rate from phthisis 37.8%, against 51.8 in 1894.

20. Appended (Table B)* is a list showing grade, state on admission, number of previous convictions, time in prison, and cause of deaths; and from this it will be seen that a large number of the prisoners were either admitted in poor condition, had previous conviction against them or had undergone a long term of imprisonment.

21. In regard to the large number of middle grade prisoners who died, it has already been pointed out that they form the bulk of the prisoners and that this is the grade in which an accumulation takes place. In the lower grade a man who shows no signs of disease on admission has scarcely time to develop fully such a disease as phthisis before he passes into the middle grade.

22. During the outbreak of cholera in the middle of the year, two cases only occurred in the Prison:—

(1)—Lower grade No. 19, SIOW TEN, sentence one year, admitted to prison 21st June, 1895, hospital 1st August, 1895, and died 4th August, 1895; he occupied a cell in the lower grade block (now C Block).

(2)—Middle grade No. 60, MAT RAHIM BIN BUNTAL, life prisoner, admitted to Prison 11th August, 1888, hospital 11th August, 1895, died 11th August, 1895; was in a cell in A Block when admitted to hospital. In neither of these cases could the source of infection be traced.

23. *Small-pox*.—There was only one case of small-pox—lower grade No. 50, WONG AH TAN, admitted to Prison 3rd January, 1895, and to the Contagious Hospital 3rd April, 1895, and discharged cured 13th May, 1895. He occupied a cell in the lower grade C Block and had good vaccination marks on both arms. The source of disease was untraceable.

24. Only one case of enteric fever occurred during the year. Short sentence prisoner 87 came from Malacca, was admitted to Prison 26th October, 1895, to Prison Hospital 21st November, 1895, and died on 14th of December, 1895. He was taken ill on 16th November, but did not report sick until the 21st, so he died about the 30th day of disease.

25. *Suicides*.—One case occurred in hospital, so that the real number of deaths from disease was only 81. The prisoner, short sentence 156, was admitted to hospital on 30th August, 1895. On his admission to Prison he was suffering from a virulent form of syphilis. On the day after admission to hospital he hanged himself from the bars of his cell.

Two cases of suicides besides this occurred in Prison:—

(a) Short sentence 207, a Chinaman, hanged himself by his waist belt to the whistle of his cell, No. 112 C Hall.

(b) Short sentence 73, a Chinaman, admitted to Prison on 18th July, 1895, hanged himself by his blanket from the window bars of his cell, 193 B Hall, on 23rd of the same month.

26. *Releases on Medical Recommendation*.—Seven prisoners—one a life prisoner, for returning from banishment who was allowed to go once more into banishment—were released.

Criminal Lunatics.—Three were transferred to the Lunatic Asylum during the year and seven were returned from the Lunatic Asylum, as recovered to complete their sentences.

27. *Staff*.—I relieved Dr. HOAD on 12th February and, with the exception of leave from 23rd July to 3rd November when Dr. BOWMAN took my duty, the staff has remained the same. Mr. HALE has performed his duties admirably under the great pressure of work there has been during the year."

PAUPER HOSPITAL.

Report by Dr. MUGLISTON, Colonial Surgeon:—

"1. During the latter part of the year, ward No. 12, an old attap one, was pulled down and is now being replaced by a semi-permanent building.

2. The tile flooring of the living rooms of the 2nd and 3rd Apothecaries' quarters were substituted by one of plank.

3. The other work was the building of two blocks of Apprentice Dressers' quarters in place of the two old attap ones. A block of four houses has been completed, and occupied, whilst the other of three is in course of construction.

4. The above, being new works, are paid out of the fund of Tan Tock Seng's Hospital Corporation.

* Not printed.

5. The whitewashing and tarring which should have been a half-yearly work was done only once.

6. The total treated this year has been greater than that of any previous year, excepting 1891, since the transfer of this Hospital in 1867.

7. The death-rate this year has been very high, being 23.94 per cent., as against 16.28 last year. This I attribute to:—(a) the general prevalence of sickness amongst the community; (b) the more severe forms of the diseases admitted, especially beri-beri, diarrhœa and dysentery, each of which was responsible for 217, 188 and 185 deaths respectively; (c) the outbreak of cholera in the middle of the year which caused the admission of 153 cases with a mortality of 101; (d) during this time I thought it well to keep the numbers in this Hospital as low as possible and so a large number of simple cases were discharged and only the more severe ones admitted, others being advised to attend at the Out-door Dispensary—this was found necessary as cholera occurred in the wards of the Hospital and they had to be frequently vacated and disinfected; (e) the refusal of admissions into Hospital of any but serious cases during the re-building of ward No. 12 and also during the whitewashing period when a ward has to be kept vacant; (f) the low vitality of the patients' health on admission as will be seen later on when comparison is made of the average stay of those who died, for the last few years, as given in the Blue Book Returns; (g) the very damp condition of the Hospital ground throughout the year, which, in my opinion, in some cases aggravated the symptoms of those who were suffering from the diseases enumerated in portion (b) of this paragraph and also in those who were the victims of the following diseases, viz., debility and old age, tubercle of lungs, anæmia, heart diseases and albuminuria. I give below the total treated of these diseases with their mortality:—

			Total treated.	No. of Deaths.
Beri-beri, ...	...	...	448	217
Diarrhœa, ...	...	...	335	188
Dysentery, ...	...	...	385	185
Anæmia, ...	...	...	394	169
Debility and old age, ...	...	...	208	150
Tubercle of lungs, ...	...	...	142	116
Heart Diseases, ...	...	...	109	85
Albuminuria, ...	...	...	39	19
Total, ...			2,060	1,129

8. The cases of diarrhœa, dysentery, anæmia, debility and tubercle of lungs were, as usual, in a very low condition when admitted, which made it extremely difficult to arrest the diseases; many of these cases died within a few days after admission. The same may be said of the beri-beri cases admitted during the long period of continuous wet weather which prevailed at end of the year.

9. To show the severity of the cases who were admitted and died, I give a table below shewing the length of their average stay:—

Years.	Average stay, in days, of those who died.			
1891,	17
1892,	21
1893,	20
1894,	23
1895,	14

10. During the year under review, 198 deaths occurred within 24 hours of admission to hospital and 259 within a week.

11. On the 8th June, a Chinaman from the Hylam Kongs in Beach Road was admitted with acute diarrhœa, and as there was suspicion that it might be cholera, he was isolated. On the morning of the 10th, a coal coolie from Tanjong Pagar was brought in in a similar condition. He too was isolated. In neither of these cases was there any history of vomiting, cramps or suppression of urine. On the evening of the same day, a dhoby washing at the Municipal Laundry was sent in by Mr. Apothecary LEICESTER with all the typical symptoms of cholera.

Since then till 17th October, there were altogether 153 cases admitted into the Infectious Ward, Balestier Plain, but of this total, 52 were discharged cured or 34 per cent. Thirty-five cases occurred amongst the patients in Tan Tock Seng's Hospital, who had previously been admitted for other diseases, with 11 recoveries. Most of these cases—136 in all—were treated by the hypodermic injection of Liq.

Strychninæ (B. P.) M. V. T. D. S. with 42 recoveries. The rest—17 cases—were put under various treatment with 10 recoveries. The percentage of deaths in this disease is 66.

12. At the latter end of the cholera outbreak, the water-pipes in the Hospital premises were lifted for the purpose of cleaning, but the smaller ones were found to be so corroded by rust that they were eventually replaced by new and galvanised pipes. About the same time, the closing of the three existing wells was ordered, and since then the patients have been making use of Municipal pipe water for both drinking and washing purposes.

13. The number of beri-beri cases occurring amongst patients in this Hospital was 52. The occurrence of beri-beri amongst them has been my experience year after year, and I beg especially to refer you to my Annual Report for 1891.

14. This year, the number of Municipal cases treated was 577, against 553 last year, an increase of 24. My suggestion for the last two years, that the Municipality should be asked to contribute \$5,000 towards the Tan Tock Seng's Corporation, is quite reasonable, as admissions caused by rikisha-pullers, beggars and other Municipal cases are yearly increasing.

15. The work done during the year is seen below:—

Remained at the end of 1894,	...	536
Admitted during the year,	...	5,583
Discharged,	...	4,017
Transferred,	...	10
Absconded,	...	80
Died,	...	1,465
Remaining at the end of the year,	...	547

16. Out of the above, the following were treated in the female ward:—

Remained from 1894,	...	19
Admitted during the year,	...	91
Discharged,	...	57
Died,	...	32
Remaining at the end of the year,	...	21

17. Five cases of small-pox came under treatment this year with no fatal results. Ten cases of enteric fever were treated with five deaths. One of them was a Committee Apprentice Dresser who possibly contracted the disease by attending on these cases in the ward.

18. Eighteen major operations were performed during the year, amongst which were lateral lithotomy (2); amputation fore-arm (2); amputation leg (1); and removal of elephantoid scrotum (1). All recovered.

19. A severe case of fracture of the spine was this year admitted into Hospital due to an accident by a large beam falling on his back. The fracture was reduced, but after lingering for four days, he succumbed to the effects of the injury he sustained. On a *post mortem* examination, the spine was found completely separated at the articulation between the 6th and 7th dorsal vertebræ, with multiple fractures of these two bones.

20. The health of the staff has been far from good this year. Several of the members of the junior staff have been off and on sick with malarial diseases which greatly interfered with the smooth working of this Hospital. The senior staff have likewise suffered.

21. Mr. PESTANA, who was placed on other duty, was posted back to this Hospital on the 30th November.

22. I cannot report highly enough on the work done by all the staff during the trying time of cholera, particularly on that of Mr. AERIA, who, as well as having the whole of the work of Tan Tock Seng's Hospital on his shoulders (in the absence of our Second Apothecary in Penang) had, in addition, entire charge of the cholera ward where he was at work night and day; much extra work was also thrown on Mr. LAPORTE, which was cheerfully carried out. The same may be said of all the Dressers and they tried their best to prevent me from feeling that I was working with a numerically insufficient staff. I hope that, in the event of another outbreak of cholera occurring, steps will be taken to provide another staff by the Municipality."

23. Below is the table showing the nationalities of patients treated in this Hospital:—

Africans.	Americans.	Arabs.	Armenians.	Australians.	Bengalese.	Brazilians.	Bugis.	Chinese.	Creoles.	Eurasians.	Europeans.	Greeks.	Japanese.	Javanese.	Klings.	Jews.	Malays.	Manilamen.	Mauri.	Siamese.	Singalese.	South Sea Island- er.	West Indian.
2	2	16	1	1	33	1	5	5,477	2	50	48	1	23	89	243	1	62	26	2	8	24	1	1"

LEPER HOSPITAL.

Report by Dr. MUGLISTON, Colonial Surgeon :—

"1. There have been no additions or alterations made to these buildings during the year.

2. The number of cases treated in the male and female hospitals was 109. The average daily sick was 35.93, and the rate of mortality 28.44 per cent.

3. At the end of April, a batch of 24 lepers was sent to Pulau Jerejak. The voyage up occupied 22 days, owing to adverse winds.

4. I have nothing more to report except that the conduct of the male lepers has been unusually good and there have been few absconders."

LUNATIC ASYLUM.

Report by Dr. BOWMAN, Acting Medical Superintendent:—

"1. The average number of patients under treatment was 252, a decrease of 44 on that of the previous year. The maximum daily number was 302, the minimum 208.

2. At the beginning of the year, there were 287 patients remaining, 207 were admitted during the year, making the total number treated up to 494. Of these, 146 have been discharged, 10 have absconded, 112 have died, and 226 remained at the end of the year.

3. Measures were taken to reduce the number of patients by discharging and sending home some of the chronic cases which were considered harmless, in fair bodily health and not in need of medical treatment, and it was found possible, in this way, to send back 57 Chinese patients to China, and four Tamils to Madras.

4. As there was no immediate risk of over-crowding the Asylum, 13 cases were admitted from Selangor and Johore. There is now ample accommodation for 60 more male patients.

5. There is no reduction in the number of female patients, who are already over-crowded. On any further increase of the number under the present arrangements, it would be necessary to place Native patients in the Europeans' quarters or to use the work-shed or dining shed as a dormitory. A larger association ward is required, involving an extension of the present boundary.

6. I regret to report that the death-rate amounted to 44.45 per cent. on the average number, or 22.67 per cent. on the total number under treatment during the year. The outbreak of cholera in August and October caused 30 deaths; every case ended fatally. Cholera had been prevalent in the town for several weeks before this, and one of the first cases in the Asylum had only been four days admitted. All the earlier cases ran their course in a few hours. There were none in September, two occurred during the first week of October. The first cases occurred in the buildings on the lowest level, in the association wards and K Block. All that part of the Asylum, including Blocks J, K, L, M, association wards and refractory block, was isolated, and every precaution taken to limit the spread of infection. Beyond the area named, no cases of cholera occurred, with the exception of four on the female side, which were immediately removed to the J Block. A recovered lunatic who assisted the Dresser in attending the cholera cases during the day and slept in the Dresser's quarters at night, is among the list of fatalities.

7. The principal causes of death, after cholera, and the usual number of chronic brain-disease, were anæmia with anasarca, heart-disease, phthisis, diarrhœa, dysentery, and beri-beri. The cases of anæmia were, as before, especially numerous and severe during the heavy and continued rains. The excessive humidity appears to exercise a powerfully depressing effect on the anæmic, and this is more specially so in the low-

lying quarters of the Asylum. The present accommodation for the sick is distinctly defective. An infirmary of suitable construction, on the high ground, should be provided.

8. Five Coroner's inquests were held during the year. Two of the subjects were lunatic criminals who had died from natural causes. A third died from an injury, caused by another patient who tripped him up so that he fell backwards, his head striking the cemented floor. The verdict of the Coroner's Court was that the man had been killed by "culpable homicide." The two remaining inquests were made on cases of suicide by hanging. I regret to report that one of the attendants was directly responsible for one of these deaths. Although ordered to watch with special vigilance a certain patient who was known to have attempted suicide on a former occasion, the attendant left him entirely alone. I examined the body immediately after the death was reported by the attendant, and found that death must have occurred at least an hour before. The attendant endeavoured to conceal the cause of death and made false statements when questioned as to what he had seen. He was dismissed the service. With this exception, the staff were exonerated from all blame in every case.

9. There were six attempts to commit suicide, one of them by a female. The latter case was saved by the prompt action of the Matron. Three other cases were prevented by the vigilance of the attendants. Two cases were not discovered until too late, and so ended fatally.

10. The number of Criminal Lunatics and Lunatic Criminals remaining at the beginning of the year was 18; four were admitted during the year, the total number treated being 22. Of these, 7 were returned to the Gaol recovered, one discharged as criminal on expiration of his sentence and re-admitted as an ordinary patient, one discharged on expiration of sentence recovered, two died, and 11 remained in the Asylum at the end of the year.

11. The tables submitted with this report correspond in arrangements with those of last year.

Admissions.

12. One hundred and seventy-three (173) males and thirty-four females, or a total number of two hundred and seven were admitted during the year. The admissions from Penang number more by 30 than in the previous year; the admissions from Singapore number less by 27. There were admitted:—

	Male.	Female.	Total.
From Singapore,	74	19	93
„ Penang,	68	12	80
„ Province Wellesley,	14	3	17
„ Malacca,	4	...	4
„ Selangor,	9	...	9
„ Johore, ...	4	...	4
Total,...	173	34	207

13. The form of mental disorder on admission is given in Table XI.

14. The percentages of deaths within three months and six months of admission were, respectively, 23.6 and 44.9 of the total of deaths during the year. The corresponding percentages in 1894 were 28.6 and 48.2. This would indicate an improvement in the average condition on admission.

15. The ratio of subsequent admissions to first admissions was larger than in the previous year, being as 1 to 8.85 in 1895 and as 1 to 10.64 in 1894.

Discharges.

16. Seventy-eight (78) patients were discharged recovered, or 38.16 % on the admissions for the year. The corresponding rate in 1894 was 40.4 %. Fifty-five were discharged as relieved, several of these being old cases sent home to China. Twelve not relieved were discharged to care of friends. Ten absconded, including one female, recovered or relieved.

Deaths.

17. Ninety-nine (99) males and 13 females died during the year, the percentage on the average number resident being 44.45, as compared with 30.07 in the previous year. Sixty-seven *post mortem* examinations were made, and the results recorded.

18. The causes of deaths are shewn in Table V.

Nationalities.

19. Table XIII shews the nationalities of those remaining at the end of the year. During the year three Europeans were admitted.

Industries.

20. The average daily number of patients employed in useful work was 143, or 56.7 per cent. of the whole. During three months much of the patients' work was stopped, a large number of men quartered on the low-level were not allowed in the grounds above nor in the loom-sheds, for reasons of precaution against the spread of cholera.

21. The nature of the work is shewn in Table XIV.

22. The goods manufactured by the patients during the year were as follows:—

Check cotton cloth, woven, yards, ...	3,395½
Cotton blankets, ...	80
Trousers for Europeans, made up, pairs, ...	53
„ Natives, made up, pairs, ...	713
Jackets for Europeans, male, made up, pairs, ...	27
„ Natives, male, made up, pairs, ...	816
„ Natives, female, made up, pairs, ...	144
Long bajus, made up, ...	6
Sarongs, ...	140
Dusters, ...	228
Rugs, of canvas, ...	45
Sheets, made up, of long cloth, ...	6
Gowns, ...	4
Mattress, ...	1
Netting, square feet, ...	5,198

23. With regard to the reduction of goods manufactured, nearly all the trained working patients left the Asylum with the 61 old patients who were discharged and sent to China or Madras during the year, as referred to in paragraph 3 above. At present there are not sufficient able and trained inmates in the Asylum to keep up the usual supply of clothing for patients; there is, however, a large supply of cloth in reserve.

24. The vegetables produced in the Asylum have not been used since the outbreak of cholera on 4th August, up to which date 6,480 lbs of vegetables had been supplied to the patients. No patients have been working in the vegetable garden since. A fresh supply of plants has replaced the old, and an improved yield of various kinds of vegetables is now forthcoming.

Income.

25. The income of the Asylum for 1895 amounted to \$3,839.65, made up as follows:—

By paying patients, ...	\$3,804.32
„ sale of dusters, ...	9.00
„ sale of netting, ...	25.73
„ payment for labour (netting), ...	0.60
Total, ...	\$3,839.65

26. The average cost of patients per head for the year was \$68.21, or for the month \$5.684; for the year 1894 the average cost corresponding to it was \$57.76 for the year, or \$4.81½ for the month.

Amusements.

27. Performances of jugglers and trained animals were given twice, and a Chinese dramatic entertainment was given once in the Asylum grounds. Fireworks were exhibited twice. Some of the patients have been induced to fly kites.

A dramatic performance of marionettes by Chinese, with music, was kindly provided at the charge of a gentleman residing in the Colony. Thirty volumes of Standard English magazines and illustrated newspapers have also been presented to the Asylum for the entertainment of the English-speaking section of the patients. These are much appreciated by a large number of the patients. The same liberal

donor has also given some cigars, for the few patients who are accustomed to them. A small quantity of Javanese tobacco is daily distributed among the patients, with cigarette papers. Chinese draughts is played as before.

Staff.

28. Mr. PESTANA continued to fill the office of Apothecary until the 2nd May, when he was succeeded by Mr. ANGUS for a short time. Mr. GIBBS returned from leave and resumed the duties of Apothecary on 12th June. Mr. PESTANA did his work here with the utmost diligence and regularity.

29. Mr. GIBBS has performed his duties most creditably through a most difficult and dangerous time. In addition to his own duties, he did an important part of the Steward's work during the latter's sick leave, as well as other extra work.

30. Steward NUM WATT, was affected with pulmonary phthisis and became unable to perform his duties. He resigned his office and was succeeded on the 1st February, 1896, by Steward LIM KIM LIN, newly appointed to the post.

31. Dresser WILSON was transferred on the 8th June, Dresser MONTEIRO taking his place. The latter left the service at the end of the year and was succeeded by Dresser LAZAROO.

32. The Clerk and Interpreter, PANG KIAH, has done excellent work. I have found him throughout most diligent and able.

33. The Dressers on the whole have all worked well.

34. The Matron has performed her duties satisfactorily throughout the year. Her presence of mind saved a female lunatic from suicide in the month of October.

35. The staff of male attendants have done well, with some exceptions. There have been cases of gross neglect on the part of Bengali attendants, in which patients have been allowed to abscond, and in one case a patient to commit suicide when most ordinary care would have prevented it.

36. I am glad to report that the female attendants have been attending to their duties far more satisfactorily than in the previous year. The increase of pay to the 2nd and 3rd attendants has secured fairly good workers, and very few changes have taken place."

TABLE I.

Table shewing the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, during the year 1895.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
In the Asylum on 1st January, 1895, ...	...	...	...	239	48	287
Cases admitted:—						
First Admissions, ...	156	30	186			
Not first Admissions, ...	17	4	21			
				173	34	207
Total Cases under care during the year,	...	...	..	412	82	494
Cases discharged:—						
Recovered, ...	70	9	79			
Relieved, ...	45	10	55			
Not relieved, ...	9	3	12			
Absconded, ...	9	1	10			
Died, ...	99	13	112			
Total Cases discharged and died during the year, ...				232	36	268
Remaining in the Asylum on 31st December, 1895, ...	...	...	...	180	46	226
Average Number resident during the year,	...	...	...	206	46	252

TABLE II.

Table shewing the Admissions, Discharges, and Deaths, from 31st December, 1889, to 31st December, 1895.

	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Patients remaining on 31st December, 1889, and those admitted during the period, ...	...	...	...	1,250	220	1,470
Patients re-admitted, ...	...	...	...	17	4	21
Total Cases remaining and admitted, ...	...	...	...	1,267	224	1,491
Discharged Cases:—						
Recovered, ...	423	61	484			
Relieved, ...	124	27	151			
Not relieved, ...	32	15	47			
Absconded, ...	29	5	34			
Died, ...	479	70	549			
Total Cases discharged and died since 31st December, 1889, ...				1,087	178	1,265
				180	46	226

TABLE III.

Table shewing the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths, with the Mean Annual Mortality and Proportion of Recoveries per cent. of the Admissions, for the years 1886 to 1895 inclusive.

YEAR.	Admitted.			Discharged.						Ab-sconded.			Died.			Remaining on 31st December of each year.			Average Num-ber resident.			Percentage of Recoveries on Admissions.			Percentage of Deaths on the Average Num-ber resident.			
				Re-covered.		Re-lieved.		Not improved.																				
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.				
	1886,	...	...	164	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	49	10	59	169	23	192	...	...	176	...	...	...	...	...
1887,	...	173	17	190	...	...	...	...	...	...	37	73	4	77	178	29	207	183	27	210	...	...	...	39.89	14.81	36.49		
1888,	...	153	23	176	35	9	44	5	2	7	...	...	29	84	8	92	176	32	208	190	35	225	22.97	39.28	25.00	43.97	25.00	40.70
1889,	...	186	24	210	67	6	73	13	4	17	...	...	5	74	6	80	196	40	236	202	35	237	36.02	25.00	34.76	36.69	17.14	33.37
1890,	...	224	30	254	87	7	94	23	1	24	...	...	6	145	11	156	157	48	205	186	41	227	38.83	23.33	37.00	77.40	38.18	69.72
1891,	...	162	30	192	61	13	74	12	3	15	...	...	6	76	11	87	161	49	210	153	47	200	37.65	43.33	38.54	49.67	23.40	43.50
1892,	...	158	29	187	71	14	85	15	4	19	...	...	7	43	14	57	179	43	222	170	44	214	44.94	48.27	45.45	25.29	31.82	26.63
1893,	...	184	33	217	65	7	72	8	5	13	...	...	2	43	5	48	240	53	293	205	49	254	35.32	21.21	33.17	20.97	10.20	18.89
1894,	...	169	29	198	69	11	80	21	4	25	...	...	3	73	16	89	239	48	287	244	52	296	40.83	37.93	40.41	29.92	30.77	30.07
1895,	...	173	34	207	70	9	79	45	10	55	...	...	10	99	13	112	180	46	226	206	46	252	40.40	26.47	38.16	48.06	28.26	44.42

TABLE IV.

Shewing the History of the Annual Admissions since 1889 with the Discharges and Deaths and the Number of each year remaining on 31st December, 1895.

YEAR.	Admitted.			Of each year's Admissions, Discharged and Died in 1895.										Total Discharged and Died of each year's Admissions on 31st December, 1895.										Total.				
	New Cases.	Relapsed.		Total.	Recovered.		Relieved.		Not relieved.		Died.		Total.	Recovered.		Relieved.		Not relieved.		Died.		Total.						
		Male.	Female.		Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.		Female.		Total.			
1889, ...	178	24	8	210	...	...	...	4	1	...	...	...	69	9	78	23	3	26	1	...	1	87	11	98	180	23	203
1890, ...	197	26	27	254	1	...	1	3	1	...	2	...	88	12	100	19	4	23	4	...	4	100	10	110	211	26	237	
1891, ...	137	25	25	192	3	...	3	5	1	...	3	...	66	9	75	25	6	31	3	...	3	65	13	78	159	29	188	
1892, ...	144	26	14	187	...	2	2	11	2	...	8	1	9	66	11	77	24	6	30	9	...	9	48	8	56	147	26	173
1893, ...	170	27	14	217	6	2	8	9	1	...	15	1	16	76	10	86	21	5	26	5	...	6	64	10	74	166	31	197
1894, ...	157	24	12	198	30	1	31	17	1	...	22	4	26	68	8	76	25	6	31	5	...	5	55	7	62	153	24	177
1895, ...	156	30	17	207	27	4	31	7	...	...	49	5	54	27	4	31	5	2	7	...	...	49	5	54	81	12	93

Summary of Total Admissions, during the year 1895.

Percentage of Cases recovered, ...	Male.		Female.		Total.
	...	36.62	30.15	35.70	
" " " " " "	...	11.31	15.31	11.88	...
" " " " " "	...	2.15	5.74	2.66	...
" " " " " "	...	37.26	30.62	36.31	...
" " " " " "	...	12.66	18.18	13.45	...

TABLE V.

Shewing the Causes of Deaths, during the year 1895, together with the Ages of Deaths.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	15 and under 20 years.		20 and under 25 years.		25 and under 30 years.		30 and under 35 years.		35 and under 40 years.		40 and under 45 years.		45 and under 50 years.		50 and under 55 years.		55 and under 60 years.		60 and under 65 years.		65 and under 70 years.		70 and under 75 years.		75 and under 80 years.		TOTAL.					
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.				
GENERAL DISEASES.																																
Cholera,	1	...	1	4	1	5	11	1	2	5	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Beri-beri,	3	...	3	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
DEVELOPMENT DISEASES.																																
Old Age,				
CEREBRO-SPINAL DISEASES.																																
Acute Meningitis,				
Chronic Brain Disease,	3	...	3	4	1	5	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Apoplexy,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
THORACIC DISEASES.																																
Pericarditis,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Valvular Heart Disease,	2	...	2	5	...	5	3	...	3	3	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Hydro-pericardium,	2	...	2	...	...	...	1	...	1	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pneumonia,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pulmonary Tuberculosis, ...	1	...	1	...	1	2	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
ABDOMINAL DISEASES.																																
Ulcer of Stomach,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Dysentery,	1	1	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Dysentery,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Acute Diarrhoea,	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Diarrhoea,	2	...	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chronic Nephritis,				
INJURIES.																																
Suicidal Strangulation by Hanging,				
Total, ...	1	...	1	6	1	7	17	2	19	25	2	27	23	...	23	10	1	11	4	3	7	8	2	10	1	...	1	1	1	199	13	112

TABLE VI.

Table shewing the Length of Residence in those discharged recovered, and in those who have died, during the year 1895.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.				RECOVERED.			DIED.		
				Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Under 1 month,	...	...	...	...	1	1	5	1	6
From 1 to 3 months,	...	...	...	18	2	20	25	1	26
" 3 " 6 "	...	...	...	18	1	19	18	4	22
" 6 " 9 "	...	...	...	7	...	7	9	...	9
" 9 " 12 "	...	...	...	4	1	5	8	1	9
" 1 " 2 years,	...	...	...	14	...	14	15	2	17
" 2 " 3 "	...	...	...	3	3	6	11	1	12
" 3 " 5 "	...	...	...	4	1	5	7	2	9
" 5 " 7 "	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...
" 7 " 10 "	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	1	1
" 15 " 25 "	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Total, ...				70	9	79	99	13	112

TABLE Xa.

Table shewing the probable Causes, apparent or assigned, of the Disorder, in the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of the year 1895.

CAUSES.	ADMISSIONS, 207.											
	Admissions :—Male, 173. Female, 34. Total, 207.											
	No. of Instances in which a Cause was assigned,											
	As predispos- ing Cause.			As exciting Cause.			As predispos- ing or excit- ing Cause.*			Total.*		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Moral.</i>												
Domestic troubles (loss of rela- tives), ... ..	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	I	I
Adverse circumstances,	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Business losses, ... ..	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	I
Gambling losses, ... ..	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	I
Unemployed, ... ..	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	I
<i>Physical.</i>												
Alcoholism,	4	...	4	4	...	4	...	...	...	8	...	8
„ and Opium habit, ...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	I
Indian hemp habit, ...	...	...	...	I	...	I	...	...	...	I	...	I
Syphilis, ... ..	...	...	...	2	...	2	10	...	10	12	...	12
Epilepsy,	I	I	2	I	I	2	...	...	...	2	2	4
Pulmonary Phthisis,	I	...	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	...	I
Amenorrhœa, ... ..	...	...	...	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	I	I
Puerperal State, ... ..	...	I	I	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	2	2
Old age, ... ..	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I
Debility,... ..	...	I	I	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	I	I
Previous Attacks, ...	16	5	21	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	5	21
Unknown, ... ..	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	132	21	153

* Some of the admissions are credited with two causes; therefore, the sum of the "known" and "unknown" causes exceeds that of the admissions.

TABLE Xb.

Table shewing the probable Causes, apparent or assigned, of the Disorder, in the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of the year 1895,—Continued.

CAUSES.	DISCHARGES, 156.											
	Discharges :—Male, 133. Female, 23. Total, 156.											
	No. of Instances in which a Cause was assigned,											
	As predisposing Cause.			As exciting Cause.			As predisposing or exciting Cause. *			Total. *		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Moral.</i>												
Domestic troubles (loss of relatives),	1	1	2	...	...	...	1	1	2
Religious excitement,	2	...	2	...	...	...	2	...	2
<i>Physical.</i>												
Alcoholism,	6	6	6	...	6	...	...	...	12	...	12
Syphilis,	1	1	5	1	6	...	...	...	6	1	7
Epilepsy,	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Pulmonary Phthisis,	1	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Heart Disease,	2	2	2	...	2	...	...	...	4	...	4
Malaria,	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Privation,	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Puerperal state,	1	1	...	...	...	...	1	1
Heredity,	2	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Previous attacks,	15	4	19	...	...	...	...	...	15	4	19
Unknown,	105	18	123

* Some of the discharges are credited with two causes; therefore, the sum of the "known" and "unknown" causes exceeds that of the discharges.

TABLE Xc.

Shewing the probable Causes, apparent or assigned, of the Disorder, in the Admissions, Discharges and Deaths of the year 1895,—Continued.

CAUSES.	DEATHS, 112.											
	Deaths:—Male, 99. Female, 13. Total, 112.											
	No. of Instances in which a Cause was assigned,											
	As predisposing Cause.			As exciting Cause.			As predisposing or exciting Cause.*			Total.*		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
<i>Moral.</i>												
Unemployed, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Loss of eye-sight, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1	...	1	1
Jealousy, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
<i>Physical.</i>												
Alcoholism, ...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	...	2
Indian Hemp, ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Syphilis, ...	1	...	1	2	...	2	...	...	...	3	...	3
Pulmonary Phthisis, ...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1
Epilepsy, ...	1	...	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	2	...	2
Privation, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Injury to Head, ...	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	...	1
Previous Attacks, ...	8	1	9	...	...	...	...	...	...	8	1	9
Unknown, ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	83	11	94

* Some of the deaths are credited with two causes; therefore, the sum of the "known" and "unknown" causes exceeds that of the deaths.

TABLE XI.

Shewing the Form of Mental Disorder on Admission in the Admissions, Recoveries and Deaths, of the year 1895, and the Form of Mental Disorder of the Inmates on 31st December, 1895.

FORM OF MENTAL DISORDER.	ADMISSIONS.			RECOVERIES.			DEATHS.			REMAINING IN ASYLUM.		
	Male.		Total.	Male.		Total.	Male.		Total.	Male.		Total.
	Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.		Female.	Male.	
Congenital or Infantile Mental Deficiency without Epilepsy,	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4	1	5
Epilepsy acquired,	2	...	3	1	...	1	...	...	...	1	1	2
Mania, Acute,	103	12	115	41	4	44	51	10	57	40	9	49
Do., Chronic,	12	3	14	4	2	6	10	3	12	29	9	38
Do., Recurrent,	...	...	1	...	...	1	3	...	3	4	3	7
Do., a Potu,	15	...	15	6	...	6	3	...	3	11	1	12
Do., Puerperal,	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Do., Senile,	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	2	3	2	...	2
Melancholia, Acute,	14	...	18	6	...	2	13	1	14	12	2	14
Do., Chronic,	2	...	3	2	...	2	4	...	4	14	3	17
Do., a Potu,	...	...	...	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dementia, Primary,	4	...	6	2	...	2	2	...	2	6	3	9
Do., Secondary,	10	...	14	...	...	...	9	2	11	40	11	51
Do., Senile,	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	2	2	1	1	2
Not Insane on Admission,	6	...	6	5	...	5	1	...	1	...	...	...
Convalescent,	1	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	...	16	2	18
Total,...	173	34	207	70	9	79	99	13	112	180	46	226

TABLE XII.

Shewing Occupation of Admissions.

OCCUPATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.	OCCUPATION.	Male.	Female.	Total.
Ayah, ...	...	1	1	<i>Brought forward,...</i>	68	2	70
Agent for Show, ...	1	...	1	Hatter, ...	1	...	1
Bill Collector, ...	1	...	1	Hawker: Fruit, ...	3	...	3
Boatman, ...	4	...	4	„ Cakes, ...	3	...	3
Broker, ...	1	...	1	„ Sundry, ...	3	...	3
Carpenter, ...	1	...	1	Lime-burner, ...	1	...	1
Clerk and Interpreter, ...	1	...	1	Married, ...	...	13	13
Convict, ...	1	...	1	Merchant, ...	2	...	2
Cook, ...	1	...	1	Mission Teacher, ...	1	...	1
Coolie (Mining), ...	6	...	6	Prostitute, ...	...	2	2
„ (Plantation), ...	30	...	30	Seaman, ...	1	...	1
„ (Rikisha), ...	2	...	2	Ship's boy, ...	2	...	2
„ (Various), ...	12	...	12	Shoe-maker, ..	2	...	2
Domestic Servant, ...	2	1	3	Shop-keeper, ...	2	...	2
Engineer, ...	1	...	1	Tailor, ...	1	...	1
Fisherman, ...	2	...	2	Watch-maker, ...	1	...	1
Gambler, ...	1	...	1	Unknown, ...	...	82	17 99
Groom, ...	1	...	1				
<i>Carried forward,...</i>	68	2	70	<i>Total,...</i>	173	34	207

TABLE XIII.

Shewing Race of each Inmate remaining on 31st December, 1895.

Nationalities.				Male.	Female.	Total.
Eurasian,	...	...	...	6	2	8
Chinese,	Hokkien,	...	...	40	5	45
	Teo-chew,	...	...	38	...	38
	Macao,	...	...	5	18	23
	Keh,	...	...	33	2	35
	Hylam,	...	...	9	...	9
Anamite,	...	...	...	...	1	1
Malay,	...	...	...	7	5	12
Dyak,	...	...	...	1	1	2
Boyan,	...	...	...	1	...	1
Javanese,	...	...	...	9	1	10
Manilaman,	...	...	...	1	...	1
Kling,	...	...	...	23	8	31
Bengali,	...	...	...	3	...	3
Arab,	...	...	...	4	...	4
Siamese,	...	...	...	...	3	3
Total,...				180	46	226

TABLE XIV.

Shewing the Daily Average Number of Patients employed and the Nature of their Work.

Description.				Male.	Female.	Total.
Lamp-lighter,	...	...	...	0.83	...	0.83
Cook,	...	...	...	3.93	3.00	6.93
Agricultural and Gardening,	...	...	...	18.75	...	18.75
Closet Attendant,	...	...	...	2.26	...	2.26
White-washing,	...	...	...	...	...	...
Laundry,	...	...	...	2.18	...	2.18
Cloth-weaving,	...	...	...	24.42	...	24.42
Tailor,	...	...	...	1.99	...	1.99
Mason,	...	...	...	1.63	...	1.63
Picking Cotton,	...	...	...	...	1.6	1.6
Needlework,	...	...	...	...	7.94	7.94
Spinning,	...	...	...	...	5.03	5.03
Ward Helpers,	...	...	...	64.77	5.00	69.77
Total,...				120.76	22.57	143.33

MATERNITY HOSPITAL.

The following is the report of Mr. ANGUS, Apothecary in charge :—

“ 1. I took over charge of this Hospital from Mr. REARDON on the 13th June, 1895, having first, on my return from leave, done temporary duty for a short time at the Lunatic Asylum.

2. Dr. TRIPP has continued to fill the post of Honorary Visiting Surgeon.

3. The only alteration completed during the year was the conversion of the unused Lavatory into a Labour Ward, which was first used on the 21st July, 1895; it has answered admirably. Patients are now confined in this ward, and removed six hours after confinement to the general wards.

4. Mrs. HENNESSY, the Matron, continued to give satisfaction in the performance of her duties. The Ayahs and other servants have worked satisfactorily.

5. The number of admissions is less by 17 than last year. This decrease is possibly partly due to the larger fees which were charged for the first time in October, 1894, both for Europeans and Natives, and possibly, to some extent, to the fact that two midwives commenced practice in Singapore, and attended cases at a lower rate than the Hospital charges; they have since left the Colony.

6. Two cases remained from the year 1894 (1 Jewess and 1 European); these with 54 admissions gave a total of 56 treated in Hospital, against 73 during 1894.

7. Fifty-three left the Hospital, 2 died, and 1 remained at the end of the year.

8. Of the admissions, 18 were Europeans, 11 Eurasians, 18 Indians, 1 Malay, 2 Chinese, and 4 Jewesses.

9. There were 44 natural labours, 8 complex, and 2 abortions.

10. The average daily number of patients was 1.76, against 2.35 in 1894; and the percentage of deaths to total treated 3.57, against 5.47 in 1894.

11. The two deaths were :—

(1). An Indian was admitted at 12.30 p. m. on the 16th April, 1895, with placenta prævia; hæmorrhage was profuse which had commenced at 8 o'clock in the morning, she was in a state of collapse, pulse small, temperature normal, membranes ruptured, head presenting. Barne's bags were used to delate the os, and delivery was completed by podalic version; she rallied a little after delivery, but was too weak to regain her strength; she expired at 3.15 p. m.

(2). A Eurasian, very anæmic and a subject of chyluria, died on the 11th day of confinement from pulmonary embolism.

12. There was one case of twins, both females, one weighed $3\frac{1}{2}$ lbs., and the other $2\frac{3}{4}$ lbs., at birth. These were discharged well after 13 days.

13. *Post-partum* hæmorrhage occurred in two cases, and secondary hæmorrhage in one.

14. *Children*.—Two remained from 1894, which, with 54 births during 1895—53 single and 1 twin—gave a total of 57 in all; of the children born during the year, 26 were males and 28 females; in one the sex was unknown, the case of abortion at the third month. Forty-seven children were discharged with their mothers, 5 were still-born, 2 died in Hospital, 2 were abortions and 1 remained in Hospital at the end of the year.

15. The deaths of the still-born children were due :—(1) One to diseased placenta; (2) one to premature detachment of the placenta; (3) two to placenta prævia; and (4) one to malarial poison. The mother was the subject of malaria and indifferent health.

16. Of the abortions, one was at $5\frac{1}{2}$ and the other $2\frac{1}{2}$ months.

17. The deaths of children in Hospital were due :—(1) one to diarrhœa; (2) to inanition. The mother in this case suffered from malarial fever with enlarged spleen.

18. The collections for the year amounted to \$727.05, against \$601.70 in 1894, an increase of \$125.35.

19. We have now attached to this Hospital a pupil, Mrs. GANNO, who voluntarily joined in November last to study as a midwife; she has already attended ten cases of labour, and has worked very satisfactorily, and it is possible that she may be the pioneer of a class of women here, who, if they would only follow her example, might become a very useful and self-supporting section of the community.

20. Five women were admitted as detained cases, but were discharged to return when in labour—one case of feigned or imagined pregnancy was detected in an European woman whose condition it was necessary to ascertain before her departure for England in a troopship.”

MEDICAL REPORT ON THE POLICE FORCE, SINGAPORE.

CENTRAL POLICE STATION,
Singapore, 28th February, 1896.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward to you the Medical Report on the Police Force in Singapore for the year 1895.

1. The total number of attendances at the Central Station of men reported sick was 6,762. The number of men reporting is not made out; some of them attended once, others more than once.

2. The total number admitted to the General Hospital during the year was 519. Of these cases, 349 had been previously examined at the Central Station and sent to the Hospital by my order, the remainder were not reported to nor seen by me.

3. The monthly average numbers in the Hospital were as follows:—

	Euro- pean.	Sikh.	Malay.	Other Indian Races.	Total.
January, ...	0.1	5.4	2.6	4.1	12.2
February, ...	0.7	3.4	6.3	4.8	15.2
March, ...	0.0	2.1	11.7	4.9	18.7
April, ...	0.2	3.2	9.2	9.0	21.6
May, ...	2.4	3.6	7.1	9.5	22.6
June, ...	0.9	1.2	8.5	6.6	17.2
July, ...	0.7	1.0	6.2	6.4	14.3
August, ...	0.9	0.3	6.7	6.8	14.7
September, ...	1.2	0.6	7.4	6.4	15.6
October, ...	0.5	1.7	6.7	8.7	17.6
November, ...	0.0	1.4	6.5	6.5	14.4
December, ...	0.2	2.9	6.2	7.2	16.5

The average number for the year was 16.72.

4. The general health of the Force has been fairly good. The proportion of sick and unfit for duty was probably smaller than that of the previous year. The diseases more prevalent were:—

- I. Malarious diseases.
- II. Diseases of digestive system, especially colic, dyspepsia, diarrhœa and dysentery.
- III. Diseases of respiratory system—bronchitis and asthma.
- IV. Venereal diseases, of which 25% were cases of syphilis.
- V. Skin diseases.
- VI. Rheumatism, subacute and chronic.

At least half the sickness was of malarious origin.

5. There were two deaths from cholera among the Police. One of the cases broke out at the Rochor Station Barracks, and the other at the Central Station.

6. There is a great deal of malingering practised by the Native Police. Many of those reporting themselves as sick and unfit for duty are found on examination to be free from any physical sign of disease, and others suffering only from some slight ailment quite insufficient to incapacitate for duty. I have sent a number of such cases and doubtful cases of supposed intermittent disease, direct to the General Hospital. I have found this plan more satisfactory than keeping them in their quarters where they are without trustworthy supervision. Fifty-six of the men sent to the Hospital were discharged after a residence of from one to three days, and entered in the Hospital book as having "no discoverable disease."

7. The sick-ward in the Central Station would be of much greater service food were provided there for the sick, and a resident attendant kept to look after the latter. The majority of those now sent to the Hospital might then be treated at the station, and much waste of time spared.

8. I regret to report that the average physical condition of the candidates for enlistment in the Force is at a very low standard. The supply of recruits is so scarce

that only those who are judged physically incapable of performing ordinary Police work are rejected. If it were otherwise, a standard as to the minimum height and chest circumference required for admission might be adopted with advantage. Several of the candidates are rejected for defective eyesight, although a very moderate test is required of them.

The Police Stations.

9. The Central Station.—With the exception of the European quarters, the buildings are in fairly good, sanitary condition. The Native quarters are not kept so clean as they should be; sweeping and thoroughly cleaning are badly wanted. In the Europeans' quarters the drains are defective; they are partly underground, and so constructed that they cannot be kept clean. I am informed that the necessary alterations with regard to this are about to be made.

10. Kandang Kerbau Station.—The general health here is not satisfactory. This is probably due to the foul air caused by the drain in front of the station in the Serangpong Road. A large number of cattle are kept penned up within a short distance of the Station. The cattle-sheds are in an exceedingly dirty state, having apparently no provision whatever for the removal and disposal of animal excreta. A quantity of decomposed liquid filth from these places enters the drain referred to and passes along it, within a few feet of the station.

While this condition remains, the sanitary state of Kandang Kerbau Station is not likely to improve. There are nearly 100 men at this station, and the accommodation is insufficient.

11. Orchard Road Station.—The general health here is fair. Repairs are badly wanted. The drains are broken in several places and all the brick-work requires pointing with cement. A drain leading from a latrine (cemented) is cracked and leaking. The walls should be whitewashed inside more frequently—I would suggest at least twice a year in all cases. At this station there is a difficulty in getting rid of the refuse. I am informed that the Municipal cart has not been to collect it for more than a month past. A quantity of refuse has been buried (at a very short distance from the main building) in consequence of this.

12. Tanjong Pagar Station.

Telok Ayer do.

Marine Police do.

Sepoy Lines do.

The above named stations are all in good order and their sanitary condition is good.

13. Havelock Road Station.—The drains require repairs. The tiled floors of both bath-rooms are broken in several places, the water soaking through into the soil. Requires whitewashing throughout.

The general health at this station is fair.

14. Sikh Barracks, Sepoy Lines.—Sanitary condition good. The walls of all the main buildings are in parts cracked in a horizontal direction. The brick-work facing the verandah on the North-east side of the North-east block is breaking away from the rest and sinking. The kitchen is badly in want of repairs. Two of the latrines require to be replaced by new ones, and other three need repairs. The drains are broken in places and require pointing throughout. I would suggest that as soon as the drains shall have been repaired, they should be either lined with cement or tarred periodically.

The Married Sikhs' Quarters now afford accommodation for 20 men. Their only fault is the low level on which they are situated. The ground is occasionally flooded during heavy rains, though not for long.

15. I would recommend that more attention should be given to small repairs, and less delay in making them. Also more whitewashing is wanted and should be done regularly every six months or so.

I have, &c.,

R. BOWMAN,
Acting Police Surgeon.

APPENDIX B.

PENANG.

HEALTH OF THE SETTLEMENT.

Report by Dr. T. S. KERR, Colonial Surgeon :—

“ 1. The public health may be regarded from two standpoints, viz. :—(a) the actual mortality, calculated on the number of deaths registered ; (b) the sick rate.

2. In the absence of any system of registration of disease, economically more important than that of death, any expression of opinion of the measure of the public health for the year, based on the sick rate alone, must, to a large extent, be somewhat arbitrary, still, both from personal observation and the testimony of my professional colleagues, there can be little doubt that throughout the year sickness in one form or another was unusually prevalent. On the other hand, the public health gauged from the death-rate, which, so to speak, enumerates only total wrecks, leaving out of count those stranded by sickness and deduced from fairly reliable data may be considered satisfactory.

3. The total number of deaths registered was 4,712 which, on an estimated population of 134,086, gives a crude mortality rate of 35.14 per mille, but eliminating the deaths of lepers at Pulau Jerejak (146), and of those who came to Penang for treatment and died in Hospital within a short period of admission (232), the true death-rate is more correctly estimated as 32.32 per mille, which, in a mixed population such as obtains in Penang, is fairly low.

4. Though the death-rate is higher, and sickness was more prevalent throughout the year than during 1894, neither can be attributed to disease in epidemic form ; on the contrary, the Settlement may be considered to have been remarkably free from anything of the sort.

5. There were in all 30 cases of cholera, 22 of which were fatal, and 7 cases of small-pox (4 in town, 3 in rural districts) with no deaths. These, with the exception of a few cases of chicken-pox and a slight outbreak of measles, represent the contagious disease of the Settlement for a whole year.

6. To other causes then we must look for the mortality, and the chief of these I believe to be over-crowding, fatal alike to adult and infant, and a cause which legislation would do much to remove.

7. It is a remarkable fact that the deaths are most numerous between the ages of 25 and 35, a period when they ought to be least. To no other cause can I attribute the very high death-rate amongst a class who are in the prime of life, and who in their avocations have fairly sanitary surroundings ; while its effect is even more marked on infant life, and it is doubtless the primary source of the high infantile mortality, though ignorance and improper feeding are also responsible for a share.

8. It is difficult to estimate the influence of climatic and social conditions on the mortality, but with regard to the former, it is of interest to note that during the months of May, June and July, during which the deaths were most numerous, the sub-soil water rose from its lowest to its highest point ; a fact which has now been noticed for several years in succession.

9. The effects of race and the peculiar sex constitution of the population no doubt play an important part in determining the high mortality that prevails, but what these influences are, I cannot say.

10. A brief account of the 30 cases of cholera referred to in paragraph 5, twenty-three of which were imported from Singapore, may not here be out of place, as it is interesting in many respects, and to show more clearly the history of the outbreak, I have constructed a diagram which illustrates in a striking manner the points to which I wish to refer.

11. Cholera prevailed in Singapore from the month of May onwards, no case of the kind having occurred in Penang, though there was almost daily communication between the two ports.

12. Suddenly on the 3rd of July, 4 cases occurred in inmates of the Pauper Hospital, a fifth arriving from Kedah the same day, where a disease, apparently choleraic in nature, was said to exist. The Orderly in attendance on these diseases developed the disease on the 8th, and the outbreak was then at an end.

13. On the 28th of July, the steamers *Chelydra* and *Nam Yong* arrived ; amongst the passengers of the former who had been taken to the depôt “Kwang Guan,” a case of cholera appeared. The depôt was at once quarantined and the sick removed to the Quarantine Camp, but subsequently 2 cases showed themselves on the 31st July and 1st August. A case from the *Nam Yong* was, at first, doubtful, but

eventually proved to be cholera, and it is a curious fact that all of these cases came from the same depôt in Singapore.

14. At this junction, July 31st, representations were made to Government for authority to quarantine vessels bringing coolies from Singapore, as there was imminent risk of the disease being imported into Penang. This authority was granted and a quarantine of five days, as a working basis, was imposed.

15. This measure acted as a deterrent to the continued importation of coolies from Singapore into Penang, for, between July 31st and September 13th when Singapore was declared to be free of cholera and the quarantine raised, only six steamers cared to incur the risk of quarantine.

16. Amongst the passengers of the first four steamers quarantined, no cases of cholera occurred, but amongst those of the fifth, viz., the s.s. *Hebe*, a case occurred on the 27th August, just as they were on the point of being released. Two more appeared on the 28th and 29th, and after a further period of quarantine of five days they were released. It will be noted that a passenger by this steamer who went to Perak was attacked on the 9th September.

17. On the 11th of September, the passengers per s.s. *Ban Hin Guan*, 472 in number, who had undergone a period of five days' quarantine without the disease declaring itself, arrived in Penang and were distributed over four depôts, viz.:—"Kwang Guan Hong," "Kia Heng," "Sin Sen Hong Chan" and "Hap Wah." The following day, the 12th, one of her passengers in the "Kia Heng" was attacked and two more on the 14th, the cases, on discovery, being at once removed to the Quarantine Camp, the depôt closed, quarantined and disinfected.

18. On the 14th instant, a case was found in a house in Pitt Street. The patient in this instance was a sort of hawker who earned a livelihood by doing odd jobs wherever he could get employment. It is, of course, possible that he had been in one of these infected depôts, but there is no proof of it.

19. On the 16th, a case occurred in the "Hap Wah" depôt, but in the person of a passenger by the s.s. *Calypso*, which arrived on the 13th without having undergone quarantine, as Singapore had then been declared free. A second case occurred in the same depôt on the 21st, which had been closed and disinfected on the 16th and the cases removed as soon as discovered.

20. On the night of the 20th, or rather early in the morning of the 21st, two cases (passengers of *Ban Hin Guan*) occurred in the "Sin Sen Hong Chan" depôt, but unfortunately before the depôt could be closed, the passengers of the *Calypso*, which arrived early that morning, had already entered it. The sick were at once removed to the Quarantine Camp and the depôt closed, but on the 24th, 3 cases, all passengers by *Ban Hin Guan*, occurred. These were also removed to the Camp and every possible precaution taken to prevent the disease spreading.

21. A sixth case occurred on the 26th, when, fearing the disease might gain headway, it was deemed advisable to transfer all the coolies in this depôt to Pulau Jerejak where they would have greater freedom and run less risk of escaping.

22. On the 2nd October, 2 cases occurred amongst the coolies so transferred, one a passenger by the *Ban Hin Guan*, the other by the *Calypso*; on the 7th two more cases, both passengers by the *Calypso*, and on the 11th, yet another, the last. After undergoing a further period of quarantine of seven days, they were released and returned to the depôt, and no more cases were reported.

23. The points to which I desire especially to direct attention are:—

(a) the source of infection;

(b) the prolonged period of incubation in some of the cases.

24. With regard to (a), in the majority of outbreaks of cholera its spread may generally be traced to a contaminated water supply, in other words, the disease is water-borne. This factor in the present instance appears to me to be entirely absent. Had the disease originated in the Pauper Hospital, because of a contaminated water supply, it is only reasonable to suppose that more than four out of a total of some 400 inmates would have been attacked, and that some cases would have also appeared in town, as the water supply was the same for all. The same applies to the cases that subsequently appeared in the depôts, and points clearly to some means other than by water disseminating the disease. Again, at Pulau Jerejak, the water supply for the lepers and the quarantined passengers was taken from the same well, yet not a single case occurred amongst the former.

25. It is, therefore, I think, certain that the disease, with the exception of the six cases at the Pauper Hospital, was brought by coolies from Singapore, and that its spread amongst them was, contrary to the generally accepted theories on this subject, not due to an impure water supply.

26. With regard to the period of incubation, I have hitherto thought that five days was, generally speaking, the maximum limit, but an analysis of the cases under consideration shews that this is by no means certain and that a quarantine of five days is apparently insufficient. Take, for instance, the passengers of the *Hebe*, which left Singapore on the 22nd August. They were quarantined at Pulau Jerejak and the last case occurred amongst them on the 29th and was immediately isolated, yet on the 9th of September, or eleven days afterwards, one of her passengers, who had gone to Perak, where the disease was unknown, was attacked by it and died.

27. In the case of the passengers of the s.s. *Ban Hin Guan*, this prolonged period of incubation is even more pronounced. This vessel left Singapore on the 5th September and arrived at Pulau Jerejak on the 7th. Her passengers underwent a quarantine of three days and were then distributed over four depôts. In two of the depôts nothing happened; in the 3rd, viz., the "Kia Heng," a case occurred on the 12th, when the depôt was at once quarantined, yet on the 20th, or sixteen days after leaving Singapore, a case occurred in one of her passengers in the "Sin Sen Heng Chan" depôt till that date uninfected. It is, of course, possible that the passengers of the *Ban Hin Guan* derived the disease from the passengers of the s.s. *Hebe*, who preceded them at the Quarantine Station, but this I do not admit, as they occupied a different set of wards, some 300 yards apart. Even granting that it was so, the incubation period was nine days.

28. In the absence of a contaminated water supply, and despite the evidence adduced, I am not, however, disposed to credit this long period of incubation. Several cases of illness were removed from the depôts to the Quarantine Camp, in whom the symptoms present were, to all intents and purposes, those of genuine cholera, yet they were within 24 hours.

29. These cases I believe to be aborted ones, though capable of communicating the disease in a virulent form to others, and it is to such that I attribute the cause of infection in those instances where the period of incubation was apparently so prolonged.

30. In conclusion, we are, I think, justified in believing that the imposition of a quarantine of five days on vessels bringing coolies from Singapore was the measure which more than others prevented the introduction of cholera into Penang.

31. The deaths in country districts numbered 912, equivalent to a mortality of 21.65 per mille on an estimated population of 42,134. I append a chart* in which is shewn the corrected rural weekly death-rate contrasted with that in Municipal limits and the crude death-rate for the whole island—a contrast greatly in favour of the rural districts, where, despite the frequent insanitary surroundings, the death-rate is yet low, due, in a measure, to the fact that there is no over-crowding, that the style of living is more natural, and the occupations less injurious."

QUARANTINE CAMP.

Report by Dr. T. S. KERR, Colonial Surgeon :—

"1. There were during the year, 64 admissions from all causes, viz. :—

	No. of Cases.	Deaths.
Small-pox,...	5	...
Chicken-pox,	19	...
Measles, ...	1	...
S. C. Fever,	1	...
Cholera, ...	16	9
Dysentery,	4	1
Intermittent fever,	1	...
Remittent fever,	1	...
Secondary syphilis,	1	...
Pneumonia,	1	1
Dyspepsia,	2	...
Diarrhœa, ...	8	1
Observation,	4	...
	<hr/> 64	<hr/> 12

the deaths numbering 12, 9 of which were from cholera and 1 each from dysentery, pneumonia and diarrhœa. Of the 5 cases of small-pox, one was landed direct from a steamer, whilst in two others the disease shewed itself within a few days after arrival in Penang.

* Not Printed.

2. The 16 cases of cholera were, with one exception, removed from depôts in Chulia Street whither the disease had been introduced by coolies shipped at Singapore or from China.

3. The majority of the remaining admissions, other than from chicken-pox, were also from these depôts, as it was impossible to foretell that the disease might not subsequently turn out to be cholera.

4. The capabilities of the Quarantine Camp for the simultaneous isolation and treatment of various forms of epidemic and contagious disease were put to the test and fulfilled my expectations. There were at one time no less than three varieties of disease under treatment, viz., cholera, small-pox and chicken-pox, yet in no instance was the disease in one set of wards communicated to the inmates of another, and the ward attendants escaped contagion."

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Report by Dr. A. J. G. BARKER, Acting Resident Surgeon :—

"1. *Buildings and Grounds.* A great improvement in the store-room has been carried out; it is now enlarged and well ventilated.

2. The usual white-washing and repairs have been executed.

3. The boundary wall between this Hospital and the Prison is still in an unsafe condition and requires to be attended to.

The following structural improvements are required :—

(1)—Louvres to the verandah of the Native ward in order to prevent the patients overlooking the female ward.

(2)—Surface drain to the road leading to the lunatic cells; at present there is only a mud drain which is unsightly.

(3)—An office for the Colonial Surgeon Resident is required—the present office is very small and occupied by the Apothecary, Clerk and Interpreter as well as the Colonial Surgeon Resident. There is consequently no privacy whatever, and the office is very much over-crowded. An office can easily be made by converting the present Dresser's room into one and making an arch in the wall between this and the present office.

(4)—A strong-room is wanted for the treatment of Europeans that require restraint. At present these patients have to be put in the lunatic cells which is obviously undesirable, or with Natives in the lock-up.

(5)—A store-room is also required for the effects of patients. At present these have to be put anywhere and so their safe custody cannot be insured.

(6)—Water should be laid on to the operation-room and basins and sinks put up.

5. *Staff.*—Mr. Apothecary NORRIS was transferred to Province Wellesley, being relieved by Mr. Apothecary PESTANA on May 13th.

6. Mr. Apothecary PESTANA was transferred to Singapore and relieved by Mr. Apothecary O'KEEFE on November 30th.

7. Dresser GASPER was promoted to be a First Grade Dresser and transferred to Butterworth Hospital on March 4th, Dresser STA. MARIA taking his place.

8. Dresser STA. MARIA was again transferred back to Malacca on October 1st, Dresser PETER JAYASEKARA being promoted and taking his place.

9. Dresser LESSLAR was promoted and transferred to this Hospital to fill the vacancy so created.

10. Mr. LO AH PENG was appointed Clerk and Interpreter, he was, however, transferred and appointed Interpreter in the Police Court, Province Wellesley, and Mr. KHOO HEN LEONG was taken on in his place on May 1st. The latter has given entire satisfaction.

11. *Work done.*—Two hundred and five (205) Europeans were admitted during the year, being 56 more than in 1894—193 of them being males and 12 females. There was a high mortality among them comparatively; there being 20 deaths, but the following causes of death will largely account for this :—

Tubercle,	...	...	2	
Dysentery,	...	...	1	within 12 hours of admission.
Remittent fever,	...	...	4	1 died within 1 hour of admission.
Anæmia,	...	...	1	
Apoplexy,	...	...	1	
Epilepsy,	...	...	1	died within 48 hours of admission.
Cerebral Effusion,	...	...	1	" 48 " "
Asthma (cardiac failure),	...	...	1	" 48 " "

Chr. Pneumonic Phthisis,	...	1	
Diarrhœa,	...	2	
Abcess of liver,	...	3	1 died within 48 hours of admission.
Obstruction of bowels,	...	1	(laparotomy).
Gunshot wound of abdomen,	...	1	died within 12 hours.

51 per cent. of the admissions were non-resident of Penang or Province Wellesley, and 13 of the deaths were among these.

12. Of the Natives, the admissions shew an increase of 431 over those of 1894—1,185 being males and 50 females; of these, 393 were due to injuries with 10 deaths. One hundred and twenty-nine (129) were under observation as to sanity. Two hundred and fifty-eight (258) patients paid for their treatment, as against 253 in 1894. Three hundred and six (306) Chinese immigrant coolies were admitted; 61 males and 1 female died during the year:—

10 within 6 hours of admission.

6	"	12	"	"
11	"	32	"	"

The causes of death were:—

S. C. Fever,	...	1	Leprosy,	...	1	Opium poisoning,	...	3
Dysentery,	...	7	Anæmia,	...	3	Pneumonia,	...	3
Intermittent fever,	...	1	Apoplexy,	...	1	Chr. Pneu. Phthisis,	...	1
Remittent fever,	...	1	Tetanus,	...	1	Diarrhœa,	...	2
Mal. Cachex ;,	...	2	Mania,	...	1	Bed-sore,	...	1
Beri-beri,	...	9	Aortic disease,	...	1	Injuries,	...	9
Syphilis, secondary,	...	1	Noma,	...	1	Operation,	...	1
Debility,	...	8	Typhlitis,	...	1			
Tubercle,	...	1	Abcess,	...	1			

The operation was a secondary amputation of arm (gangrene).

13. Of the Native Police, 66 Sikhs and 260 Malays and Klings were admitted during the year, being 21 less than in 1894.

Among these, there were 6 deaths. Three among these were of Sikhs, and can be attributed to self-starvation, and 3 were among Malays, viz. :—

Gastritis,	...	1	Beri-beri,	...	1	Remittent fever,	...	1
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14. Ninety-two (92) lunatics, as against 51 in 1894, were certified and transferred to Singapore Asylum; 15 of whom were admitted from Province Wellesley. The essential part of the treatment of these patients being good nourishing food; a large expenditure of medical comforts is necessary.

15. *Medico Legal*.—Eighty-four *post mortem* examinations were held against 72 in 1894.

16. It will be seen from this that the work has been unusually heavy during the year and at times the staff were working night and day. The European wards were very busy owing to the very severe nature of the illness the patients were suffering from, while the Native wards were full and there were many bad cases. As an example:—on one day (9/11/95) the Accident Ward contained the following cases:—

- 1 Bad compound fracture of fibia.
- 1 Amputation of fingers!
- 1 Fracture of humerus.
- 1 Multiple wound.
- 1 Large perineal abcess operation for fistula in ano.
- 1 Radical cure of hernia.
- 1 Abcess liver—operation (40 oz. pus).
- 1 Compound fracture humerus.
- 1 Fractured base of skull.
- 1 Fracture Surg. neck of humerus and other injuries.
- 1 Operation for hernia, gangrenous bowel and artificial anus.

On that day Ward III contained 24 patients, and IV 22 patients.

17. Of Mr. Apothecary PESTANA, who was in charge here most of the time, I have nothing but praise. He is energetic, zealous and obliging, and with his good abilities should make a good official and valuable co-adjutor.

18. The number (20) of operations returned as such in no way represents the actual number performed. These were often of a severe nature, and the following are some of the operations performed:—

Laparotomy,	...	...	1
Radical cure of hernia,	...	...	2
Ligature femoral of artery,	...	...	1
Strangulated hernia, artificial anus,	...	...	1

External urethrotomy (wheel bone), ... I
Amputation of arms, ... I
Abscess of the liver, ... I

*Table shewing the Admissions, &c., into the General Hospital, Penang,
during 1894 and 1895.*

Class.	Remained at beginning		Admitted during		Total treated during		Average daily sick.		Percentage of Deaths.	
	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.
Europeans, ...	8	7	205	149	213	156	8.32	6.17	9.38	3.84
Natives, ...	18	18	1,235	804	1,253	822	34.74	18.64	4.94	4.01
Native Police, ...	6	4	325	347	331	351	7.82	8.82	1.81	0.56
Total, ...	32	29	1,765	1,300	1,797	1,329	50.88	33.63	4.89	3.08''

PRISON HOSPITAL.

Report by Dr. T. S. KERR, Colonial Surgeon :—

" 1. During the period under review, there were 4,802 admissions into Prison and the average daily Prison population was 348.

2. The admissions to Hospital, exclusive of those detained for 48 hours or less for trivial complaints or observation, numbered 174. The average daily sick was 5.82, equal to a daily sick-rate of only 1.67 per cent. of the Prison strength, from which it may, I think, safely be inferred that the general health of the prisoners and the sanitary condition of the Prison were satisfactory. To one existing sanitary defect I would again direct attention, viz., the latrines in the Hospital ward, though I cannot positively affirm that these have actually caused disease, yet in their present state they might readily lead to its spread—in a word, they are a very probable source of danger and should be replaced by latrines of a more modern and sanitary type.

3. The deaths during the year numbered seven, equivalent to a mortality of 3.95 per cent. of those admitted to Hospital, or to a mortality of only 20 per mille of the entire Prison population.

4. The causes of death were dysentery four (in two of which the immediate cause was hæmorrhage with perforation), diarrhœa one (in a case of malarial cachexia), asphyxia one (in a case of secondary syphilis), phthisis one (in a case admitted to Prison with the disease far advanced). In the majority of these cases, the disease existed prior to the prisoners' admission to Gaol so that prison life cannot in any way have contributed to the result.

5. During the latter part of the year, an increase in cases of dysentery or dysenteric diarrhœa rather, was noticeable, whether to dietetic or atmospheric causes I am uncertain, but as there had been sudden marked variations in temperature coincident with the increase in such cases, I attributed them to the latter, and apparently with some justice, for an issue of cholera belts made from old woollen blankets to all prisoners, had a marked effect in diminishing admissions from this cause.

6. As interesting facts, perhaps, in connection with the admission to Prison, a careful record of all prisoners who had had, or bore marks of, or were actually suffering from, syphilis was kept: they numbered in all 481 or 10 per cent. of the total number admitted, and of this number, 45 were actually ill. There were no less than 66 admitted who had submitted to a process of morphia injections by ignorant Chinese for the cure of opium-smoking.

7. The health of the Prison staff was satisfactory.

8. There were three executions during the year."

PAUPER HOSPITAL.

Report by Dr. A. J. G. BARKER, Acting Surgeon in charge :—

" 1. *Buildings and Grounds.*—The ground floor of the female ward was filled in with sand. This improvement was carried out owing to the ground being so low.

2. Owing to there being no communication from the inmates of the female leper ward with the outside, an alarm bell has been placed in the compound, so that in case

of emergency this is rung and the Dresser on duty at the General Hospital has instructions to at once obey the call.

3. The gate of the leper ward has been renewed.

4. The usual repairs and white-washing to the wards and out-houses have been executed.

5. I would call attention to the very unsafe condition of Ward V. I very much doubt whether it will hold together for another year. If not attended to very soon, we shall certainly have an accident in the shape of a broken leg or so owing to the rotten condition of the floor and steps to the ward.

6. The following improvements are also strongly required and have mostly been already recommended, viz.:—

(a)—The main gate requires renewal and to be built of iron, the present one is unsightly and always out of repair.

(b)—The kitchen requires to be thoroughly re-built. It has been repaired several times.

(c)—The Senior Dresser's quarters require a new latrine, the present one being condemned; and the present unsightly wooden fence should be replaced by wire.

(d)—For the Dresser's quarters covered ways to the kitchens are required and chicks to the verandahs; the rooms are extremely hot owing to the sun.

7. *Staff*.—On February 8th, I took over charge from Dr. LEASK who proceeded to Singapore to act as Colonial Surgeon Resident there.

8. The following changes in the subordinate staff have taken place:—

(1) Apprentice Dresser KHOO HIN LEONG resigned on January 9th, and Apprentice C. J. BOUDVILLE was taken on in his place.

(2) Dresser LESSLAR was transferred to Pulau Jerejak on February 1st and replaced by Apprentice Dresser CARMAGAM.

(3) Apprentice Dresser HANIFF was transferred to the Dindings on March 8th, and Apprentice Dresser C. WILLIAMS was taken on to replace him.

(4) Apprentice Dresser CARMAGAM was transferred to Pulau Jerejak on May 16th, and Dresser LESSLAR returned to the Pauper Hospital on May 25th.

(5) Dresser STA MARIA died on May 28th from phthisis, which was aggravated by attacks of fever contracted at Pulau Jerejak. He was an active and intelligent Dresser, a class of man we can ill afford to lose.

(6) Apprentice POONOOSAMY IYER was appointed June 24th to fill the vacancy thus produced.

(7) Apprentice Dresser WILLIAMS was transferred to the Dindings on September 4th, and Apprentice Dresser HANIFF returned to the Pauper Hospital on September 5th.

(8) Dresser LESSLAR was promoted and transferred to the General Hospital on October 13th.

(9) Apprentice Dresser POONOOSAMY was transferred to Province Wellesley on October 8th.

(10) Apprentice Dresser CARMAGAM returned from Pulau Jerejak on October 8th.

(11) Apprentice Dresser AERIA was taken to fill the vacancy at the Pauper Hospital.

9. This is an alarming list of changes to have occurred in one year and has proved very detrimental to the efficiency of the work done. No fewer than five new Apprentices have been taken on; this is raw material, it must be remembered, and the individuals, however good and willing, cannot be relied on to do the work for some months after their appointment, thus throwing more work on the older hands. It is a good principle, undoubtedly, to have the Apprentices trained in the larger hospitals and afterwards transferred to the smaller; but these untrained Dressers should be regarded as pupils rather than as part of the Subordinate Staff as they are really more of a burden than an assistance.

10. Further, the efficiency of the Hospital has been reduced by the unfortunate retrenchment of 1894. Mr. Apothecary CARNEGIE has now to look after the Pauper Hospital (containing 400 patients), the Jail and Quarantine Camp, besides taking alternate duty at the General Hospital after the usual working hours which consequently necessitates his attendance at the Police Court also. This condition of things is one of great moment.

There seems to me to be only one of two remedies for the evil, and one should be adopted at once, viz. :—

- (a) Reducing the number of wards and patients.
- (b) Increasing the Subordinate Staff by at least one Apothecary and two or three Dressers.

The former would be impossible, I imagine, for in the interest of humanity, these unfortunate sick, ever on the increase, must be treated somewhere, so that the latter is the only course open. I would respectfully submit it to the most serious consideration of Her Majesty's Government.

11. Great difficulty has been experienced in obtaining the services of a Chinese Dresser. During this year five vacancies occurred, and although steps were taken to have this made known in the leading schools, there was not one Chinese applicant for the posts. The cause of this is, I think, the hard work, long hours, unpleasant duties, and lastly, but by no means least, the inadequate salary offered. In a hospital such as this, the patients are mostly Chinese, it is most important, therefore, to have Chinese Dressers.

12. *Work done.*—379 patients remained in hospital on December 31st, 1894, which, with 3,960 cases admitted during the year, makes a total of 4,339 cases treated.

13. The average daily sick was 390.43, as against 386.22 in 1894.

14. There were 722 deaths, as against 604 in 1894, giving a death-rate of 16.64, as against 13.89 in the previous year.

15. This death-rate is the highest since 1894, when it was 18.30 per cent. This has largely been influenced by the mortality of the cases of beri-beri, 316 cases of which were admitted with 79 deaths, making 10 per cent. of the total death-rate. This has occurred in spite of the wheat-flour treatment which has been adopted in every case. Rainfall would seem to influence both the number of admissions (and, therefore, probably the number of cases) of this disease and its death-rate. There seems to be a general impression, and, I think, well founded, that dry weather means fewer cases, a lower mortality and the type more of the "dry" variety; whilst wet weather means the reverse. If this is so, possibly the high death-rate may partly be explained; for during 1895, there fell 100.10 inches of rain, against only 63.50 in 1894, when the death-rate of the disease was only 16.25 per cent.

16. Seventeen major and seventy minor operations were performed during the year with one death. The following are some of the major operations:—Amputation of leg (2); removal of loose bodies from joint (1); removal scrotum, elephantiasis (2); excision of eyeball (4); lithotomy (1), &c.

17. With regard to venereal disease and its sequelæ, the Table C is, in my opinion, somewhat confusing when compared one with another, year by year, unless the Colonial Surgeon remains the same and his opinions as to classification remain the same. The term ulcer of penis, for instance, means nothing to most medical men. In my opinion it may mean "hard chancre", "soft chancre" and even the secondary ulcer which affects the penis as well as other parts of the body, frequent examples of which we have had here and which are liable to be confounded with chancres. The terms "ulcer", "secondary syphilis" and "rheumatism" are all open to objection especially in their relation to syphilis.

18. Still, as will be seen from the annexed table, the supply of venereal disease has in no way failed us, and, moreover, its type has been more severe than in previous years with a consequent higher mortality; of a truth a rich harvest of that worst and most loathsome of diseases.

19. At the beginning of July, a case of cholera suddenly appeared in the Hospital. It attacked the Assistant Cook who had been already in Hospital for 135 days. This was followed by three other cases occurring also in Hospital. Two cases from outside came to Hospital for treatment. In one the disease could be traced from Acheen and in the other from Kedah. The accompanying table will explain itself:—

TABLE SHEWING CASES OF CHOLERA.

No.	Name.	Nationality.	Occupation.	Date of Admission.	Date of Attack.	Result.	REMARKS.
1	Yong Ah Fook, ...	Macao, ...	Pauper Hospital Assistant Cook.	18th Feb., 1895.	2nd July, 1895.	Died.	Contracted in Hospital; former disease beri-beri.
2	Ong Ah Teong, ...	Hokkien, ...	Nil.	10th Dec., 1894.	3rd do.	"	Contracted in Hospital; former disease ulcer.
3	Ng Ah Huat, ...	Teochew, ...	Changkool Coolie	28th June, 1895.	3rd do.	"	From Acheen; former disease beri-beri.
4	Verasamy, ...	Kling, ...	Nil.	31st May, 1895.	3rd do.	"	Contracted in Hospital; former disease ulcer.
5	Yeo Ah Weng, ...	Teochew, ...	Boatman.	4th July, 1895.	4th do.	"	From Kedah.
6	Lim Ah Seng, ...	Teochew, ...	Rikisha Driver.	15th Feb., 1895.	8th do.	Discharged cured,	Contracted in Hospital; former disease ophthalmia.

Very prompt and careful measures were taken to prevent the further spread of the disease by isolation and disinfection. All the wards were thoroughly washed with Jeyes' Fluid and special attention was paid to the latrines and drains, the former of which were washed every two or three hours with disinfectants. I am happy to say these measures proved successful as no case occurred after July 8th.

20. The office of Pauper Inspector has been abolished during the year, which is to be deplored as it delays the application for medical aid of the pauper who is sick. He will delay as long as possible and only when he can go on no longer will he seek hospital advice and comfort.

21. Before concluding, I wish to express my appreciation of the willing and conscientious way in which Mr. Apothecary CARNEGIE has carried out his arduous duties.

22. Appended are the usual tabular statements.

TABLE A.

			Male.	Female.	Total.
Remained in 1892,	...	...	337	19	356
Admitted in 1893,	...	...	3,098	198	3,296
Total,	...	...	3,435	217	3,652
Remained in 1893,	...	...	352	22	374
Admitted in 1894,	...	...	3,798	174	3,972
Total,	...	...	4,150	196	4,346
Remained in 1894,	...	...	363	16	379
Admitted in 1895,	...	...	3,773	187	3,960
Total,	...	...	4,136	203	4,339

			1893.		1894.		1895.	
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
Discharged cured,	...	...	2,091	141	2,220	111	2,061	100
Do. relieved,	...	...	380	20	822	28	866	40
Do. not improved,	...	...	78	6	171	11	135	5
Died,	...	...	534	28	574	30	687	35
Remaining,	...	...	352	22	363	16	387	23
Total,	...	...	3,435	217	4,150	196	4,136	203

			Male.	Female.
Daily average, 1893,	...	...	354.17	22.77
Do., 1894,	...	...	364.67	21.55
Do., 1895,	...	...	365.45	24.97
Percentage of deaths, 1891,	...	...	...	14.38
" " 1892,	...	...	...	15.63
" " 1893,	...	...	...	15.38
" " 1894,	...	...	...	13.89
" " 1895,	...	...	...	16.64

TABLE B.

Diseases.	1892.			1893.			1894.			1895.		
	No. of Cases treated.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	No. of Cases treated.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	No. of Cases treated.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.	No. of Cases treated.	No. of Deaths.	Percentage.
Remittent Fever,	183	43	23.49	121	29	23.96	71	21	29.58	75	15	20.00
Beri-beri,	181	33	18.23	221	52	23.53	350	46	13.14	385	79	20.52
Dysentery,	207	74	35.75	155	57	36.77	189	70	37.84	224	76	33.84
Diarrhœa,	251	109	43.43	193	83	43.01	209	79	37.79	240	118	49.17
Debility,	279	60	21.50	232	61	26.29	252	82	32.54	257	82	31.90
Tubercle and Phthisis,	140	76	54.28	147	93	63.26	168	104	61.91	166	107	64.46
Anæmia	128	42	32.81	109	38	34.86	178	43	24.16	170	54	51.77
Syphilis, Secondary,	166	11	6.63	390	37	9.57	564	29	5.15	411	42	10.22
Total cases treated,	3,857	593	15.63	3,652	562	15.38	4,346	604	13.89	4,339	722	16.64

The above diseases caused :—

75.55	percentage of deaths in	1892.
80.08	do.	do.
78.47	do.	do.
79.37	do.	do.
		1893.
		1894.
		1895.

TABLE C.
ADMISSIONS.

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Primary Syphilis and Ulcer of Penis,	129	139	199	186	188
Secondary Syphilis, ...	174	140	374	508	352
Ulcer, ...	579	485	388	522	360
Rheumatism, ...	425	297	215	228	357
Total,...	1,307	1,061	1,176	1,444	1,257
Total Admitted,...	4,417	3,495	3,296	3,972	3,960

TABLE D.

Beri-beri.

	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Admitted, ...	404	239	126	189	283	316
Died, ...	77	61	33	52	46	79
Percentage of Deaths, ...	19.06	25.52	26.19	27.51	16.25	25.00
Rainfall (inches), ...	139.05	154.16	114.03	108.34	63.50	100.10

BALIK PULAU HOSPITAL.

Report by Dr. A. J. G. BARKER, Surgeon in charge :—

“ 1. *Buildings and Grounds.*—To these there have been no special additions ; minor works and repairs being done as required, by the Public Works Department.

2. *Staff.*—This has remained the same, except that I took over charge of the Hospital from Dr. LEASK on February 8th.

3. *Work done.*—Thirty-three (33) cases remained from the previous year. Four hundred and eighty-seven (487) were admitted, making a total of 520 treated, in all nearly 100 in excess of the previous year. The average daily sick was 40.82, as compared with 37.28 for 1894.

4. The principal diseases treated were :—Ulcers (165), beri-beri (53), fevers (48), rheumatism (33), phthisis (31), syphilis (30), and phagedœna (29).

5. The admissions from beri-beri show a decided increase as compared with the last six years, and there was a very high mortality among them, 22 cases dying.

6. This last named disease contributed largely to the high mortality generally of the Hospital, viz., 14.80 per cent., as against 6.77 per cent. in 1894. Many of the other cases, however, were admitted in a hopeless condition, dying within a few hours of admission. The other diseases causing greatest mortality were phthisis (18), phagedœna (12), fevers (7), and dysentery (6).

7. *Out-door Dispensary.*—Three hundred and ninety-four (394) patients attended as out-patients, paying 443 visits. The fees collected amounted to \$19.80.

8. *Public Health.*—The health of the district has been good. There were only three cases of small-pox throughout the year.

9. Towards the last quarter of the year there was an epidemic outbreak of measles which is now subsiding. This disease is, however, a trivial disorder in this climate and an epidemic of it cannot here be regarded in anything like so serious a manner as one of any of the other infectious diseases.

10. *Medico Legal.*—There were the unusual number of three murders committed in this district.”

DINDINGS.

LUMUT HOSPITAL.

Report by Dr. T. S. KERR, Colonial Surgeon :—

"1. *Hospital Buildings*.—The accommodation is ample, and, further than current repairs, no additions or alterations were required. The grounds have improved in appearance.

2. *Staff*.—The health of the staff was, I regret to say, not good. Dresser SERINIVASALOO, who had nearly completed a tour of duty of three years, was invalided suffering from anæmia. He was transferred to Penang Hospital, but unfortunately succumbed. Mr. HOGAN, the Apothecary, was also transferred to Penang on account of bad health, his place being taken by Mr. DE SOUZA.

3. With these exceptions, the health of the Settlement, judged from the admissions to hospital, has been satisfactory, the admissions for the year numbering only 154, against 269 for 1894.

4. As in former years, admissions from fever (intermittent 54, and remittent, 11) constitute the bulk of the cases, the next causes in order of frequency being ulcers 16, rheumatism 8 and dyspepsia 6.

5. There were twelve deaths during the year, equal to a mortality of 7.69 per cent. of those under treatment, whilst the daily average sick was 3.98. The majority of those who died were practically in a moribund condition on admission.

6. There was only one admission from fever, from amongst the Malay Police Contingent, showing, I think, that in this respect, Lumut is perhaps now as free from malarial influences as either Penang or Province Wellesley.

7. Vaccination was carried on with vigour, the percentage of successes being higher than in former years, and there was not a single case of small-pox recorded."

APPENDIX C.

PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

Report on District Hospitals, Northern and Central Divisions, and on the health of the district, by Dr. R. DANE, Colonial Surgeon :—

"1. The number of deaths registered in Province Wellesley was 3,163. The estimated mean population is, for 1895, 109,775. The rate per mille deaths is 28.81. The average death-rate per annum for the last six years is 29.36 per mille. The highest during that period was 33.43 per mille in 1894; the lowest 26.80 in 1893. The year 1895 may, therefore, be looked upon as a slightly more healthy one than usual.

2. Under the present system of registration any analysis of the causes of death is of little value. For example, according to the Death Register in H (Bukit Mertajam) Division, 47.9 per cent. of the deaths were due to fever, and 14.5 per cent. due to convulsions. One may safely reject such statements.

3. An incinerator erected at Butterworth has been of very great use for destroying filth of various sorts. It is, I hope, merely the first of the many that are required for the Province. The attempt to make the Natives keep clean their houses and premises has, I regret to say, led to the accumulation on pieces of waste ground next to the houses of heaps of rubbish. I regard the latter condition a worse than the former. Although the villages look cleaner, they are not in a sanitary state.

4. The condition of the larger number of the villages and many isolated houses is just about as bad as it could be: what is, should not be; what should be, is not. Bagan Tuan Ketchil is the very best instance of what a village should not be. During my absence at home, a Board of the Colonial Surgeon, Penang, and the Assistant Superintendent of Works, Province Wellesley, examined the village, but so much was wrong that nothing could be done.

5. I would suggest that Building Acts should be brought in, which should give power over the sites on which dwellings may be erected, over the style of building and the quantity and function of building on every yard of land, and to limit number of inhabitants in each dwelling. I consider that the thin edge of what would, in years to come, prove a most useful wedge, could now be introduced.

6. The total number of births registered was 3,243 (29.54 per mille). The average for the previous five years is 29.84. Since 1890, there has been a steady increase in the number of births registered up to and including 1894. But for 1895, there are 335 less than 1894 registered. It should be noted that these figures are worked out for the total population, no distinction being made between the normal

and abnormal divisions. I have no doubt that a very large number of children die of bad feeding.

7. I would again strongly recommend that the Police Stations be supplied with quinine and that it be sold at cost price. I have had some conversation with private inhabitants and am assured that the Malays are eager to buy medicines. I am also advised that the quinine should be in the pill form or the women and children will not take it. The system of selling quinine has been in use in India for some time, but I have not heard how it works.

WATER-SUPPLY.

8. A very limited supply of good drinking water is bought from Penang daily for the Inspector of Police, the Apothecary and Dressers, Clerks and Patients at Butterworth. The rest of us procure our drinking water from Penang for ourselves. It is very insufficient; however we are now promised the extension of the Bukit Mertajam water-supply, which will reach us probably in 1897. It is most urgently required. Bathing water from Butterworth wells is so foul that I do not give it to my ponies.

9. No cases of cholera occurred during the year. *Rainfall*.—105.49 inches is the average for the four stations of Province Wellesley. As the average Province Wellesley rainfall for the previous seventeen years is 97.59, this must be considered high. Of the seventeen years during which observations have been taken, in four only was the rainfall greater than that for 1895. The greatest average is for 1887=136.17 inches, the least is for 1891=71.65 inches. The heaviest rainfall recorded in any one month was in October at Bukit Mertajam (32.49 inches); the heaviest fall for the year was also recorded at this station (126.31 inches). The greatest fall in twenty-four hours, namely, 5.05 inches, was registered at Sungei Bakap on October 19th. The average rainfall for the Province for the last eighteen years has been 96.44 inches. The rainfall for 1895=102.38, shewing an increase for the last year of 5.94 inches. Comparing the Butterworth, Sungei Bakap and Bertam stations for eighteen years, one finds that they stand in sequence from the greatest to the least rainfall as follows:—

Butterworth,	...	104.81
Sungei Bakap,	...	100.05
Bertam,	...	98.48

Bukit Mertajam for five years has an average of 92.34 inches. It is unfortunate that Pulau Jerejak should have for thirteen years but an average of 95.21 inches.

10. The receipts for Hospital charges recovered amount to \$3,015.35.

11. *Small-pox*.—The decrease in this disease is remarkable. Only 63 cases occurred, of these, 45 were modified and the rest (18) unmodified. In 1894, 764 cases were recorded. In 1893, 734 cases were recorded. Of the 63 cases, 27 occurred in the Northernmost *F* Division, Penaga, 25 occurred in the North Central *G* Division, Butterworth; 11 occurred in the South Central *H* Division, Bukit Mertajam. None occurred in the Southern *I* Division, Sungei Bakap. To Penaga, Butterworth and Bukit Mertajam Districts, many people daily come from Kedah, where vaccination is but casual, while Sungei Bakap District is very much less visited by Kedah people. From Perak, nearly all along the Southern border, small-pox could not be imported as vaccination is there carried out vigorously. Deaths from small-pox were nine, all in unmodified cases. The ages of all who died were over the age of compulsory vaccination. Of the 18 cases unmodified, six cases were, I regret to say, in children under six years of age, but five of these were along the Northern border on the banks of the Muda where detection of unvaccinated children is difficult owing to the almost continuity of the *kampongs* and the distance from Butterworth.

12. *Small-pox in F Division, the Northernmost*.—We had 27 cases from January 2nd, till the last, which occurred on 20th March. No case was brought to hospital. Isolation was attempted by Police patrol.

13. *Small-pox in G Division, North Central*.—Five groups of cases occurred here which may be indicated:—(1) the Permatang Pau group; (2) the Jalan Bahru group; (3) the Prye group; (4) the Bagan Tuan Ketchil group; and (5) the Gading group. The Permatang Pau group were all treated at their own homes, and the cases, fifteen in all, lasted from January 4th to May 17th (the date of the last case). The Jalan Bahru case occurred in an isolated house, and to this I attribute its non-spreading. The Prye Estate cases (3) were all brought at once to Hospital; the quarantine on the quarters in which they occurred (imposed on all houses as usual) was carried out with Europeans around; re-vaccination was, if we considered it necessary, carried out and to these facts, especially the first, I attribute the non-spreading

of the disease. The Bagan Tuan Ketchil group, six cases, began on March 18th and lasted till April 2nd. Every one of these was at once removed to the Contagious Disease Ward and to this alone do I attribute the stopping of the spread (of course, we did what else is usual, but I consider that, from the nature of the house and the density of the population, these measures would have been somewhat futile without removal of patients). The Aur Gading case was isolated. It occurred on November 17th. The man apparently caught the disease in Kedah. He was at once brought to the Contagious Ward. Infected clothing to the value of a few dollars was destroyed and its value refunded to the patient.

14. *Small-pox in H Division, South Central.*—In the first two cases the disease was caught in Kedah. Both were unmodified small-pox and both died. From this spread all the other cases (except one). They nearly all occurred in one small *kampung*, the houses of which are very closely packed. The excepted case occurred fortunately in an isolated house. The outbreak in this District lasted from 15th January to 10th April.

15. Vaccination has now for many months been carried on much more effectively than before, and to this, no doubt, great credit is due for the decrease in small-pox. An examination of the small-pox in Division G affords very strong evidence of the great value of isolation in our Contagious Ward, and the relatively futility of attempting isolation in the patients' own homes. From what I have seen, it is practically impossible to keep isolated the patient and his attending friends in their own homes for the following reason:—(a) the structure of the houses; (b) the practice of joining together two or three houses by a little foot-bridge, or their being so close that any one may easily step from one to the other; and (c) the way the dense vegetation so often comes right up to the house. But it must be noted that the cases treated at home stopped so abruptly and for no discoverable reason. For this I consider that we regard the disappearance, at least in the Northern border, as merely temporary, and due to an accidental combination of circumstances. I would tentatively suggest, for example, that the good padi-season, keeping the inhabitants of Kedah and the Province each in their own District, might prevent thence the importation of small-pox.

16. To prevent any increase of small-pox and to finally stamp it out, I would, therefore, most strongly recommend (as in my last year's report) the raising of the age of compulsory vaccination, the power to re-vaccinate, and also the compulsory segregation in a Government Hospital of every case of small-pox.

17. *General and Pauper Hospitals, Butterworth.*

Remained January, 1895,	...	...	50
Admitted,	...	...	643
Total treated,	...	...	693
Died, ...	...	...	90
Percentage of Deaths,	...	...	12.98
Average daily sick,	...	...	46.68
Revenue,	...	...	\$1,125.02

It must be noted that from 1876 to 1889 the total treated rose from 298 to 1,136, but since 1889 the number has steadily decreased. Yet we have frequently been overcrowded in 1895 and have nearly always had our full number.

18. Looking over the list of percentages of deaths for the last twenty years, I find that this, for 1895, is a high one, on only five occasions has it been exceeded. The highest rate is 20.80 for 1876, the lowest 4.73 for 1885.

19. Of the 693 total treated there were:—

Class.	Cases.	Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to Cases.	Percentage of Deaths among group to total number of Deaths in Hospital.
Indian Immigrants, ...	170	17	10	18.8
Chinese, ...	133	22	16	24.4
Native Police, ...	55	...	...	...
Paupers, ...	235	42	17	46.8
Others, ...	100	9	9	10.0
Total, ...	693	90	...	...

It will be seen that nearly half ($\frac{42}{96}$) of the deaths occurred among a little more than one-third ($\frac{235}{683}$) of the total patients. I have no doubt that the illness of many of the pauper patients should be diagnosed as starvation.

20. An analysis of the causes of death is perhaps somewhat fallacious, owing to the small numbers. It is as follows:—

DISEASES.	Total treated.	Died.	Percentage of Deaths to Cases of this.
Diarrhœa, ...	29	14	48
Anæmia, ...	86	28	32
Dysentery, ...	25	6	24
Beri-beri, ...	37	7	19
Malarial fever, ...	33	2	6
Syphilis, ...	37	1	3

21. I must again point out that the Government lose a great deal on the immigrant coolies brought into Hospital. Sixty-eight patients were taken from the Nominal Register at random and it was found that they had cost the Government 20½ cents each on an average for diets alone, and we recover but 12 cents a day for diets and everything else. To get a more accurate average during 1896 an account will be kept of all the immigrant coolies brought in here, to shew receipts and expenditure.

22. I went on leave on urgent private affairs on April 23rd, and resumed duties on 19th July. I take this opportunity of expressing my gratitude to Dr. KERR and Dr. LOSTON who, at great inconvenience, most kindly did my work for me.

23. Mr. Apothecary NORRIS took the place of Mr. O'KEEFFE on May 22nd who went on six months' leave. He has worked very well. Dresser GASPER came on March 4th, he supplies a long felt want here: he works very well and gives every satisfaction.

24. *Servants.*—These are too few in number and too poorly paid to care if they are dismissed. It is not possible to engage a better class of men on the salary they are now paid, viz., \$5 a month. In the Pauper Hospital, Penang, although the servants are paid at the same rate still they are allowed free rations, and I would suggest that the same rule be applied here.

25. *Buildings.*—The casualty ward should be condemned and destroyed forthwith and another built on a different plan. A solid impermeable foundation, the floor, of brick cemented over, raised three feet from the ground, and the walls of wood, not built in the overlapping arrangement, for that is impossible to clean, and not white-washed, for the dirt hangs in every little crack and crevice of the white-wash, but painted; the ceiling too should be so arranged that it can be kept scrupulously clean. In this ward I want to keep all the dysentery and diarrhœa cases. The present ward it is impossible to keep clean. The floor is of permeable brick tiles which get soaked with filth. A skylight is required over one end of the female ward, so that the end (screened off with moveable screens) may be used as an operating-room. The very bad state of the water-supply has been dealt with under the remarks on the general health of the Province.

BUKIT MERTAJAM HOSPITAL.

26. The following table shews the work done during the year:—

Class.	Remain- ing 1st January, 1895.	Admitted 1895.	Died.	Remain- ing 31st Decem- ber, 1895.	Percent- age of Deaths to total treated.	Died between 24 hours.	
Paying Patients, ...	2	48	7 ^a	7	14.00	...	^a All Chi- nese.
Policemen, ...	...	10	...	...	...	...
Police Cases, ...	...	83	...	...	...	...
Government Servants,	1	2 ^b	...	...	...	...	^b 1 Ema- sian Clerk.
Paupers, ...	34	595	89	40	14.15	16	
Total, ...	37	738	96	47	12.38	16	

27. This Hospital was opened in October, 1890. The totals treated are for the last five years :—

	For, ..	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Total treated,		603	562	615	658	775

The death-rate is not high compared with previous years :—

	For,...	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Percentage of deaths,		18.57	18.13	14.94	9.87	12.38

28. Of the paying patients—

4 were Indians working on estates.
43 „ Chinese do.
1 was a trader (Indian).

Of the paupers—

One hundred and three (103) were from Kulim staying 2,012 days, cost of diets alone exclusive of extras being \$191.14: there were 16 deaths among them, and Colonial Government paid \$16 as burial fees. H. H. the Sultan of Kedah now pays the Colonial Government \$300 a year for treatment of his subjects in Penang and Province.

29. Deaths.

DISEASES.					Cases treated.	Number of Deaths.	Percentage of Deaths to total treated.
Dysentery,					23	12	51
Remittent fever,					28	6	21
Beri-beri,					33	4	12
Phagedœna,					19	7	37
Debility,					34	14	41
Anæmia,					85	17	20
Phthisis,					28	9	39
Diarrhœa,					27	9	33

30. The average daily sick 1895 was 51.90.

The Hospital grounds have become somewhat extended owing to the recovery of a piece of ground originally marked off for the Hospital but somehow not included within the fences. This will, perhaps, be most useful in allowing another ward to be built, the necessity for which was discussed last year on account of the over-crowding which was going on then at this Hospital. Considering that the over-crowding might be merely temporary, it was decided to wait.

31. *Staff*.—Dresser THEXERIA continues to work very well and gives every satisfaction, but an Apothecary is much wanted here.

32. *Buildings*.—A lock-up has been made in one corner of the big ward. It is not ornamental and I am afraid is ill-ventilated. Part of the floor should, if it is possible to do so, be covered with some impermeable material; there diarrhœa and dysentery patients could be put. It is impossible to get (it would, in very many cases be most unreasonable to expect) many of these patients not to soil the floor. It is not possible to keep the brick tiled floor at Butterworth casualty ward sanitarily clean; and how much more impossible to keep a wooden floor so.

LEPER ASYLUM, PULAU JEREJAK.

33. The total number of patients treated was 487. This Asylum was opened in 1881. In that year it had 111 inmates, since then the number has steadily increased to the present time. The total number of deaths was 146, and the percentage of deaths to total treated, 29.67.

34. Much effort has been made to repatriate some of those patients who are fit for the voyage, but as yet without success. There seems to be great reason to believe that lepers from Java and Sumatra find their way thence direct to Pulau Jerejak *via* Penang Pauper Hospital. It also seems pretty certain that a large number of the patients have never lived in the Malay Peninsula for long, for but a very few of them know a single word of Malay. There are other reasons for believing that they were at one time sent from China direct to here. This, however, has been stopped by Ordinance.

35. *Rain*.—The fall for the year was 89.95 inches. This is six inches less than the average for twelve years, but owing to improvements, it was not found necessary to bring any water from town.

36. *Staff*.—I very much regret to have to report the loss by pulmonary tuberculosis of the Senior Dresser FRANCIS. On the 20th July, 1895, he fell ill, and died on the 22nd September. He was a good and steady worker, who accomplished a great deal without any fuss, and was thoroughly trustworthy. He had been at the Leper Asylum for sixteen consecutive years and was thus well acquainted with the characters of all the inmates. Dressers FREDERICKS, SAMUEL and CARMAGAM have worked well, as also has the Perak Dresser SHIN FOOK.

37. *Buildings*.—The Dressers' quarters are in a bad situation and I strongly advise their removal to the hill on which the Apothecary's quarters stand. Since I have been here—March, 1893—the following deaths have occurred among occupants of the Dressers' Quarters:—Dresser FRANCIS (phthisis), Dresser LESSLAR'S wife (fever); and the Dressers have very frequently got fever. First Grade Dresser FREDERICKS, who has been here but a few months, has had fever for the first time for very many years. One of the Perak Dressers, SENG HEE, has had very many attacks.

38. A few minor things have been done during the year by the Public Works Department. The Roman Catholics have built a chapel for the benefit of the inmates. It was opened on January 4th, 1896.

39. Singapore sent 38, and Perak 33 lepers, to the Asylum during the year.

40. On the 21st March, 1895, one of the patients murdered another patient named AH BOON. The two men had been on bad terms for some time. The murderer was convicted and executed.

41. *Water-supply*.—No town water was brought during the year, but the supply was not seldom very short.

42. *Ravions*.—There were no complaints made during the year.

43. *Suicides*.—Two suicides by hanging took place in 1895. The conduct of the inmates was good. They are very much less troublesome and more amenable to discipline.

ESTATE HOSPITALS AND HEALTH OF INDIAN IMMIGRANTS.

44. The health of the immigrants on Prye and Malakoff estates has been satisfactory. The hospitals on these estates are satisfactory and in accordance with regulations.

Report on the Health and Hospitals of the Southern District, Province Wellesley, by Dr. E. C. FOSTON, Colonial Surgeon:—

“1. The number of hospitals remains the same as in the previous year, viz.:—

1. Government District Hospital, Sungei Bakap.
2. Batu Kawan Estate Hospital.
3. Byram Estate Hospital.
4. Caledonia Estate Hospital.
5. Trans-Krian Estate Hospital.
6. Val d'Or Estate Hospital.
7. Tang Kang Hock's Estate Hospital.

SUNGEI BAKAP HOSPITAL.

2. The accommodation at this hospital has been frequently taxed to its utmost limit, especially in the male wards. More room for about twenty beds is very much needed. This place is not only the General Hospital, but it also receives the paupers of the district and those who wander north from Perak. A few petty repairs were carried out in various parts of the buildings.

3. No provision for wire fencing has again been made in this year's estimates. During the year six patients absconded from the Hospital.

4. The burials continue to take place on a piece of land at the back of the Hospital belonging to a Malay. The owner has made no objection.

5. *Water-supply*.—The supply is obtained chiefly from the well in the compound supplemented, in dry weather, by that from a well situated on a piece of land in the neighbourhood, purchased by Government in 1894. I understood that it was intended to construct three underground brick tanks for the purpose of storing the rain water which would be collected off the roofs of the buildings by means of a gutter, but no provision appears for this in the current year's estimate.

6. A proper bath-house is very much needed for this Hospital.

7. *Statistics*.—On the 1st January, 1895, there were 36 patients in the Hospital and 412 were admitted during the year, making a total of 448 treated. Of these, 59 died, with a percentage of 13.17, against 11.21 in 1894. The following table gives the numbers admitted from various sources together with the details of deaths:—

Whence Admitted.	No. remain- ing on 1st January, 1895.			No. admitted during the year.			Total No. treated.			No. of Deaths.			Remarks.
	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays.	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays.	
Caledonia Estate, ...	2	8	10	3	It will be seen that 27 out of the 59 deaths were those of paupers. For three months coolies from Junjong Mati Estate in the Central District were brought to this Hospital during the absence of Dr. DANE on leave.
Byram, ...	...	...	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	...	...	...
Val d'Or, ...	3	2	...	14	8	...	17	10	...	1	1	...	
Trans-Krian, ...	3	...	...	10	8	...	13	8	...	...	1	...
Tan Kang Hock's, ...	...	2	...	...	40	...	...	42	...	...	4	...
Batu Kawan, ...	9	4	...	30	35	...	39	39	...	8	6	...	
Ong Hong Neo's, ...	...	1	...	...	21	...	...	22	...	...	1	...
Tan Bang Kiat's, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Lio Niu Sieu's, ...	...	...	...	...	1	...	...	1	...	...	...	...
Junjong Mati, ...	...	...	...	...	12	...	...	12	...	...	2	...
Govt. Servants, ...	...	...	...	9	...	...	9	...	...	1	...	...
Private Cases, ...	...	...	...	16	6	...	16	6	...	1	1	...
Police Cases, ...	...	3	...	29	50	9	29	53	9	2	...	...
Police Force, ...	...	...	1	...	15	...	...	16	...	...	...	...
Paupers, ...	5	1	...	49	38	1	54	39	1	12	15	...	
Total,...	22	13	1	167	220	25	189	233	26	28	31	...	
	36			412			448			59			

The principal diseases treated, in their order of frequency, were:—(1) Injuries 79 (2) diseases of the digestive system 58; (3) dysentery 49; (4) fevers 35; (5) skin affections 29; (6) anæmia 28.

The deaths (59) were due chiefly to dysentery (17); anæmia (7); diarrhœa (7); debility (5); and fevers (4).

8. *Rainfall*.—During the year 109.83 inches were registered at Sungei Bakap, against 82.21 in 1894. October was the wettest month with 18.71 inches, and February was the driest with 5.80 inches. The greatest fall in 24 hours occurred on the 19th October, 1895, when 5.05 inches were recorded.

9. *Contagious Shed*.—A case of chicken-pox was the only one isolated in the shed.

10. *Hospital Staff*.—Mr. Apothecary G. W. LEECH was attached to the Hospital during the whole year, with DANIEL PILLAY as Dresser. The latter was also the District Vaccinator.

ESTATE HOSPITALS.

11. *Batu Kawan Estate*.—The roofs of the female and special wards were re-attapped and a few other minor repairs were carried out. The latrines are receiving attention. Mr. VERMONT is unwilling to fence the Hospital grounds. He has fixed up a notice along the thoroughfare forbidding persons to use the road. This, however, will not prevent patients skulking off when they like, or cattle straying on to the grounds and under the Hospital for shelter.

12. The Hospital rations were drawn according to scale.

13. The water-supply was fair during the year.
 14. The sanitary arrangement around the coolie lines receive attention once a week from the general body of coolies. There is no special conservancy gang on it daily.

15. The Chinese *kongsi* houses were visited once in company with the Protector. On that occasion they were found clean.

16. The Tamil Dresser who was engaged in November, 1894, has continued in charge and has given satisfaction. Towards the end of the year the numbers in the Hospital rose to over 80, and although there were not very many serious cases, it was considered that this number was beyond the efficient control of one man. The matter was brought to the notice of the Hon'ble the Resident Councillor, and after some correspondence, Mr. VERMONT placed a lad to assist and learn the work. It is too soon to express an opinion as to his capabilities.

17. The following are the statistics of the Hospital for 1895:—

	Indians.	Chinese.	Total.
Number of patients in hospital on 1st January, 1895,	31	17	48
Number admitted during 12 months, ...	736	434	1,170
Total treated, ...	767	451	1,218
Number of deaths in 1895,	21	9	30
Percentage of deaths to total treated, ...	2.74	1.99	2.46
Number of patients remaining on 31st December, 1895,	44	53	97

18. The principal diseases treated among Indians were:—(1) ulcers 242; (2) fevers 47; (3) injuries 46; (4) venereal diseases 39; (5) dysentery 36; and (6) diarrhœa 34. Of the 21 deaths in the Estate Hospital, 18 were contract coolies, the other three being free labourers. The deaths were due chiefly to diarrhœa (6), anæmia (5), dysentery and tubercle (each 2). Five deaths occurred on the Estate outside the Hospital, three from suicide by hanging, one from drowning, and one from congestion of the brain.

19. The admissions among the Chinese were chiefly due to (1) ulcers 122; (2) ophthalmia 107; (3) anæmia 49; (4) dysentery 30; (5) injuries 28; and (6) skin affections 20. The deaths, of which there were 9 in all, were chiefly due to dysentery (2), malaria, beri-beri, tubercle &c. (each 1).

CALEDONIA HOSPITAL.

20. The roof and sides of the latrines, together with the covered way leading thereto, were renewed, as they had tumbled down during a squall. The sky-lights in the main ward are out of repair and will shortly receive attention.

21. The Hospital rations were given according to scale.

22. The water-supply has been the same as before, from Bukit Panchor.

23. As in former years, a number of convalescent coolies are taken daily from the Hospital to clean up the lines.

24. In the month of September, with Mr. TURNER'S consent, the various convalescent gangs were amalgamated into one *hospital cooked rations gang* and this arrangement has continued until now. A few of the strongest are picked out and sent daily to Caledonia and Victoria for conservancy purposes. The others work in the compound of the Hospital. They get their food in the Hospital and live in a separate shed. Those that go out to work in the lines get paid in money as well, once a month.

25. The following are the statistics of the Hospital for the year:—

Remaining on 1st January, 1895,	91
Admitted during the year,	1,329
Total,	1,420
Number of deaths during the year,	51
Percentage of deaths to total treated,	3.59
Number remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1895,	63

The principal diseases treated were:—(1) diarrhœa 297; (2) ulcers and fevers each 167; (3) injuries 165; (4) dysentery 107; (5) debility 93. Of the deaths, 34 were of contract coolies—28 of Caledonia and 6 of Byram. The others were of free adults: (8) and children (9). The deaths were chiefly due to diarrhœa 25, dysentery and anæmia 6 each. One death was also due to cholera. A death occurred in the lines, the result of suicide by hanging.

26. Dr. REIDEL has continued in charge of this Hospital, as well as of that at Byram. There were also two Dressers attached to the Hospital.

27. *Byram Estate*.—The Hospital was blown down in the month of March during a squall. Beyond a dislocated shoulder and a few bruises, no other accidents happened to the patients. For three months two small godowns attached to the office were used. The Hospital was re-built in July. All serious cases were removed to Caledonia Hospital.

28. Additional blocks have been put up in the coolie lines, no conservancy gang is at work here.

29. The Hospital rations were issued according to scale.

30. The water-supply is, as before, from the Bukit Panchor water collected in open boats, two of which are fitted with iron tanks. This method is certainly not satisfactory.

31. The Hospital statistics for the year are as follows:—

Number in Hospital on 1st January, 1895,	...	10
Admissions during the year, ...	...	714
Total number treated, ...		<u>724</u>
Number of deaths, ...	...	5
Percentage of deaths to total treated, ...	...	0.69
Number in Hospital on 31st December, 1895,	...	20

The principal diseases treated were:—Fevers 77, chest affections 72, injuries 70, diarrhœa 63, dysentery 55, and debility 42. Of the five deaths, four were those of free coolies and one that of a contract coolie. They were due to dysentery, debility, anæmia, bronchitis and inflammation of bowels each one.

32. *Trans-Krian Estate*.—In the second half of this year new coolies, Indian as well as Chinese, were imported. The average daily number of patients in the Estate Hospital during each month is given below. While there were about five at the beginning of the year, the average rose to 47 in the last month.

	<i>Indians.</i>		<i>Chinese.</i>	
January, ...	2.83	...	2.09	
February, ...	3.71	...	2.07	
March, ...	2.64	...	1.00	
April, ...	3.76	...	0.20	
May, ...	2.25	...	1.35	
June, ...	4.30	...	3.23	
July, ...	1.90	...	3.93	
August, ...	3.67	...	8.35	
September, ...	5.80	...	10.76	
October, ...	6.45	...	15.77	
November, ...	6.83	...	27.73	
December, ...	15.87	...	31.23	

33. The Tamil Dresser, who had been working at this Hospital for six years, resigned in November, and the Manager engaged a Chinese Dresser to take his place, but this man has not proved satisfactory, and the matter has been reported to the Indian Immigration Agent.

34. For Indians as well as Chinese the rations are supplied according to the scales laid down in the regulations.

35. Bukit Panchor water is brought from Nibong Tebal in a boat and stored near the Indian Coolie Lines in two large iron tanks.

36. Convalescents, especially of new arrivals, are put into a "cooked rations" gang. They go out to work like the other coolies living in the lines. They are fed in the Hospital and they sleep there during the nights.

37. The coolie lines of Indian immigrants are fairly clean.

38. The following are the statistics for the year:—Number of patients remaining on 1st January, 1895, 8.

	Indians.	Chinese.	Malays.
Number of patients remaining on 1st January, 1895,	5	3	8
Number of admissions during 12 months,	121	159	280
Total treated, ...	126	162	288
Number of deaths, ... ..	...	1	1
Percentage of deaths to total treated ...	...	.62	.34
Number remaining in Hospital on 31st December, 1895,	13	26	39

The chief diseases treated among Indians were :—Fever 20, injuries 16, ulcers 10; and among Chinese, ulcers 28, anæmia 25, fevers 20, and diarrhœa 16. The one death among Chinese was due to diarrhœa.

39. *Val d'Or Estate*.—The small hospital building has been kept in good order.

40. As only slight cases are treated in this Hospital, others being sent to Sungei Bakap, the old system of giving the Dresser a chupah of rice, and two cents per patient per diem is allowed to remain. The food as supplied is good enough and there have been no complaints. When extras, such as milk, eggs, &c., have been ordered, the Manager has readily supplied these in addition to the ordinary food.

41. A new block of coolie line has been put up during the year, but it is not as yet occupied. It is near the Hospital and is intended, I believe, for new arrivals expected from India.

42. The pond near the Hospital requires cleaning, and the buffalo shed and coolies' gardens close by should be removed.

43. The statistics of the Hospital for the year are :—

Number in Hospital on 1st January, 1895, ...	3
„ of admissions,	87
Total treated, ...	90
Number remaining on 31st December, 1895, ...	1

The chief diseases treated were :—Fever (30), and ulcers (20).

44. *Tan Kang Hock's Estate*.—About a hundred new Chinese coolies were imported on this Estate, and there has been a good deal of sickness. There was some trouble for a time to get the Manager to supply the patients in his small hospital with rations according to scale. The Protector of Chinese visited the Estate on the 1st November, 1895, and since then the diets have been more liberal. The present Junior Dresser has not worked satisfactorily. I am only waiting a suitable opportunity to replace him by another man. A large number of the coolies on this Estate had to be removed to Sungei Bakap for treatment. At the end of the year, 34 were in hospital—19 in the Estate Hospital and 15 in the Government Hospital.

45. The statistics for the year of this Estate Hospital are :—

Number in Hospital on the 1st January, 1895,	3
Admissions during the year,	287
Total treated, ...	290
Number of deaths during the year,	1
Percentage of deaths to total treated, ... ..	.34
Number in Hospital on 31st December, 1895,	19

The admissions were chiefly for :—Ophthalmia 76, skin affections 61, fevers 42, ulcers 38, and anæmia 36.

The death in this Hospital was due to sunstroke. The Manager was warned by the Protector to send all serious cases, in future, to Sungei Bakap for treatment.

HEALTH OF THE IMMIGRANTS.

46. *Cholera*.—A sporadic case of cholera occurred on Caledonia Estate.

47. *Small-pox*.—There were no cases during the year.

48. *Examination of new Arrivals of Indian Immigrants*.—During the year,

471 coolies arrived in the District from India, against 836 in the year previous. Batu Kawan received 204, Byram 208, and Trans-Krian 59. Nearly all the batches were examined soon after arrival, and, on the whole, might be considered fair. Some few coolies were decidedly poor and should never have been passed at the Dépôt at Negapatam. The Indian Immigration Agent was written to, to urge on the Medical Superintendent at Negapatam, the necessity for a more stringent examination. Such coolies only add to the hospital list, become a source of worry to the employer during their terms of indenture, and if they live so long as three years finally become a burden on the Colony as paupers.

GENERAL REMARKS.

49. The health of the Indian immigrants generally on the estates may be considered fairly satisfactory. In all cases, except Caledonia, where there is a slight increase, the percentage of mortality is much below the average allowed by the Ordinance.

ESTATE.	Average Number of Contract Coolies em- ployed during 1895.	Number of Deaths during 1895.				Percentage of Deaths in 1895.	Percentage of Deaths in 1894.
		Government Hospital, Sungei Bakap.	Estate Hospital.	In Coolie Lines.	Total.		
Batu Kawan, ...	958	8	18	5	31	3.23	2.03
Byram, ...	240	...	7	...	7	2.91	1.98
Caledonia, ...	605	3	28	1	32	5.27	6.13
Trans-Krian, ...	116	...	...	...	...	...	3.40
Val d'Or, ...	93	1	...	...	1	1.07	2.98

At Batu Kawan there was a slight increase in the rate of mortality. During the past three years over a thousand coolies were imported, viz., in 1893, 448; in 1894, 372; in 1895, 204; making a total of 1,024. At Byram also there has been an increase of one per cent. on the death-rate over 1894. It must be remembered that no coolies were imported to this estate for two and-a-half years till November, 1894, while last year 208 arrived. At Caledonia the rate keeps high (5.27), but there is an improvement over the year previous. No new coolies arrived on this estate since October, 1894. On Trans-Krian Estate there were no deaths, but from January, 1893, till October, 1895, no coolies were imported. During the last three months of the year 59 were received. Val d'Or received no coolies during 1895. The death-rate has fallen by nearly two per cent.

50. In regard to the Chinese labourers, I have not been able to get figures as to the average numbers employed on the various estates during the year. There has been a good deal of sickness among those employed on Batu Kawan and Tan Kang Hock's Estates, chiefly cases of ophthalmia eczema, result of exposure to the sun, and ulcers. A number of coolies of this class who were engaged for labour, were, in my opinion, quite unfit for employment in the field. During the outbreak of cholera in Singapore, a careful watch was kept on the Death Registers in the District. Fortunately the rate of mortality was at its normal figure, so far as I could ascertain.

51. I had, on several occasions, to bring to notice the dirty condition in which the public roads and drains in the large villages were allowed to remain. Want of funds at the disposal of the District Officer prevented much being effected. The vote for village lighting and scavenging has, I understand, been increased this year. At my request the Government appointed me Health Officer of the District. Unless a greater number of the sections of the Municipal Act are extended to the villages in the District, it will be difficult to carry out village sanitation with efficiency.

52. During the month of September, I removed my headquarters to Sungei Bakap next to the District Hospital."

APPENDIX D.

MALACCA.

Report by Dr. G. D. FREER, Colonial Surgeon :—

“ 1. Judging by the number of deaths registered, the health of the Settlement has not been good.

2. Although there have been no outbreaks of cholera or small-pox, the unusual prevalence of fevers has been a matter of general comment, and the Hospital returns also shew a much larger proportion than usual of severe cases of fevers, beri-beri and respiratory diseases.

3. The second quarter of the year, following on a prolonged spell of dry weather in the first quarter, was the most unhealthy period, and the death-rates both in the hospitals and outside were considerably raised at this time.

4. The total number of deaths in the Settlement was 3,617, as against 2,825 in 1894, this being the highest number since 1889, when 4,148 were registered. The total number of births (3,399) has also been above the average, and it is possible that causes such as increased vigilance in enforcing registration, and increase of population from immigration, may have helped to produce the increase in both cases.

5. Of the deaths, 723 were returned as occurring within the Municipal limits, and 2,894 in the country; an annual death-rate for the former of 40.98 per mille in an estimated population of 17,639, and for the latter one of 37.60 per mille in an estimated population of 76,949. The death-rate in the Town, although slightly higher than that for 1894, is much lower than for the years 1893, 1892 or 1891, when an average of 897 deaths per annum were registered.

6. Europeans excepted, there was an increase in the number of deaths for all nationalities, especially Chinese, the explanation of the latter fact probably being that a larger number of *Sinkehs* than usual arrived during the year from China.

7. *Quarantine Camp*.—One case of choleraic diarrhœa was removed here: the patient being a Hospital attendant and the only case at all resembling cholera seen at any of the hospitals.

8. The total number treated at all the hospitals has been 4,607, as compared with 4,017 in 1894; of this number, 547 came from Negri Sembilan and 172 from Muar.

9. I would recommend that some special action be taken with regard to these cases from Negri Sembilan and Muar; not only do they get free treatment in the same way as Malacca coolies for whom a certain fixed payment is made by estate owners, but they help to overcrowd the hospitals, and, coming, as a rule, in a later stage of disease to considerably raise the death-rate.

DURIAN DAUN HOSPITAL.

10. *Buildings*.—The roofs of two of the wards and several out-buildings have been re-attaped, and numerous minor repairs including white-washing and wood oiling have been executed. The dispensary has been improved by the addition of a trough with white-glazed tiles.

11. I regret it has not yet been found possible to replace any of the temporary wards by more permanent buildings; the most shaky one of all is to be re-roofed, but as the structure of it is said by the Superintendent of Works and Surveys to be rotten, constant repairs will be necessary.

GENERAL HOSPITAL.

12. European ward :—

Remained at end of 1894,	...	0
Admitted during 1895,	...	10
Discharged,	...	10
Died, ...	...	0

13. Native ward :—

Remained at end of 1894,	...	2
Admitted during 1895,	...	200
Discharged,	...	197
Died, ...	...	2
Remaining at end of 1895,	...	3

The average daily sick was 5.55, as against 5.53 in 1894. Of the deaths, one was a case of pyæmia from the Government s. s. *Horsburgh* who died the day after admission, the other a case of pneumonia.

14.

PAUPER HOSPITAL.

Remained at end of 1894, ...	214
Admitted during 1895, ...	1,893
Discharged, ...	1,501
Transferred, ...	...
Absconded, ...	81
Died, ...	319
Remaining at end of 1895, ...	206

The average daily sick was 210.87, and the percentage of deaths to total treated 15.14 per cent., as against 204.58 and 7.85 per cent., respectively, in 1894.

15. This is the highest death-rate in the Pauper Hospital since 1891, when it was 16.56 per cent. I attribute it chiefly to the following causes:—

- (1) That diseases generally were of a more severe type.
- (2) That patients were admitted in a more advanced stage of disease. Out of the 319 deaths, 28 died within 24 hours, 17 within 48 hours, and 118 within a fortnight from the time of admission.

16. The same increase in the death-rate and in the severity of the cases was also noted at the Alor Gajah and Jasin District Hospitals, and here, certainly, the opening up of new estates was, to a great extent, accountable.

17. The nationalities of those treated were:—Chinese 1,906, Klings 142, Malays 42, Sinhalese 6, Portuguese 4, Eurasians 3, Bengali 2, Javanese 1, Sikh 1.

18. The chief diseases treated in the Pauper Hospital are shewn in the following table, and, for the sake of comparison, the figures for 1893 and 1894 are also inserted:—

NAME OF DISEASES.	1895.			1894.			1893.		
	Total treated.	Number died.	Percentage.	Total treated.	Number died.	Percentage.	Total treated.	Number died.	Percentage.
Beri-beri, ...	406	59	14.53	457	23	5.03	706	33	4.6
Intermittent Fever, ..	153	...	...	194	...	...	100	...	...
Remittent Fever, ...	41	10	24.39	24	8	33.00	15	2	13.3
General Debility, ...	90	20	22.22	111	19	17.11	239	35	14.6
Anæmia, ...	29	11	57.93	24	5	20.80	15	...	...
Anæmia (Ankylostoma present),	33	15	45.45	40	7	17.50	...	...	...
Chronic Diarrhœa, ...	28	11	39.28	38	22	57.80	46	21	45.6
Dysentery, ...	40	19	47.50	18	8	44.40	29	8	27.5
Syphilis, Primary, ...	38	...	...	10	...	...	2	...	...
Syphilis, Secondary, ...	61	3	4.91	51	1	1.90	28	...	...
Gonorrhœa, ...	17	...	...	17	...	...	9	...	...
Ulcer Penis, ...	10	...	...	33	...	...	30	...	...
Phthisis, ...	75	54	72.00	39	21	52.60	44	24	54.5
Phagedœna, ...	78	17	21.79	38	2	5.27	73	4	5.4
Ulcers, ...	519	...	...	496	...	...	544	...	...

19. *Beri-beri*.—The cases were more severe and the percentage of deaths higher than the previous year: all were Chinese except 1 Eurasian, 1 Kling and 1 Malay. The number of admissions was greatest in April and May, when the dry weather was breaking up, and again in November and December towards the end of the rainy season. The addition of wheat flour to the diets was continued throughout the year.

20. *Respiratory Diseases*.—Compared with the previous year, there was a great increase in the number of cases admitted for phthisis and pneumonia; the admissions being most numerous in the second quarter of the year; the presence of tubercle was confirmed in 36 *post mortem* examinations held on patients dying from the former disease.

21. *Venereal Diseases*.—The admissions for these diseases have again increased, the total treated being 126, as against 111 in 1894, and 69 in 1893; and, from what I have seen at the Out-door Dispensary and elsewhere, I am inclined to think that they are becoming much more common among the Native population.

22. *Post mortem Examinations*.—One hundred and ninety-nine (199) were held on patients dying in the Hospital. Purulent effusions in the pleura were found in 8, and in the pericardium in 6 cases. In 5 fever cases, characteristic typhoid ulcers were present.

PRISON HOSPITAL.

23. The general health of the prisoners has been good, and the sanitary condition of the Gaol excellent.

Remaining at end of 1894, ...	Nil.
Admitted, ...	12
Discharged, ...	10
Died, ...	2
Average daily sick, ...	.26

The two deaths were one from dysentery and the other from fever with meningitis: in both cases the disease was contracted prior to admission to the Gaol, and in the latter case the prisoner's sentence had expired.

DISTRICT HOSPITALS.

24. The number of admissions to these two Hospitals has considerably increased, being 2,193, as against 1,671 in 1894, 1,778 in 1893, and 1,206 in 1892. Both at Alor Gajah and Jasin there has been more or less over-crowding for the greater part of the year: in the case of the Jasin Hospital the increase is likely to be permanent, as large tracts of land in the neighbourhood have been taken up for new estates, and the addition of a new ward is necessary.

25. Both Hospitals have been kept in good repair: the ward at Alor Gajah has been re-attapped, and a fence made round the Hospital compound at Jasin. The substitution of the plank-walls for bark has been a great improvement to the Apothecaries' quarters.

26. The grounds have been fairly well kept up, but the vegetable gardens have had to be abandoned in consequence of a gardener having been retrenched at each Hospital.

ALOR GAJAH HOSPITAL.

27.

Remained at end of 1894, ...	45
Admitted during 1895, ...	1,275
Discharged, ...	1,214
Transferred to Durian Daun Hospital, ...	19
Died, ...	42
Remaining at end of 1895, ...	45

The average daily sick was 50.75, and the percentage of deaths to total treated, 3.18, as against 39.63 and 1.4 per cent., respectively, in 1894.

Nationalities:—Chinese 1,216, Malays 57, Klings 45, Bengalis 1, Portuguese 1. One hundred and twelve (112) of the patients came from Negri Sembilan.

28. The chief diseases treated were:—Ulcers 649, fevers 229, beri-beri 192, dysentery and diarrhoea 52. One case of modified small-pox, a Police Constable from Alor Gajah Station, was removed and treated in the contagious disease shed, and no further cases occurred.

29. *Out-patients.*—Only 197 out-patients were treated, as against 552 in 1894, the falling off being due to the small charge now made for treatment. The total receipts amounted to \$15.55.

JASIN HOSPITAL.

30.

Remained at end of 1894, ...	37
Admitted during 1895, ...	918
Discharged, ...	849
Transferred to Durian Daun Hospital, ...	23
Died, ...	39
Remaining at end of 1895, ...	44

The average daily sick was 49.72, and the percentage of deaths to total treated 4.08 per cent., as against 43.28 and 1.03 per cent., respectively, in 1894.

Nationalities of those admitted:—Chinese 811, Klings 90, Malays 11, Javanese 3, Sikhs 2, Sinhalese 1. One hundred and fifty-eight (158) of the patients came from Muar.

31. The chief diseases treated were:—Ulcers 292, fevers 198, beri-beri 111, dysentery and diarrhoea 36.

32. *Out-patients.*—Four hundred and ninety-eight (498) cases paying 671 visits, were treated, as against 966 with 1,176 visits in 1894: the total receipts amounting to \$42.60.

33. *Subordinate Staff.*—The Apothecaries at the different hospitals have been attentive to their duties; and I am very well satisfied with their work and that of the subordinate staff generally.

34. Apothecaries SCRIVEN and WRAY having successfully passed the necessary examination, were admitted to the higher grade at an increased salary.

35. Several changes among the Dressers have taken place: second grade Dresser FREDERICKS was promoted to first grade and transferred to Fulau Jerejak, being replaced here by second grade Dresser J. STA. MARIA; fourth grade Dresser A. HOSIE and Apprentice Dresser J. SPYKERMAN were both promoted: J. V. A. SCHELKIS being taken on as Apprentice Dresser.

APPENDIX E.

HOSPITAL FOR WOMEN PREVIOUSLY TREATED UNDER PROVISION OF CONTAGIOUS DISEASES ORDINANCE.

SINGAPORE.

Dr. MUGLISTON reports as follows:—

"1. The buildings are in good order.

2. The admissions during the year under report numbered 211, of which 4 were of Europeans, 63 of Japanese, 124 of Chinese, 17 of Malays, and 3 of Natives of India, against 208 in 1894.

3. There were at the beginning of the year eighteen cases in Hospital, which with 211 admissions, made up a total of 229 cases treated, of which the following is a summary:—

(a) Venereal diseases and their sequelæ,	156
(b) Other diseases,	73
Total,	229

4. Twenty-three (23) deaths occurred during the year, a percentage of 10, from the following causes:—

Remittent Fever,	2
Beri-beri,	2
Secondary Syphilis,	1
Tertiary Syphilis,	2
Debility,	2
Anæmia,	1
Meningitis,	1
Paraplegia,	1
Tubercle,	8
Chronic Diarrhœa,	3
Total,	23

5. The daily average number in Hospital was 19.9, against 17.1 in 1894."

PENANG.

Dr. BARKER, thus reports:—

"1. No structural alterations have been made during the year, but the usual white-washing and repairs have been executed.

2. During the year, 64 cases were admitted, which with the 9 remaining from the previous year, give a total of 73 patients treated in all. Of the admissions, 38 were Japanese and 26 Chinese. There were no Klings or Malays. There were 10 deaths, giving a mortality of 13.69 per cent. These deaths were due to the following diseases:—

Dysentery,	1
Tubercle of Lung,	3
Valvular Disease of Heart, ..	1
Chronic Pneumonic Phthisis, ..	3
Diarrhœa,	1
Peritonitis,	1

3. The increasing uselessness of this Hospital can be seen by the following table which compares the years 1894 and 1895. The year 1894 compared just as unfavourably with 1893:—

	1894.	1895.
Number of admissions,	78	64
Percentage of venereal diseases, ...	43.6	42.46
Average daily sick,	12.92	9.51
Mortality,	12.61	13.69
Percentage of cases, primary diseases, ..	13.51	23.28

4. It is to be noted that this fine building, which has accommodation for 90 patients, is no longer fulfilling the purpose for which it was built. For the most part it is unoccupied and the part which is occupied is practically a last home for the dying and decrepit prostitute who is no longer able to pursue her avocations.

5. The numbers of cases of primary venereal disease are so few that they may be ignored.

6. As practical medical men we know that venereal diseases are as rife as ever among this unfortunate class of people, if not more so. Yet this Hospital is empty, and the only conclusion to be arrived at is that these diseases are untreated, or if treated, only so by the ignorant Native empiric, we have only to step across the road to the Pauper Hospital to see the sequence of all this, where horrible mutilations, unsightly and loathsome rashes are daily admitted for treatment.

7. The following table summarises the work done during the year :—

Table shewing the Admissions, &c, into the Lock Hospital, Penang, for 1894 and 1895.

CLASS.	Remained.		Admitted.		Total.		Discharged.		Died.		Remaining.		Average daily sick.		Percentage of Deaths.		Remarks.
	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	1894.	1895.	
Japanese,	2	2	33	26	35	28	31	24	2	1	2	3	2.27	4.26	5.71	3.57	
Chinese,...	31	7	43	38	74	45	54	29	12	9	7	7	10.44	5.25	14.86	20.00	
Malays, ...	...	...	2	...	2	...	2	...	...	...	...	...	0.21	...	...	...
Total,...	33	9	78	64	111	73	87	53	14	10	9	10	12.92	9.51	12.61	13.69	

MALACCA.

Dr. FREER reports :—

“ 1. One Kling and two Chinese women suffering from venereal diseases were admitted and treated in this Hospital.”

APPENDIX F.

OUT-DOOR DISPENSARIES.

SINGAPORE.

Report by Mr. ANGUS, Apothecary in charge :—

“ 1. Dr. TRIPP is the Honorary Visiting Surgeon.

2. On my return from leave in April, 1895, I relieved Messrs. LEICESTER and REARDON, who acted for me during my absence. I did duty here till the 2nd May, when I received orders to do temporary duty at the Lunatic Asylum, relieving Mr. PESTANA, who was ordered to Penang. These changes necessitated the carrying of the work by Messrs. LEICESTER and REARDON again, until the arrival of Mr. GIBBS from England in May, when he relieved me at the Asylum, and I reverted to my old post.

3. Dresser NUNIS worked from January to August, 1895, when he was put on the sick list for two months. During his absence, Dresser NARSAMULU did duty. In November, Dresser NUNIS resumed his duties. I am glad to testify that I have always found him a very useful assistant.

4. It is satisfactory to note that the number of patients is yearly increasing.

5. The number of patients treated during the year under report was 5,023, who paid 19,393 visits, giving an average of 65.07 per day. Of these, 4,558 were paying patients, and 465 were treated free.

6. The receipts for the year amounted to \$1,563.70, against \$1,409.35 in 1894

7. Dr. TRIPP suggests a slight increase of one or two cents on visits subsequent to the first, the entrance fee remaining as it is now, viz., 20 cents. He thinks this charge will not be felt by the patients.

8. Comparative statement of work for the past five years :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Number of patients, ...	3,342	3,788	4,226	4,655	5,023
„ visits, ...	12,615	15,260	16,081	18,146	19,393
„ paying patients, ...	2,685	3,214	3,567	4,046	4,558
„ patients treated free, ...	624	574	659	609	465
„ patients treated on Municipal account, ...	33	...	...	...	...
„ males, ...	2,822	3,134	3,466	3,752	4,186
„ females, ...	520	654	760	903	837
Average daily attendance, ...	43.03	51.20	54.32	60.91	65.07
Amount of collections, ...	\$933.60	\$1,132.00	\$1,233.45	\$1,409.35	\$1,563.70

9. Comparative statement of nationalities and sexes of patients for the past five years :—

	1891.			1892.			1893.			1894.			1895.		
	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.
European,	99	28	127	119	53	172	163	66	229	102	50	152	95	28	123
Eurasian,	294	133	427	304	196	500	276	237	513	288	270	558	308	225	533
Malay,	208	47	255	181	65	246	210	39	249	205	60	265	234	67	301
Indian,	717	135	852	899	162	1,061	1,063	170	1,233	1,081	180	1,261	1,149	179	1,328
Chinese,	1,356	147	1,503	1,497	146	1,643	1,605	185	1,790	1,828	248	2,076	2,077	252	2,329
Others,	148	30	178	134	32	166	149	63	212	248	95	343	323	86	409
Total,	2,822	520	3,342	3,134	654	3,788	3,466	760	4,226	3,752	903	4,655	4,186	837	5,023

PENANG.

Dr. KERR, Colonial Surgeon, reports as follows :—

“ 1. From the Comparative Statements appended, it will be seen that the work done, though somewhat less than during 1894, compares not unfavourably with former years, the receipts being practically the same.

2. A good deal of the time of the Apothecary in charge of this institution has been taken up during the year in the examination of passengers arriving by steamers both from Singapore and India, which may possibly account for the slight decrease in attendance, still from the figures given, it may safely be inferred that the medical aid obtainable at this institution is appreciated by a tolerably large section of the community.

Comparative Statement shewing Work done at the Chaurasta Civil Dispensary, during the years 1888, 1889, 1890, 1891, 1892, 1893, 1894 and 1895.

	1888.	1889.	1890.	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Number of patients attended, ...	2,238	2,982	4,600	5,483	3,794	4,974	5,262	4,471
“ visits paid, ...	3,398	4,095	7,976	9,564	7,723	10,546	11,462	10,112
“ patients treated free, ...	444	1,025	2,138	2,466	1,690	1,555	1,676	1,258
“ pauper patients, ...	484	445	448	503	506	472	659	423
“ paying patients, ...	1,310	1,512	2,014	2,514	1,598	2,947	2,927	2,790
Average number of visits per diem, ...	10.89	13.08	25.48	30.85	21.15	34.02	36.8	32.72
Number of days the Dispensary was opened, ...	312	313	313	310	291	310	311	309
Receipts for the year, ...	\$272.80	\$305.40	\$438.90	\$567.15	\$461.95	\$702.65	\$683.45	\$681

Return shewing Work, Month by Month, during 1895.

Months.	Total Patients.	Total Visits.	Pauper.	Paying Patients.	Police Force.	Government Servants.	Receipts.	
							\$	c.
January, ...	303	640	40	216	12	35	57	...
February, ...	274	582	29	191	24	30	42	80
March, ...	257	621	22	173	26	36	42	05
April, ...	335	669	26	213	39	57	49	45
May, ...	421	992	45	231	64	81	55	35
June, ...	420	964	57	221	52	90	55	65
July, ...	410	1,046	41	255	30	84	66	55
August, ...	399	956	32	253	36	78	62	35
September, ...	383	885	33	239	44	67	56	30
October, ...	400	867	34	237	49	80	56	80
November, ...	436	954	34	281	49	72	69	60
December, ...	433	936	30	280	57	66	67	10
Total, ...	4,471	10,112	423	2,790	482	776	681	...

MALACCA.

Report by Dr. FREER, Colonial Surgeon :—

“ 1. In April the Government Dispensary and Colonial Surgeon's office were removed to vacant quarters over the Post Office, the change being in every way desirable, for besides the new locality being more roomy and central, the rent paid for the old quarters in Church Street has been saved.

2. The numbers attending have continued to increase, and many patients who would otherwise have gone into the hospital as paupers have received advice and medicine here.

3. The chief diseases treated were :—Fever 441, diseases of respiratory organs 157, beri-beri 130, rheumatism 130, venereal diseases 146, dyspepsia 90, various skin diseases (including ulcers) 175.

4. Appended is a comparative statement of the work done during the past five years :—

	1891.	1892.	1893.	1894.	1895.
Number of patients, ...	1,088	909	910	1,613	1,729
„ visits, ...	1,792	1,376	1,189	2,880	3,482
„ indigent patients, ...	346	302	327	419	417
„ Government officers, ...	79	81	123	154	208
„ paying patients, ...	663	526	460	1,040	1,104
Males, ...	805	684	692	1,231	1,398
Females, ...	283	225	218	382	331
Average number of visits per day, ...	6	3.25	3.25	7.88	11.7
Receipts for the year, ...	\$128.53	\$101.90	\$89.95	\$188.15	\$224.25

APPENDIX G. VACCINATION. SINGAPORE.

1. The number vaccinated in 1895 was 3,119, or 97 less than that in 1894, and, once more, every case was successful. The Saigon pulp was used throughout the year. Of the number vaccinated, 1,528 were males, and 1,591 females; 2,015 were infants under one year of age, 1,045 were children between the ages of one and ten years, 53 between the ages of ten and twenty years, and 6 over twenty years.
2. The cost of each successful case, not including the price of the Saigon pulps, was a little over 28 cents, slightly higher than last year.
3. The number vaccinated in the Town districts was 2,426, in the country 693.
4. The number of births registered for the year was 3,562, or 443 more than the number of vaccinations performed.

PENANG.

Report by Dr. T. S. KERR, Colonial Surgeon :—

- “1. Throughout the year 2,923 individuals, as compared with 2,861 for the previous year, were vaccinated: of this number, 2,870 shewed perfect vesicles, 4 modified, 38 failed and 11 were not seen.
The percentage of perfect and modified cases was 98.33 per cent., the highest yet recorded, whilst the failures and not seen cases constituted, respectively, 1.30 and 0.37 per cent.
3. Cases of re-vaccination constituted a proportion of the failures, but the chief cause of failure was one bad supply of pulp received in February, otherwise the successful cases amongst primary vaccinations were practically 100 per cent.
4. These results are, I consider, highly satisfactory, and are undoubtedly due to the excellent quality and freshness of the vaccine pulp supplied by the Institut Vaccinogène, Saigon.
5. Of the total number vaccinated, 1,513 were done within Municipal limits and 1,410 in country districts, the successes being, respectively, 98.09 and 98.58 per cent., whilst the cost of each successful and modified case was in Town 51 cents and in country districts 58 cents, as compared with 54 cents and 71 cents for 1894.
6. A point to which I have frequently alluded in former reports is the discrepancy between the births during the year and the numbers vaccinated—1895 is no exception. The vaccinations exceed the births registered by 713, indicating either defective registration of births or immigration on a scale which, I am sure, does not exist.
7. The Vaccinators worked well throughout the year and to my satisfaction.
4. In the Dindings 152 cases of vaccination gave a percentage of successes of 97.36 per cent., as against 84 for 1894.”

PROVINCE WELLESLEY.

1. Dr. DANE, Colonial Surgeon, Butterworth, reports that the number vaccinated in the whole of the Province was 3,465 with 8.71 per cent. of failures, as against 4,175 with 9.48 per cent. of failures in 1894. The average cost of each successful case was 39 cents.
2. With regard to vaccination in the South of the Province, Dr. FOSTON reports that 866 of the above number of vaccinations were performed in his District, and that

the percentage of failures was high, viz., 14.2 per cent. By far the greatest number of failures occurred in vaccination among Indian Immigrants, and Dr. FOSTON states the children of the Indian coolies on the estates give a great deal of trouble; their parents are careless in their attention to the children during the week after the operation, the result being that repeated vaccinations have to be made before a successful issue is obtained. Owing to a paucity of subjects, it was found necessary to suspend vaccination operation from the 24th September to the 25th October, 1895. Dr. FOSTON also states that some of his failures were due to some defect in the pulp.

MALACCA.

Report of Dr. G. D. FREER, Colonial Surgeon:—

"1. The total number of cases vaccinated was 4,036, the number of successful cases 3,920, and the percentage of successful vaccinations 97.12 per cent., as against 3,899, 3,749 and 96.15 per cent., respectively, in 1894.

2. We have been supplied throughout the year with Saigon lymph, and the above figures shew that even better results than last year were obtained. Out of 156 tubes of lymph supplied, only one or two failed entirely.

3. The Vaccinator in the Central District was very energetic, and by him 3,146 vaccinations were performed. In the Alor Gajah District, 358 cases were vaccinated, and in the Jasin 532.

4. The average cost of each successful case was 26.41 cents."

APPENDIX H.

QUARANTINE.

SINGAPORE.

Report by Mr. REARDON, Deputy Health Officer:—

"1. The Quarantine Station was occupied during the months of May, July, August, September, November and December, in broken periods aggregating 95 days.

2. In the Hospitals at St. John's Island, the following diseases were treated:—

Cholera.—Sixty-one (61) cases, 60 males and 1 female, all adults; 22 males recovered, and 38 males and 1 female died.

Small-pox.—One admission—the patient died on the second day, he was a male Asiatic and was not protected by vaccination or a previous attack of the disease.

Scarlatina.—One admission—the patient, who recovered, was from H. M. S. *Undaunted*, which arrived from Hongkong with the case on board.

3. The following work was done in connection with inspection of ships:—

(a) *Plague*.—Inspection of passenger ships was continued throughout the year; 196,635 Chinese passengers and 11,438 Chinese members of crews, on 325 ships from the ports of Amoy, Swatow, Hongkong and Haihow were inspected. No case of this disease was discovered, but on a few ships cases of cholera were found. One ship, the s. s. *Bygdo*, was placed in quarantine, and the passengers were kept under observation, as one of the passengers had died from what was considered might have been plague, but no case occurred among the passengers while under observation; and on some occasions, when passengers were found with fever, the ships and passengers were detained for about a day, but no case of plague occurred. A proclamation was issued forbidding immigration from Swatow and Macao and the ports of the Island of Hainan from the 10th May; it was withdrawn for Swatow on the 27th June, but as regards Macao it is still in force.

(b) *Cholera*.—Bangkok was declared infected on the 10th May, and free on the 17th June. Twenty-eight ships were inspected, and four of them were quarantined. Saigon was declared infected on 24th June, and free on the 6th November. Vessels from thence which were inspected numbered 26, but there was no occasion to place any in quarantine. All passenger ships from China ports were inspected for plague; this disease was not found, but five ships had to go into quarantine for cholera. Twelve ships from Jeddah were inspected, none

were quarantined for cholera, but one for small-pox ; one ship from Labuan port was quarantined for a death from cholera. One ship, which left Singapore for Klang and had to return on account of an outbreak of cholera on board, was placed in quarantine. In all, on account of cholera, 68 ships carrying 4,676 passengers and 1,540 members of crews were medically examined, 1 exclude the five from China ports as their numbers are included in those given for plague.

- (c) *Small-pox*.—As mentioned before, one ship from Jeddah was quarantined for a case of this disease on board.
- (d) *Scarlatina*.—H. M. S. *Undaunted* was quarantined for a case of this disease.
- (e) Four vessels were detained and inspected for various reasons, and as they did not come under the quarantine regulations were granted pratique.

4. No additions and alterations were made to the buildings on St. John's Island during the year; they were and are still in need of repairs. During the year, when passengers were under observation for cholera, the water in the wells ran short, in consequence of the dry weather, and a water-boat from Singapore had to supply the deficiency."

PENANG.

Report by Dr. T. S. KERR, Health Officer :—

" 1. The station was occupied on eight occasions ; on six of these, by passengers arriving from Singapore, amongst whom it was anticipated cholera might exist ; once by passengers from a vessel bringing Hadjis from Jeddah, amongst whom small-pox had appeared during the voyage ; and once by coolies transferred from a depôt in George Town.

2. The object in quarantining passengers by steamers from Singapore was to prevent, if possible, the introduction of cholera into Penang, as the disease was known to be somewhat prevalent at the former port. Whether the results justified such a measure or not will be seen by a reference to the report on the health of the Settlement in which the circumstances are set forth more fully.

3. Cholera appeared amongst the passengers brought by the s. s. *Hebe*, arriving August 24th, after landing at the station. There were three cases, all of them proving fatal.

4. The station was also occupied on one occasion for a period of 20 days by coolies transferred from the "Sin Seng Hong Chan" depôt, Chulia Street, as the chances of their escape from the island were much less than if they had been transferred to the Quarantine Camp, Perak Road. There were five cases of cholera amongst them, all proving fatal.

5. This is the first occasion on which the Quarantine Station has been used in this way, and the experiment was entirely successful.

6. I desire again to bring to the notice of Government the necessity there is for dividing the Quarantine Station into two portions by some sort of unclimbable fence, so that passengers from two steamers undergoing different periods of quarantine, or with two varieties of contagious disease may be kept separate. Two instances of this nature occurred during the year, the first when the passengers of the *Deucalion* with small-pox and those of the *Hebe* with cholera were quarantined simultaneously ; the second when the s. s. *Calyпсо*, rather than land her passengers amongst those in whom cholera had already declared itself, preferred to take them on to Deli returning with them after the period of quarantine imposed had expired.

7. In addition to actually quarantining the passengers of the 7 steamers referred to in paragraph 1, it was considered necessary to detain for varying periods 4 steamers bringing passengers from Singapore by indirect routes.

8. In connection with the quarantine work of the Settlement, the passengers of 419 steamers, numbering 82,793 were carefully inspected before being permitted to land, entailing an amount of work and supervision far in excess of anything hitherto attempted—work for which the Apothecary, Mr. HOGAN, who chiefly carried it out, deserves commendation.

9. Several of the buildings at the station, under Mr. BRUCE'S supervision, are in a very bad order, but are about to be repaired, whilst the grounds, owing to want of labour, are practically jungle and very untidy.

10. Appended is a return in tabular form shewing the number of times the Quarantine Station was occupied:—

No.	Name of Steamer.	No. of Passengers landed at Station.	Disease.	Cases at Station.	Date of		Remarks.
					Detention.	Release.	
1	Hebe, ...	200	Cholera.	...	8th Aug., 1895	11th Aug., 1895	
2	Deucalion, ...	92	Small-pox.	...	14th Aug., 1895	20th Aug., 1895	
3	Hebe, ...	400	Cholera.	...	16th Aug., 1895	19th Aug., 1895	
4	Wuotan, ...	228	"	...	20th Aug., 1895	22nd Aug., 1895	
5	Calypso, ...	38	"	...	20th Aug., 1895	23rd Aug., 1895	
6	Hebe, ...	295	"	* 3	24th Aug., 1895	4th Sept., 1895	* All fatal.
7	Ban Hin Guan, ...	472	"	...	7th Sept., 1895	11th Sept., 1895	
8	Coolies from Dépôt, ...	98	"	* 5	28th Sept., 1895	18th Oct., 1895	* All fatal.
		1,823	...	8			

APPENDIX I.

Report of the Government Analyst's Department by Dr. W. N. BOTT, Government Analyst, Straits Settlements, Inspector under the Petroleum Ordinance:—

"WATER ANALYSIS.

1. Forty-two (42) samples of water were received or collected for examination and reported upon.

2. In Table I appended, under Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5, are given the results of analysis of the Malacca water-supply during 1895. The supply *unfiltered* continues to be satisfactory.

3. Analyses Nos. 6, 7, 8 and 9 refer to samples from certain Police wells. In two cases the wells were closed after my report upon them.

4. It is with some hesitation that I revert to the subject of the Municipal water-supply at Singapore, a subject fully dealt with in last year's report and which during the year has been so prominently brought under public notice in connection with the cholera outbreak. The analyses recorded in Tables II and III under Nos. 10-13 and Nos. 20-29 tell their own tale. Our water-supply cannot be said to be satisfactory from an analytical stand-point in the first instance. Analytical data, however, in reference to drinking water can be explained in divers ways and their significance might possibly be considerably reduced by expert interpretation. The bacteriological examination of the Singapore water-supply, however, so far as I have been able to pursue it, has given results which admit of but one construction.

5. The first samples for bacteriological examination were collected in July, during the cholera epidemic at the Pauper Hospital with the object of a special search for comma bacillus. Nine samples were taken, viz., four from the Municipal supply represented under Nos. 10-13 in Table II, three from wells in the Hospital grounds, shown under Nos. 14-16, and two samples of ground water from the immediate vicinity of wards where cholera had occurred, shown under Nos. 17 and 18.

6. From the analytical results alone samples 10 to 13 from the Municipal supply might pass as fit for drinking, the well and ground water to be condemned.

7. The following results were obtained:—

(a)—All the samples contained more than 1,000 colonies of bacteria per 1 cubic centimetre, the limit generally accepted being 500 irrespective of individual diagnosis.

(b)—The samples of Municipal water contained a larger number of bacteria than the remainder of the samples, including the ground water.

(c)—The following forms were identified:—

<i>Infusoria</i>	I.	Paramæcium caudatum,	} in all samples.
	II.	" aurelia,	
	III.	Vorticella,	
	IV.	Sarcina lutea, in all except the ground water.	

Of these, I, II and III are ciliated forms belonging to the "saprophytes" or filth and sewage animalculæ. Their presence would condemn any drinking water. *Sarcina lutea*—IV—is at least a suspicious bacterium.

(d)—The sugar fermentation sewage test gave no results with two of the Municipal samples, traces with the third, a distinct growth with the fourth (water from cook-house tap) and two of the well samples, and a considerable growth with the third well water and the ground water.

(e)—A special search for comma bacillus showed its absence in all the samples excepting that from the cook-house Municipal supply tap.

(f)—The cook-house tap water in the first plate cultivation gave colonies which were diagnosed to be comma bacillus at the time. The pure culture, however, from these came to grief, and further plate cultivations did not yield comma bacillus. Under the circumstances, the final proof of the presence of comma bacillus is wanting and while there exists grave suspicion of its occurrence a definite assertion on this point must be reserved.

8. I am glad to be able to say that all samples tested after the above examination have proved free from comma bacillus.

9. During November, I had the honour of serving upon a Committee appointed to enquire into the cholera outbreak at the Lunatic Asylum, and made a bacteriological examination of the Municipal water-supply there as well of the subsoil water. The results obtained were closely analogous to those already recorded in the case of the Pauper Hospital supply, and need, therefore, not be specially mentioned. No comma bacillus was found in all cases.

* * * * *

SOILS.

13. A number of samples of soil were received along with samples of water, and examined.

14. The following results of analysis of a sample of good tobacco soil from Deli may be specially mentioned:—

Sand, ...	17 per cent.	} soil as received.
Clay, ...	53 "	
Organic matter, ...	17 "	
Water, ...	12 "	
Coarse matter and fibre, ...	1 "	
<hr/> 100 <hr/>		

The air-dried soil yielded:—

Water given off at 100°C,	11.80 per cent.	
Organic matter,	16.85 "	
Ash {	Silica,	...	36.00	} Ash 70.79 per cent.	
	Iron and alumina,	...	30.70		
	Manganese (Mn 3 O 4)	...	1.50		
	Lime (Ca O),	...	0.64		
	Magnesia (Mg O)	...	0.29		
	Soda (Na 2 O),	...	0.15		
	Potash (K 2 O),	...	0.17		
	Phosphoric acid (P 2 O 5),	...	0.18		
Loss and Error,			...	1.16	
Nitrogen,	0.56	"
<hr/>					
100.00					

15. The soil was a dark soil, light, porous, remarkably free from coarse sand, stones and other insoluble matter and containing a fair percentage of humus or decomposed vegetable organic matter.

FOOD.

(a)—*Tested for ordinary Adulteration.*

16. Fourteen samples of various descriptions, *e.g.*, milk, wine, beer, toddy, samshu, spirits, etc., were received for examination and reported upon. A great many more analyses were made in addition to the above for purposes of reference and comparison.

17. Milk adulteration seems to have slightly increased during the year, and the difficulty of fixing a standard of purity for this Colony has not quite been overcome. The standard recognised in England by the Society of Public Analysts is the following:—

Specific gravity, ...	1.030
Ash, ...	0.70 per cent.
Solids (total), ...	11.50 "
Fat, ...	2.50 "
Water, ...	88.50 "

The above represent minimum figures.

18. From a large number of analyses of genuine milk in this Colony the following limits have been arrived at:—

		<i>Cow's Milk.</i>	<i>Buffalo Milk.</i>
Specific gravity,	...	1.028—1.033	1.024—1.030
Solids (total),	...	10.6%—15.00%	17.18%—18.50%
Fat,	...	2.11%—5.57%	7.70%—7.85%
Water,	...	89.4%—85%	82.82%—81.50%

19. It will be seen that the lowest figures of the above analyses of cow's milk produced here fall but little below the English standard. As a matter of fact, average genuine cow's milk in this Colony compares favourably with the average kind of milk sold in England. Buffalo milk is distinguished from cow's milk chiefly by its large percentage of fat, higher percentage of total solids and slightly lower specific gravity. These differences have to be carefully considered in judging the quality of mixed cow's and buffalo milk.

20. The following table contains a few examples to illustrate the application of the standards previously discussed. The samples are ordinary milk as supplied by Native vendors in Singapore:—

No.	Specific Gravity.	Total Solids.	Fat.	Water.	Remarks and Inference.
1	1.028	15.42%	5.70%	84.58%	Buffalo milk.
2	1.029	9.94 "	2.37 "	89.06 "	Cow's milk with 30% water added.
3	1.012	7.32 "	3.05 "	92.68 "	Buffalo milk with 50-60% water.
4	1.024	15.90 "	7.06 "	84.10 "	Buffalo milk.
5	1.024	10.83 "	4.10 "	89.17 "	Cow's milk and buffalo milk and 10-20% water.

21. A sample of milk received from Malacca contained an appreciable quantity of urine, indicating an admixture of wine. In a former report, a similar sample, also received from Malacca, has been mentioned.

22. The quality of spirits imported into the Colony has not improved nor is it likely to improve until the standard of purity fixed by the Liquors Ordinance is enforced by the inspection of all imported liquors. This question has been discussed more fully in the previous report, and the arguments then advanced hold good more than ever.

23. A great obstacle to a general application of a purity standard to all liquor sold in the Colony appears to be the circumstance that the Spirit Farmer's own productions fail to satisfy the standard laid down in the Ordinance. The difficulty could be overcome by the adoption of suitable methods of refining.

24. Spirits have become dearer and certainly not better. Repeated prosecutions for selling bad spirits seem to have somewhat diverted the attention of vendors to wines. A number of samples of so-called wine, medicated and otherwise, have come under my notice consisting essentially of tannin extracts, aniline dyes, sugar, spirit and aromatic essences and closely approaching brandy in alcoholic strength and consequent intoxicating effect.

25. A quantity of so-called 'methylated spirits' was seized during the year. It was ordinary German spirit suitable for the manufacture of Colonial brandy or whisky. Two samples of whisky were found to contain sulphuric acid.

(b)—*Received for Toxicological Examination.*

26. Twenty-three exhibits, viz., soup, curry, rice, water, tea, fish, potatoes, pork, bread, vegetables, etc., were tested for poisonous admixtures and reported upon. Atropine (*datura*) was found in nine cases, oxalic acid and mercury each in one case. No poison was found in the remainder, but it is highly probable that in several instances the poison originally present had disappeared before the exhibits reached me. This danger is unavoidable as long as articles have to be sent more or less properly preserved a considerable distance, for instance, from Penang.

Stomachs, Contents of Stomachs, Vomit, etc.

27. Forty-eight exhibits were received for toxicological examination. Opium and morphia were found in nine cases; arsenic in five; atropine in four; potassium cyanide in three and mercury in one case. There was also one typical case of alcoholic poisoning. In several cases no poison could be traced, although there was every reason to believe that it had originally been present.

28. In one case no known poison was found, but a small quantity of a new organic poison was isolated which killed a kitten in about half-an-hour with symptoms of irritant poisoning. Most probably the poison in this case was of vegetable origin, but the quantity extracted was too minute for closer investigation. The poison had been administered by mistake instead of a vermifuge.

Drugs and Medicines.

29. Thirty-five exhibits were examined and reported upon, mostly in connection with cases of actual or attempted poisoning or drugging. Morphia was found in six cases, bhang or *cannabis indica* in four; opium in three; *datura* in one case. The remainder consisted of, or contained a variety of, harmless substances, *e. g.*, pepper, aniseed, poppy leaves, rosebuds, cardamoms, Jeyes' purifier, turpentine, chalk, starch, potassium nitrate, etc.

30. It is to be regretted that the drugs and medicines received by us have to be returned to the Police in nine out of ten cases. They might otherwise be accumulated as "Samples collected from Singapore dispensaries" and their condition and the manner of keeping them might add another argument for the need of the registration and inspection of dispensaries.

31. The great necessity of an adequate Poison Act or better a Medical Ordinance embodying such an Act has been discussed in every one of my annual reports for the last five years. It has been recognised by the Straits Branch of the British Medical Association; it has been discussed in the local papers, and it is admitted by the general public; it is acknowledged even by local chemists and druggists. The Government has done nothing and uncontrolled, unqualified practice and the indiscriminate use and sale of poisons continue to flourish.

32. It may be urged that an evil that has been endured for so many years might as well be borne a little longer or be altogether ignored. But it is in the nature of all evils to grow and spread when left alone, and the late development of the sale of poisonous drugs seems to demand speedy and decisive interference on the part of Government. I am referring to the ever-increasing sale of morphia.

33. The indiscriminate sale of morphia has been going on more or less for the last two or three years, but only recently has it markedly progressed in the direction of hypodermic morphinomania. This pernicious habit or vice, which is now gaining ground in Europe and America, which has already caused the establishment of numerous special asylums for morphinomaniacs in those countries, is now trying to creep into our Colony, in fact, has already gained a foothold. The waves of morphinomania are at this moment lapping the shore of our little island; let Government beware lest they lap it up altogether.

34. There is no vice more seductive than morphinomania, none more conducive to physical and moral impotence. Those who, like myself, have known bad morphinomaniacs, both at home and in this Colony, can realise the full purport of a spread of this vice amongst the Chinese. But setting aside all considerations of conscience and morals, we have to deal with a danger both to the population and to the revenue of the Colony. The coolie who now smokes his opium pipe gives way to a comparatively harmless form of indulgence for which he pays a considerable revenue to Government. His chandu smoking, generally speaking, does not interfere with his working capacities, it is even alleged that it improves them. The same coolie may be taught that for a much smaller sum he can procure pleasurable sensations much more intense than those yielded by his pipe. For a few cents he can be injected with morphia, and at a great saving of cents and to his utter moral and physical ruin he falls under the fatal spell of morphinomania. The cents he used to spend on chandu are lost to the revenue.

35. It is not going too far to assert that there is grave danger of a displacement of useful opium smokers by hopeless morphinomaniacs. I have been furnished with much reliable information as to the sale of hypodermic syringes in Singapore. I have seen these syringes and pounds of morphia in the Police Court, the results of seizure in common coolie houses. I have seen certain books of sale and have known and know of morphinomaniacs here using 15 and 30 grains per diem! A careful observer may further judge of the spread of the habit by looking at our rikisha coolies. Numbers of them carry the puncture marks of the syringe.

36. The question has arisen in some recent morphia cases as to possible hypodermic doses of morphia. The internal dose given in the British Pharmacopœa is $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ grain, and is, of course, frequently exceeded. A dose of 2 grains, as a rule, would be dangerous and possibly fatal to those not used to the drug. There are authenticated

cases of 15-30 grains of acetate or hydrochloride of morphia being used hypodermically per day, and of no less than 75 grains of the lactate, a salt particularly well suited for injection. I know of a case in this Colony where 1 oz. was used in twelve days, viz., over 35 grains per diem.

37. Morphia is known to be a prolific cause of insanity, but I am informed by Dr. ELLIS, Medical Superintendent of the Singapore Lunatic Asylum, that he does not know of a single case of insanity through chandu smoking.

38. The present Opium Ordinance is hopelessly inadequate to check the sale of morphia. It authorises dispensaries to sell morphia for 'medicinal purposes' and the sale of any quantity and to anybody must be allowed under that clause. The law should require that so insidious a drug should only be sold with due and definite precautions to persons proving that they have had competent instructions by qualified medical men as to its safe and proper use. The sale of morphia now carried on by dispensaries may be, and in fact is, no infringement of the existing laws, but no thinking and conscientious man will consider it justifiable. To hand a baby a razor to play with may possibly not be prohibited by any special law; it is scarcely defensible all the same. To sell to an ignorant Native 200-300 fatal doses of morphia at a time upon his own mere statement 'that he is going to send it away' etc., is equivalent to supplying 200-300 razors to as many infants. The contention sometimes raised, viz., that a man can buy pounds of other poisons in a similar manner is no defence. The sale of other poisons, too, demands proper legislation and one wrong does not justify another. But the sale of other poisons is not accompanied by the special danger to the public generally and to the revenue of the Colony in particular which attaches to the sale of morphia.

39. There is reason to believe that some estates where chandu was formerly supplied to the coolies are effecting a saving by giving them morphia. Here again is the thin end of the wedge clearly visible.

40. Cases of adulteration of farm chandu are rare on account of the readiness with which an expert smoker can detect it. One case of so-called 'Chinese opium,' however, has come under my notice which had been smuggled into Perak. The sample had the following composition:—

Moisture, ...	...	21 %
Sand and foreign admixture, ...	...	10 "
Solid, dry residue, ...	...	69 "
Morphia, ...	...	trace.
		<hr/>
		100.00
		<hr/>

The sample further yielded:—

Ash, ...	...	17 %
Matter soluble in water, ...	...	54 "
" " alcohol, ...	...	3 "
Matter insoluble in water and alcohol,		12 "

Examined qualitatively it was found to consist of animal glue or gelatin mixed with dextrin (British gum) and caramel, with a mere trace of opium extract. An admixture of this stuff to farm chandu was immediately detected by an expert smoker.

41. In consequence of a complaint against the Penang Bhang Farm an investigation of the bhang supplied by them and by the Singapore Farm was undertaken by analysis and trials by experienced smokers and general consumers of bhang. All the Penang samples proved greatly inferior to those supplied in Singapore, viz., deficient in active resinous and volatile principles.

Articles examined for Blood Stains.

42. Thirty-five exhibits of divers description, *e. g.*, knives, boards, earth, clothing, hair, bedding, etc., were examined and reported upon. The presence of blood was proved in twenty-two cases.

Articles examined for Stains other than Blood Stains.

43. Twelve articles were examined, and the stains identified in three cases.

Minerals.

44. The remainder of the samples from supposed gold-bearing formation collected during my visit to Malacca in 1893 were assayed. The results were all below paying limits.

45. A considerable number of specimens of minerals and rocks has been added to our collection.

Miscellaneous.

46. Fifty-nine exhibits, *e. g.*, coins and coiners' apparatus, blood, gambier, petroleum, etc., were examined and reported upon, chiefly in connection with Police cases.

47. There has been a steady increase of counterfeit coining cases during the year, and the abnormal difference between the value of bullion and minted silver has created a new if not desirable branch of industry, *e. g.*, the manufacture of coins, equal in fineness and in all other respects to those from the mint. In last year's report attention has been drawn to the increasing difficulty of detecting counterfeit coins, and latterly I have been obliged to confess my inability to identify coins which, from certain incidental evidence, must have been counterfeit, viz., had not come from the mint.

48. Two counterfeit coin cases deserve special mention. In the first a large number of Dutch 2½-guilder pieces had been seized. They were found to be even better than the genuine coin, containing 96 per cent. of silver, as against 92.5 per cent. in genuine Dutch dollars. The second case is of interest, because it proves beyond all doubt that there must be among these coiners men possessed of much skill and considerable chemical knowledge. The coins in this case were Mexican and Japanese dollars of correct weight, volume, specific gravity, ring, and perfectly printed. On analysis, however, they proved to be a perfectly adjusted alloy of copper, mercury and silver, containing only 34 per cent. of silver, as against 90 per cent. in the corresponding genuine coins. The difficulty of producing such a composition can only be duly appreciated by those familiar with metallurgy and the accomplishment of the task indicates perseverance and knowledge worthy of a better cause.

49. A somewhat mysterious accident occurred early in the year. Two Klings were killed by suffocation in the hold of a steamer about to discharge cargo. The spectroscopic examination of the blood showed that the death in one case was due principally to carbonic acid and in the second chiefly to carbonic oxide gas. A careful examination of the ship and cargo in the hold failed to furnish any clue as to the manner in which both gases had been generated.

Official Visits.

50. About the end of May, I paid a short visit to Penang to give evidence at the Assizes in a poisoning case.

Departmental Collections.

51. Several additions have been made to the collection of local produce, exports and imports and products of local manufacture.

Research.

52. The Department has been so overwhelmed with routine work that little or no time could be given to original investigations.

53. The investigation on opium and opium smoking recorded in last year's report is being continued, and I have received special directions by the Secretary of State to undertake an investigation as to the relative harmful effect of opium smoking, eating and drinking. I am now compiling data for the purpose, and Dr. MUGLISTON and others have been kind enough to promise their assistance.

54. In reference to certain preliminary results of an investigation of gambier mentioned in my report for 1892, I have, at the instance of the Secretary of State, been directed to make an examination as to the changes which gambier seems to undergo during transit to Europe.

55. Experiments have been made on the preservation of fruits in their natural state and promise to give satisfactory results.

56. A number of other subjects have been investigated, the details of which I am not at liberty to publish.

Commercial Analyses, etc.

57. There have been a great number of applications, only a few of which could be accepted. The subjects dealt with comprise assays, analyses of poudrette, petroleum, minerals, manure, disinfectant, wine, tin and tin ore, coal, etc. Details of this work cannot be given for obvious reasons.

58. Among the samples analysed was one of wine (hock) produced in China where large vineyards have been started by certain Singapore residents. The wine though young was of good quality and appears to have a fair chance of successful competition with the brands now imported from Europe.

Inspection of Petroleum Ships.

59. During the year, 48 petroleum ships arrived at this port and were inspected.

The table below shows the respective quantities, expressed in cases, of the kinds of oil imported. The corresponding figures for 1894 are attached for comparison. :—

VESSELS WITH CARGOES OR PART CARGOES OF PETROLEUM.

		1894.		1895.	
		Number of Vessels.	Quantity in Cases.	Number in Vessels.	Quantity in Cases.
Russian oil in cases, ...	...	2	161,732	1	73,924
„ bulk, ...	...	3	152,662	4	279,048
American oil in cases,...	...	5	179,671	10	103,799
Langkat, „ ...	...	60	508,183	30	281,653
Rangoon, „ ...	...	...	...	3	1,800
Total,...		70	1,002,248	48	740,224

60. The above shipments include no less than 8 cargoes of 'dangerous petroleum' which were refused to be landed. There had been no cargoes of dangerous oil in the previous year, and the several attempts to import such oil in 1895 were, no doubt, due to the sudden and considerable rise in the price of petroleum during that year.

61. The number of shipments and total quantities of oil imported show a considerable decrease as compared with the figures for the previous year, excepting in the case of Russian bulk petroleum. The imports of Russian tank oil have increased so considerably that they seem to be gradually displacing all other kinds excepting Langkat oil.

62. The figures in the present table represent all the oil tested here and include transshipments and inter-Settlement consignments. They are consequently somewhat different from, and appreciably larger than, the returns of the Import and Export Office.

63. The admissible limit by Abel's Flashing Point Test has been fixed at 71°F. for this Colony, and it is worthy of note that during the year there has been a gradual decrease of the flashing point of the oil imported. Several consignments only just passed the test. For the information of consignees it may be stated here that the certificates as to flashing point furnished by manufacturers often refer to the so-called 'open' flashing test which, on an average, is about 25° F. higher than that given by Abel's apparatus. The flashing point, *e. g.*, the temperature at which the oil gives off inflammable vapour, must, moreover, not be confounded with the burning point or 'fire test,' *e. g.*, the temperature at which the oil itself may be permanently ignited. The fire test may be from 5° to 45° F. higher than the flashing point, in most cases it is from 9° to 27° F. higher.

64. The provisions of the present Petroleum Ordinance and By-laws under the same do not sufficiently define the various kinds of mineral oil, etc., to which they ought to be applied and those which ought to be exempt, viz., all lubricating oils flashing at or above 200° F. It appears even doubtful whether or not 'methylated spirits' should come under the Ordinance, and as this question involves important considerations as regards fire insurance, a clearer definition of the Ordinance on the points cited seems desirable.

Inspection of Explosives.

65. This question was taken up by the Government about two years ago with a view to amending the old Gunpowder Ordinance, which is undoubtedly inadequate to meet the requirements of the present traffic in, and use of, new explosives. Since then the matter seems to have been abandoned.

Government Science Classes.

66. These classes have been abolished by retrenchment. The subject of Chemistry, however, has been retained in the Queen's Scholarship syllabus, and candidates are apparently expected to be prepared for an examination in Chemistry who have had no facilities of obtaining instruction on the subject. This seems to be somewhat anomalous.

New Office and Laboratory.

67. In August the Government Analyst Office was removed to the new premises, viz., the old Education Office, which had been altered and extended for the purpose. A small laboratory for the use of the Scholarship candidates has also been provided.

General.

68. The Department continues to be overworked beyond all reasonable limits. Much of my time is taken up and, to some extent, wasted by frequent attendance in Courts and at Inquests or by the inspection of petroleum ships. Mr. ROSTADOS and myself have worked alternately and regularly on Sundays to meet requirements.

69. I have again to thank Mr. ROSTADOS, the Assistant, for the zealous and able manner in which he has discharged his duties during the year and the help he has rendered me far beyond such duties at a sacrifice of his own time and leisure."

TABLE I.
Showing Results of Analysis of Samples of Water collected during 1895.

[illegible]

TABLE II.

Showing Results of Analysis of Samples of Water collected during 1895

MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY, SINGAPORE. WATER SUPPLIED TO TAN TOCK SENG'S HOSPITAL, JULY 1895.										
	Stand-pipe ta- ken direct. No. 10.	Stand-pipe ta- ken direct through hose. No. 11	Office tap. No. 12.	Cook-house tap. No. 13.	Old drinking water well. No. 14.	Well No. 10. No. 15.	Well No. 12. No. 16.	Ground water. No. 17.	Ground water. No. 18.	Ground water. No. 19.
Appearance and smell, ...					Normal.			Yellow and turbid.		
Abnormal admixtures, ...					nil.					
Hardness, { Temporary, { Permanent,										
Total solids, ...					Not determined.					
Nitrates and Nitrites, ...					Not determined.					
Chlorine, ...	0.20	0.20	0.20	0.30	1.70	2.50	2.10	0.70	4.00	2.10
Free Ammonia, ...		Traces.		0.01	Trace.	0.16	0.16	0.33	0.80	0.75
Proteid Ammonia, ...	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.08	0.15	0.15	0.16	0.44	0.67	0.50
Biological examination, ...					Vide special report.					
Inference, ...										

Grains per
gallon.
Parts per
million.
"

Hosp

ANG.

TOTAL.

pean
l-pox
pital.

ro-
ns.

H
-
Ns.

Natives.

GRAND
TOTAL.

Deaths.

Deaths.

Cases.

Deaths.

Cases.

Deaths.

		Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.	Cases.	Deaths.
I.						
A. Disease						
Poison						
Sub-		13	1,804	561	1,900	574
Do		7	3,865	597	4,021	604
Do		...	445	59	447	59
Do		...	1,905	112	1,929	112
B. Disease		...	...	...	...	...
other						
Sub-		..	10	...	14	...
Do		...	...	...	...	...
Do		...	...	...	...	...
C. Develo		...	5	...	6	...
D. Not cl		...	919	343	931	343
		7	3,572	774	3,631	781
II						
1	No	7	1,075	199	1,150	206
2	Ey	...	488	...	497	...
3	Ea	...	19	...	20	...
4	No	...	3	...	3	...
5	Ci	...	1	...	...	...
6	Re	...	195	110	204	111
7	Di	...	771	194	815	203
8	Ly	...	1,740	458	1,849	469
9	Th	...	249	4	276	4
10	St	...	...	...	...	...
11	U	...	1	...	1	...
12	G	2	174	55	191	57
13	F	...	423	3	448	3
14	M	...	...	...	...	...
15	O	...	...	...	...	...
16	C	...	171	10	182	10
17	S	...	429	15	444	15
		...	3,783	19	3,837	19
III. Poison		1	96	10	145	11
IV. Injur		3	1,699	34	1,763	37
V. Surgi		...	164	3	166	3
Tumc		...	1	1	1	1
Huma		...	...	...	...	...
Obser		...	234	1	238	1
No ap		...	59	...	65	...
Labou		...	3	2	3	2
		61	24,302	3,564	25,177	3,625
019		61	2,224.29		2,273.90	
Percentage		97	14.66		14.40	

MAX. F. SIMON, M.D.,
Principal Civil Medical Officer S. S.

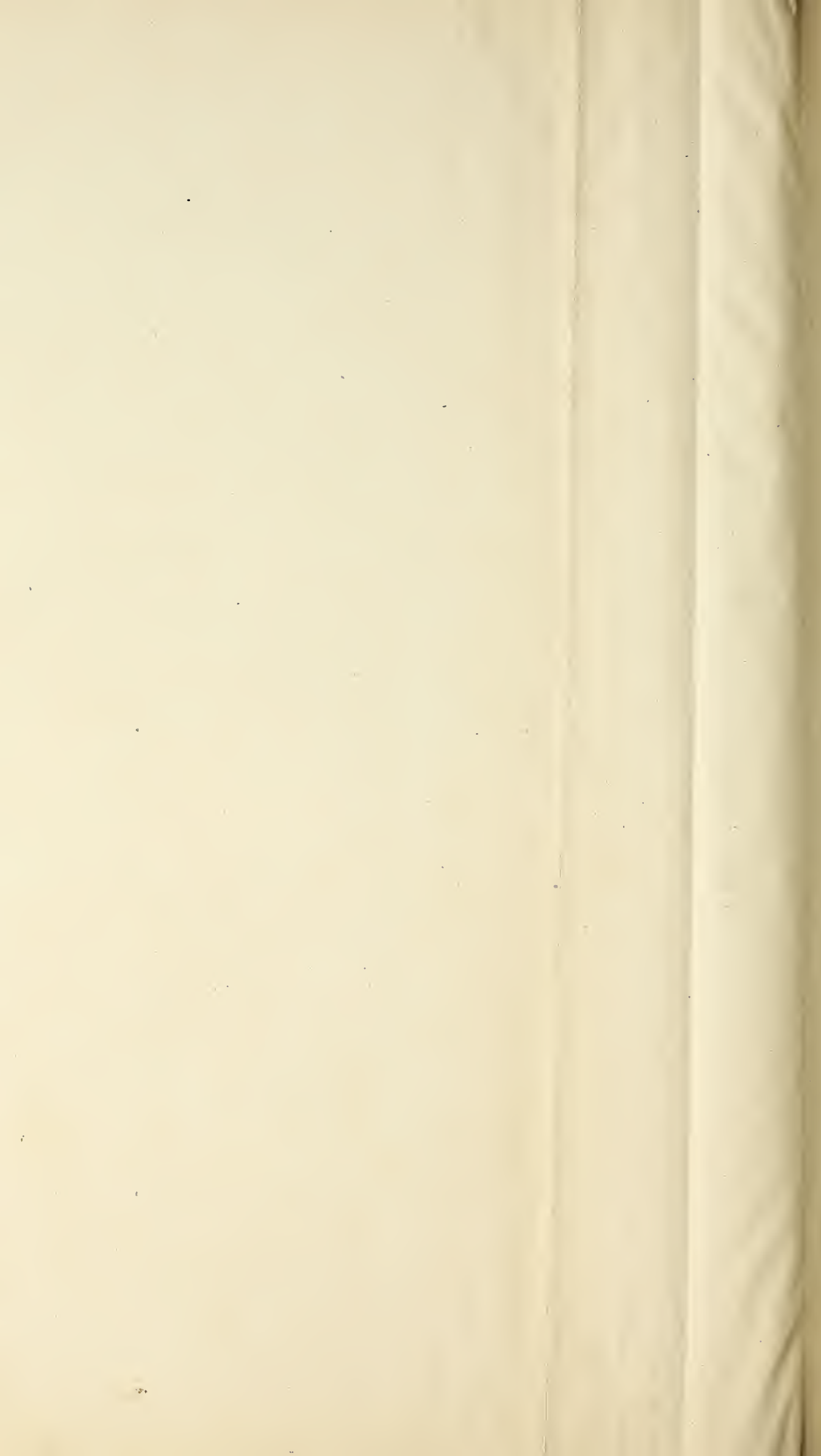
TABLE III.

Showing Results of Analysis of Samples collected during 1895.

	MUNICIPAL WATER SUPPLY, SINGAPORE.									
	TAN TOCK SENG HOSPITAL. 18th June.					PRISON. 22nd November. 23rd December. 15th August.				
	South Hydrant. No. 20.	North Hydrant. No. 21.	Stand-pipe. No. 22.	South Hydrant. No. 23.	North Hydrant. No. 24.	Stand-pipe near Hospital. No. 25.	Stand-pipe in Prison. No. 26.	Government Analyst office tap. No. 27.	Water before passing through donkey pump. No. 27.	Inlet pipe at Government House. No. 29.
Appearance and Smell, ...										
Abnormal admixtures, ...										
Hardness, ...										
Total solids, ...										
Chlorine, ...	0.35	0.35	0.30	0.30	0.30	0.20	1.10	0.20	0.20	0.20
Nitrates and Nitrites, ...										
Free Ammonia, ...	0.01	0.01	0.01	0.18	0.18	0.01	0.01	trace.	0.01	0.01
Proteid Ammonia, ...	0.12	0.12	0.12	0.58	1.28	0.16	0.09	0.18	0.18	0.18
Biological examination, ...										
Inference, ...										
	Barely admissible for drinking purposes.			Absolutely unfit for drinking purposes.		Unfit for drinking purposes.	Admissible for drinking purposes.		Unfit for drinking purposes.	

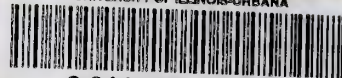
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